In the Matter Of:

UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

1:16-cv-03088-ELR

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D.

October 30, 2023



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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
2	ATLANTA DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Civil Action No.
4	1:16-cv-03088-ELR Plaintiff,
5	vs.
6	STATE OF GEORGIA,
7	Defendant.
8	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
9	
10	Video Recorded Deposition of:
11	ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.
12	
13	Monday, October 30, 2023
14	8:59 a.m.
15	
16	Jones Day 901 Lakeside Avenue
17	Cleveland, Ohio 44114
18	
19	Reported By: Sarah R. Drown, RDR, CRR
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	



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24	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
25	BRIAN MCCOLLUM, VIDEOGRAPHER



1	IND	EX OF EXAMINATION	
2			
3	WITNESS: ANDR	EW WILEY, Ph.D.	
4	EXAMINATION		PAGE
5	By Mr. Gillesp	ore	5
6	D. 1		
7	PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
8	Ex. 979	Errata to Rebuttal Expert	100
9		Report of Andrew Wiley, Ph.D.	
10			
11	Ex. 980	8/23/2023 Interview Notes	123
12			
13	Ex. 981	8/24/2023 GNETS Interview	147
14		Notes	
15			
16	Ex. 982	8/25/2023 Interview Notes	150
17			
18	Ex. 983	Response to U.S. Department	211
19		of Justice Expert Reports of	
20		Dr. Amy McCart and Dr. Robert	
21		Putnam, Rebuttal Expert Repor	rt
22		Prepared by Andrew Wiley, Ph.	D.,
23		September 1, 2023	
24			
25	Ex. 984	The Washington Post article	376



October 30, 2023

titled "No, special education does not treat disability like a disease and is not 'obsessed' with forcing students to conform."



1	VIDEO RECORDED DEPOSITION OF ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.
2	Monday, October 30, 2023
3	
4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're on the
5	record, 8:59.
6	You may swear in the witness.
7	
8	ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D., of lawful age,
9	called for examination, as provided by
LO	the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
L1	being by me first duly sworn, as
L2	hereinafter certified, deposed and said
L3	as follows:
L4	EXAMINATION OF ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.
L5	BY MR. GILLESPIE:
L6	Q. Good morning, Dr. Wiley.
L7	A. Good morning.
L8	Q. Would you please state your name for
L9	the record.
20	A. My name is Andrew Wiley.
21	MR. GILLESPIE: Counsel, can we
22	agree to reserve all objections other than
23	form or privilege for this deposition?
24	MS. JOHNSON: Yes.
25	MR. GILLESPIE: Thank you.



	OMITED STATE	5 VS STATE OF GEORGIA	C
1	Q.	All right. Dr. Wiley, are you aware	
2	that you	are being deposed today in the matter	
3	of the Un	ited States of America versus the state	
4	of Georgi	a?	
5	Α.	Yes.	
6	Q.	Okay. Any reason you cannot give full	
7	and accur	ate testimony today?	
8	Α.	No.	
9	Q.	Have you ever been deposed before?	
10	Α.	I have not.	
11	Q.	You've just been placed under oath by	
12	our steno	grapher. Are you aware of what that	
13	means gen	erally?	
14	Α.	Yes.	
15	Q.	Okay. And you know that means that	
16	you're ob	ligated to tell the truth today and	
17	that it's	the same as though you were testifying	
18	in court?		
19	Α.	Sure. Yes.	
20	Q.	There are a couple things that are	
21	different	from a regular conversation today,	
22	with cond	ucting a deposition, and I want to go	
23	over just	some ground rules that we'll both try	
	1		



Α.

to abide by if we can.

Okay.

24

1	Q. One is that, as you know, we have
2	Sarah here who's going to be transcribing
3	everything we both say today. One thing that
4	makes her life more difficult is if we interrupt
5	each other.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. That often happens when you're
8	anticipating what it is that I'm about to ask.
9	Or, you know, it could happen with me with your
10	answer. We're just going to try not to
11	interrupt each other today to make Sarah's life
12	a little bit easier. Okay?
13	A. Sounds good.
14	Q. Another thing with the transcription
15	is being sure that you verbalize your answers.
16	If I ask a yes or no question, you go "uh-huh"
17	or "uh-uh," I understand what you mean, but it
18	doesn't it's not clear in the record. And so
19	I'll just ask you to verbalize your answer as a
20	yes or no. It's not me trying to be rude, it's
21	just me trying to make sure that we're clear
22	about what the answer is.
23	Does that make sense?

If at any point you don't understand



Yes.

Α.

Q.

24

1 | what I'm asking -- I try to ask good questions,

2 | sometimes I succeed, sometimes I don't. If you

3 | don't understand what I'm asking, please feel

4 free to ask for clarification. If you answer

5 | the question I'm going to assume you understood

6 | what I asked.

- 7 A. Okay.
- 8 Q. Does that make sense?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And, finally, I'll ask that you
- 11 provide me with full and accurate answers. And
- 12 | a bunch of attorneys have different ways of
- describing what that means. The example I use
- 14 | is if I ask you what you had for breakfast this
- 15 | morning and you say eggs but you also had a
- 16 | waffle and orange juice, the full and complete
- 17 | answer is to say I had eggs, waffle, and orange
- 18 | juice.
- 19 Does that make sense?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And, Dr. Wiley, if at any time you
- 22 | need to take a break for whatever reason -- I
- 23 | try to break about every hour or so, but if you
- 24 | need a break before then for any reason, just
- 25 | let me know and that won't be a problem. The



1	only	exception	is	if	I	have	а	pending	question,
---	------	-----------	----	----	---	------	---	---------	-----------

- 2 | I've asked a question, I'm waiting for an
- 3 | answer, I'll ask you to go ahead and answer that
- 4 question before we take a break.
- 5 Any questions for me before we dive
- 6 | into it?
- 7 A. No, I don't think so.
- 8 Q. Great. Thank you.
- 9 Dr. Wiley, did you do anything to
- 10 | prepare for today's deposition?
- 11 A. Well, I wrote the report and I did
- 12 | meet with the lawyers, Melanie and Ed and Josh.
- 13 We just talked about general expectations.
- 14 Q. And I don't want to get into any
- 15 | conversations that happened, --
- 16 A. That's fine.
- 17 | 0. -- but I appreciate that.
- 18 So you said you met with attorneys for
- 19 | the state. Do you know approximately how long
- 20 | you met with them for?
- 21 A. Probably an hour and a half.
- 22 | Q. Okay. Did you review any documents in
- 23 | preparation for this deposition?
- A. No. We didn't have documents out to
- 25 | review. We just had a conversation.



1	Q.	Have you discussed this deposition
2	with anyo	ne else?
3	Α.	I have not.
4	Q.	Okay. Have you done anything else to
5	prepare f	or this deposition?
6	Α.	I reread materials, both my own report
7	and the e	xpert reports for the DOJ.
8	Q.	So would those be the expert reports
9	of Dr. Mc	Cart and Dr. Putnam?
10	A.	Yes.
11	Q.	Did you read anything else?
12	Α.	No.
13	Q.	Dr. Wiley, have you ever been an
14	expert in	litigation before?
15	Α.	I have not.
16	Q.	Are you currently serving as an expert
17	in any ot	her matters?
18	A.	No.
19	Q.	Have you ever testified in a legal
20	proceedin	g of any kind?
21	A.	No.
22	Q.	In addition to your academic duties
23	with Kent	State, do you provide any type of
24	consultin	g services?
25	Α.	I have done professional development



1	in a couple different ways. You know, I
2	sometimes provide professional development to
3	school districts in Northeast Ohio.
4	I also provide some online
5	professional development that isn't officially
6	part of Kent State. It's our office of
7	continuing development. So I have a couple of
8	workshops that I provide online, and I provide
9	those pretty regularly.
10	Sometimes I have students at Kent
11	State who take those and sometimes I have
12	students or people who are teachers or
13	principals who participate in that.
14	Q. Is there anything else? Any other
15	type of consulting that you do?
16	A. I don't think so currently.
17	Q. And when you talk about professional
18	development, do you mind telling me a little bit
19	more about that? What does that entail and what
20	does that mean exactly?
21	A. Sure. So it's usually around a
22	specific topic. For example, when I recently
23	went to a school district, I met with all of
24	their grade level teachers, K through 12, and we
25	talked about classroom management.



1	It was under the title of class-wide
2	positive behavior support. How to do it, how to
3	implement it, that kind of stuff. Strategies.
4	I also one of my online workshops

- I also -- one of my online workshops is about classroom management as well.
- Q. You said you met with all grade level teachers, K through 12. So that's not just special education?
- 9 A. That Kenston one was special education 10 and general education.
- 11 Q. Okay.

- 12 A. In that case.
- Q. And is that typically the case? Or
- 14 | how is it usually?
- 15 A. It depends. There are spaces between
- 16 when I provide professional development. So
- 17 | I've also done it where it's just special
- 18 education teachers, but more recently it would
- 19 be both general and in special ed.
- Q. And how often do you do these professional development trainings?
- 22 A. If you're counting the online workshop
- 23 | that I do through the office of continuing
- 24 development, I do that at least two or three
- 25 times a year. The others are more spaced out.



1	It really depends. Some have seen my online
2	workshops, that would be the case of the most
3	recent one, and they've asked me to come and do
4	similar things in person.
5	Q. And are these usually one-off events,
6	or are they week long? How does that work?
7	A. Typically one-off. I mean, so the
8	workshops are provided over a period of time,
9	like a semester. So students complete, you
10	know, different parts of the professional
11	development.
12	Q. Okay. And is this through the
13	university or otherwise?
14	A. So some that I do on my own are not
15	through the university. And then the ones
16	there is a Kent State office, that's the office
17	of continuing education and professional
18	development. And so technically that is
19	connected to Kent State. And I am paid through
20	Kent State for that.
21	Q. And for the ones that are not through
22	Kent State, is that through an entity, or is
23	that just you individually?
24	A. That would be just me. And I've done



it with other faculty as well.

1 Okay. Other than in this case, have Ο. 2 you consulted with or provided any services for 3 the state of Georgia? 4 Α. No. 5 Ο. Okay. Have you provided any other 6 reports to the state of Georgia? 7 Α. No. 8 Than the one that is provided in this Ο. 9 case, the United States versus the state of 10 Georgia. 11 No other reports for Georgia. Α. 12 In the last five years or so have you Ο. 13 spent any time consulting with state departments 14 of education? 15 Α. I have not. I mean, -- let me flesh 16 that out just a little bit. 17 I have done some work, for example, 18 with education pathways. So what that is is a 19 pathway for training teachers who go to two-year 20 colleges and then to transfer to four-year 21 colleges.

Ohio, like many other places, has a shortage of all teachers, and especially special ed teachers. So over the past couple of years we've been working on different approaches.



22

23

24

So technically that is involved by not the state Department of Education, but also the Department of Higher Education.

I've also done some things where I've worked with Department of Education, working on innovations and teacher education.

So I would say in a way we're doing it mostly through Kent State, but we're also providing consultation to these state department in Ohio on how to come up with innovative models and things like that.

- Q. Can you tell me a bit about that? So when you say that you've -- and I don't mean to be rude here, I'm just trying to make sure I track with what you've said.
 - A. Sure.
- Q. On innovations on teacher education, what sort of work are you doing with the state on that?
 - A. Yeah. So, I mean, an example previously would be that I worked with -- it was called the Ohio Deans Compact. And we were working on dual license, general ed and special ed teacher education. There are multiple universities that would come to together.



1	That was the one where we also had The
2	CEEDAR Center from the University of Florida
3	support our work in trying to create dual
4	license programs.
5	And so that would be an innovation, in
6	the sense that mostly in Ohio you have special
7	ed licensure, general ed licensure broken down
8	by age bands. So an innovation would be to have
9	a dual licensure.
10	I'll say for that for Kent State
11	there were a few places that were able to do
12	that successfully. We weren't able to do that
13	successfully, but we created some special
14	education minors that our general ed teachers
15	take at Kent State to try to give them some
16	competencies that will help them work with kids
17	with IEPs, if that makes sense.
18	Q. And so if I'm hearing you correctly,
19	and correct me if I'm not, you've consulted with
20	the state on developing programs to help get
21	teachers credentialed and ready to begin
22	teaching in the state of Ohio; is that right?
23	A. That's correct, yeah. So it would be,



you know, preservice teachers.

24



teacher education programs.
Q. And what exactly was your involvement
in
A. So I was one of
Q this?
A several faculty, and we would meet
with in this case we were working with what's
middle childhood education. That was new for me
when I moved to Ohio. A lot of other states
break down like K through 6, maybe 7 through 12.
Middle childhood education is four
through ninth grade. And so we had middle
childhood faculty at Kent State and we had some
special ed faculty.
And we would meet and we were trying
to develop a it was an interesting time
because there was a lot of pressure on
universities to stay within four years for our
students. So we tried to come up with a dual
license program that would allow them to get
middle childhood credential licensure and also
special ed, which is K through 12 in Ohio.

So there were special ed faculty.



1	There were middle childhood faculty who would
2	attend these meetings in Columbus. But we would
3	also do our work.
4	We were caught between the rock and
5	the hard place of that four year constraint. So
6	that's why we weren't able to complete a four
7	year two license program that we thought was
8	rigorous enough for preparing both special ed
9	and middle childhood teachers.
10	Q. And what was the time frame for your
11	involvement in this?
12	A. Oh, if you're going to ask me for
13	exact years, I would have to take
14	Q. Just in general.
15	A a look.
16	I mean, it was over about three years.
17	And I think that took place maybe,
18	jeez, six, seven, eight years ago.
19	Now, we did revisit it within Kent
20	State. That wasn't with the state. We sort of
21	on our own got back together and said all right,
22	let's look and see if things have changed. But
23	from that there was sort of a mutual agreement
24	that we weren't ready to create blended
25	nrograms



1	Q. And you also earlier referenced
2	education pathways. Is that the same thing as
3	what we're talking about?
4	A. That's completely different.
5	Q. Okay.
6	A. So the state looked for people.
7	The other thing that I've done with
8	the state is Ohio has something called TAG
9	courses. This is Transfer Assurance guarantees
10	[sic]. And there are four that are in education
11	currently. One of them is the special ed course
12	intro to exceptionalities. So for years
13	several years I served as a TAG reviewer.
14	So if a university created one of
15	these courses, they would submit it to the
16	state. And there were reviewers who had
17	expertise who would look at it and say yes, this
18	is to use a technical term, up to snuff. You
19	know, we had learning outcomes that they were
20	supposed to address.
21	As part of my work this this new
22	grant that I wasn't part of getting but they
23	had money for universities and two-year colleges
24	to work together to try to work on education



pathways.

1	And education pathways, again, we have
2	them in other, like, business, and I can't
3	remember all of the different ones.
4	Education they didn't have them in many
5	places. There were a few places.
6	So I worked with a faculty from
7	Bowling Green, another four year, and a faculty
8	from Tri-C, which is Cuyahoga Community College
9	here in Cleveland. And what we were doing was
10	try to come up with different models for how
11	that might look if we were to create two-year
12	degrees that could then transfer.
13	And to address, you know, both the
14	shortage of teachers this was broader than
15	special ed, but also a big focus, and rightfully
16	so, is diversifying our teacher workforce. And
17	so that was we also thought this is a way to
18	do that.
19	And also concern about making this
20	more affordable for students who would like to
21	become a licensed teacher.
22	So that is different work in many
23	ways.
24	I did have folks at Kent State who
25	work on these education pathways who were kind



1	of listening in as I did that work. Again, we
2	were able to come up with something that we
3	didn't think was the greatest in the world, but
4	as we speak they're still looking at it and
5	saying are we going to make this sort of an
6	official it was a one-year program that
7	students could take at community colleges that
8	all public 13 public universities would
9	accept and sort of bring students on to those
LO	four-year teacher ed programs.
L1	It's not done yet. We've gotten some
L2	good feedback, but we're still waiting to see if
L3	the state sort of makes that official.
L4	Does that make sense?
L5	Q. It does.
L6	And so if I'm hearing you correctly
L7	so educational [sic] pathways also has to do
L8	with teacher credentialing
L9	A. Correct.
20	Q in the area?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Like the other consulting work that
23	you were referencing?
24	A. That's right.
25	O. And is it ongoing?



1	Α.	Ιt	is	ongoing
---	----	----	----	---------

Q. Okay.

- 3 A. So my official work with that is over,
- 4 | but the three of us continue to, you know, meet
- 5 | with the state folks and consult with them.
- And, you know, you have to bring
- 7 | people on board and make everybody feel like
- 8 | what we put together makes sense. So that's
- 9 | sort of where that is.
- 10 I think there's leadership support for
- 11 | it, but -- I don't know. I mean, I have worked
- 12 | a little bit in other states, but I think Ohio
- 13 | in particular, you really have to get consensus.
- 14 There's not a lot of top down change. So these
- 15 universities and two-year colleges have to say
- 16 | yes, we would like to do that.
- 17 O. And when was the bulk of your work
- 18 | with education pathways?
- 19 A. I would say over the last two and a
- 20 half or three years. Again, I can give you
- 21 | exact timelines later if you need it.
- 22 Q. No. That's fine.
- You said you've done some other work
- 24 | with other states. What's that?
- 25 A. Well, I'm really talking about when



1	I've been, for example, a student in Virginia
2	and a teacher.
3	Q. Okay.
4	A. So less so about how that process
5	Q. Sure.
6	A of consulting works than my
7	experience as a teacher.
8	And also when I was in Massachusetts
9	as a postdoctoral research associate.
10	Q. Understood.
11	So other than teacher credentialing
12	with the state of Ohio through education
13	pathways and the other consulting that we
14	discussed, have you consulted with any other
15	state departments of education?
16	A. No other state departments of
17	education.
18	Q. Okay. And we discussed the
19	professional development you provided. Have you
20	provided any other consultation services for
21	school districts?
22	A. I don't think so. I would not say in
23	a formal sense. I haven't provided, you know,
24	consultation. I have interactions with
25	different school districts around our, you know,



1	preservice teacher prep, but no.
2	Q. Sure.
3	A. I'd say no.
4	Q. When was the last time you were in a K
5	through 12 school working hands-on with
6	teachers?
7	A. That one when I was in Kenston would
8	be an example. That was the special ed and
9	general ed. And it wasn't the beginning of last
10	year, but the year before that.
11	When I was teaching field
12	experience
13	Q. I'm sorry. Just really quick.
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. You're referring to professional
16	development?
17	A. I am referring to
18	Q. Okay.
19	A professional development.
20	Q. Great.
21	A. And so that's since I was in the
22	schools and talking to teachers about their
23	experiences.
24	I also when I was teaching field
25	experience, which we're required in Ohio to have



100 hours of our students in schools -- I'm not 1 2 teaching that now, but I would meet with 3 principals and teachers about our field 4 experience students. And so those would be some of the last times that I was in schools. 5 6 And when was that? 0. Okay. 7 Α. You're going to have to -- I'm going 8 to have to pull up --9 0. Just --10 Yeah. Α. 11 0. -- generally. 12 Five or six years ago. Α. 13 Ο. Okay. 14 Α. I want to say. 15 So our faculty, you know, we divide 16 the labor in different ways depending on what 17 years it would be, but ... 18 And would you be -- would you be in 19 the school when school was in session 20 advising --21 Α. It was --22 Q. -- teachers? 23 -- during that time, because that's Α. 24 when our field experience was. The other thing that we were doing is 25

	UNI	פ טם ו	IAIES VS SIF	ATE OF GEORGIA	URGIA		
1	T	had	constant	communication	with	Our	

- 2 supervising teachers for field experience.
- 3 good or bad I would hear from them about, you
- 4 | know, what's going on.
- 5 We also sought a lot of feedback from
- 6 | them in terms of how our field students are
- 7 doing, things that they would like for them to
- 8 do while they were in their field experiences.
- 9 So some of that contact was more by
- 10 | email, but there were also times, especially
- 11 | with district leadership, where I would actually
- 12 be in schools or in school districts talking
- about what we're trying to accomplish with our
- 14 | students and making sure that it worked well.
- 15 You know, they have to volunteer to do it. So
- 16 | we had to keep our school districts happy.
- 17 O. Absolutely.
- 18 A. Which usually is a win-win, you know.
- 19 Q. Yeah.
- Just very briefly, Dr. Wiley. I'm
- 21 | noticing a little bit that you are anticipating
- 22 my questions. Just --
- 23 A. I apologize.
- 24 O. You're totally fine. I just want to
- 25 | make Sarah's life easy.



1	COURT REPORTER: If you could slow					
2	down a little					
3	THE WITNESS: I will. I can do					
4	that, too.					
5	MR. GILLESPIE: Yeah. You're doing					
6	great.					
7	THE WITNESS: Sorry.					
8	Q. So, Dr. Wiley, you referred to					
9	supervising teachers. So I'm just from the					
10	outside looking in, could you kind of describe					
11	what the structure was for this teacher					
12	A. Sure.					
13	Q professional development work you					
14	were talking about?					
15	A. Yes. When I say supervising a teacher					
16	in the context of field experience, I'm talking					
17	about the teachers who were actually working in					
18	the school buildings.					
19	Q. Okay.					
20	A. And they're the ones who would					
21	supervise that's why we say supervising					
22	teacher our students who are preservice					
23	teachers who are getting their field experience					
24	hours.					
25	Q. Thank you. I appreciate that.					



1	When was the last time you taught in a
2	K through 12 classroom?
3	A. My last experience would have been as
4	a behavior specialist. So if the question is
5	when was I last employed as a special educator,
6	it would have been when I was at Fairfax County
7	in Virginia as a behavior specialist.
8	Q. Have you ever consulted on PBIS
9	implementation?
10	A. I have, yes.
11	Q. And when was that?
12	A. That also would have been mostly
13	during my time in Virginia. But again, when
14	I am doing my workshops now on behavior
15	management, classroom management, we do focus on
16	that PBIS framework, those principles and
17	practices of PBIS. That is very much sort of
18	current with the way that people talk and think
19	about behavior support in schools.
20	Q. I use the word "consulted," but I
21	guess maybe a more accurate descriptor for what
22	you've done, is that professional development
23	work? Correct?
24	A. That would be correct.
25	0. Okav.



A. Yes. Yes.

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Q. And so I'll ask with MTSS

3 | implementation. Have you also provided

4 professional development on MTSS implementation?

A. So consultation -- I think maybe the

way you're thinking about consultation, not so

much. I have done professional development.

In addition to the classroom

9 management, I created a workshop that different

10 | faculty will teach. This is one of the online

11 | continuing development that was on response to

intervention. We started that -- which is part

13 of MTSS. Right. The behavior side is positive

14 behavior support. Response to intervention is

15 | the academic side.

And so that, again, isn't consultation

17 or professional development, but the idea is

18 | that -- you know, again, we get students at Kent

19 | State. We also get people who are principals or

teachers at different schools who want to learn

21 | about how that's done, you know.

22 And then the other online workshop

23 | that I've done that also falls within that MTSS

24 | framework would be supplemental and intensive

25 | math instruction. So it's specific to, you



October 30, 2023

1	know, what is supplemental and int	ensive.					
2	And the supplemental rea	And the supplemental really					
3	corresponds to tier two in the aca	corresponds to tier two in the academic part of					
4	MTSS, and intensive instruction wo	MTSS, and intensive instruction would be					
5	tier three, intensive instruction.	tier three, intensive instruction.					
6	Q. Okay.						
7	A. So						
8	Q. And so you provide works	hops on RTI					
9	and tier three	and tier three					
10	A. Correct.						
11	Q MTSS?						
12	A. Yes.						
13	Q. Okay.						
14	A. Workshops. Uh-huh.						
15	Q. How often do you do that	?					

Again, I offer the one on math

- And then RTI, again, I'm sort of
- 19 training with other faculty who want to also
- offer that one. But I usually do that one once
- 21 or twice a year typically.

16

17

Α.

- Q. Okay. And who's the audience
- 23 typically for those workshops?

typically two times a year.

- 24 A. It is geared towards students and it
- 25 is geared towards working professionals.



1	Q. And we're talking about a couple		
2	different classes of classes. Categories of		
3	students. Kent State students is what you're		
4	referring?		
5	A. Kent State students.		
6	Q. Okay.		
7	A. It is open and there have been a		
8	couple of times where, you know, we've had		
9	students from other universities because it's		
LO	online and it's accessible. Graduate students		
L1	and undergraduate students.		
L2	Q. Okay.		
L3	A. So all of those workshops have kind of		
L4	graduate designations and undergraduate.		
L5	Q. And is that the same for the PBIS		
L6	professional development that you've taught?		
L7	A. So, yeah, I'm calling it classroom		
L8	management and that is the focus. But we do,		
L9	again, put classroom management in that broader		
20	context of school-wide, positive behavior		
21	support.		
22	And there actually is a part of that		
23	training that also focuses on intensive support		
24	for kids who don't respond to class-wide		



strategies.

1 And how often do you do the classroom Ο. 2 management training? 3 Α. Yeah, that would be the one I 4 mentioned before. And so typically two or three 5 times a year; that online workshop. 6 So when you say you mentioned it Ο. 7 before, I just want to make sure I have this 8 Is the RTI and the classroom management, 9 are those --10 Α. They're separate. 11 0. -- one -- they're separate? 12 They're separate, yeah. Α. 13 Okay. 0. 14 RTI has its own 3 credit professional Α. 15 development --16 Ο. Okay. 17 -- workshop and the classroom Α. 18 management its own. 19 And also the math is just a separate 20 We found that there was a lot of interest 21 in --22 Q. Okay. 23 -- how do we help kids who are Α. 24 struggling in math. 25 Q. And you provide each of those a couple



1	times a year?		
2	Α.	Yes.	
3	Q.	Okay.	
4	A.	That's correct.	
5	Q.	Thank you	
6	A.	Sure.	
7	Q.	for bearing with me	
8	Α.	Yes.	
9	Q.	on that.	
10		Dr. Wiley, have you ever consulted on	
11	the adequacy on an educational environment?		
12	Α.	I would probably need that clarified.	
13	Q.	Sure.	
14		Have you ever advised an LEA or any	
15	sort of educating entity about whether they were		
16	providing adequate supports and services in a		
17	particular environment?		
18		MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.	
19		You can answer.	
20		THE WITNESS: Okay.	
21	Α.	I think that what would most closely	
22	fit with what you're describing was my work for		
23	three years as a behavior specialist.		
24	So a lot of what I did as a behavior		
25	specialis	t is I would meet with teachers, I	



would meet with different support folks, and I did observe in classrooms and would talk about things like, you know, the behavior supports that were, were not in place. So I did that for several years.

That was at a time when functional behavior assessment was a brand new requirement of the law.

So I did both consulting around functional behavior assessment, where you're looking at those conditions, right, and saying okay, what's (unintelligible) behavior, what are the consequences that follow behaviors, so that we can try to develop a hypothesis about why this student's exhibiting a behavior.

So I think it's part of that work. I was absolutely with a school team evaluating the conditions around a student and talking about whether or not there were things that we could change in order to provide better support to the student, if that makes sense.

- Q. When was the time period for that work?
- 24 A. '90 -- the late '90s.
 - Q. So --



A. Yeah. When I worked as a behavior				
specialist. It's also when I worked as an				
autism resource teacher, because that work would				
have been similar. Right. So I had a caseload				
of students. All had IEPs for autism spectrum				
disorder. And I would do some one-on-one work				
with the students.				

But mostly, because that was sort of a consultative role, like a resource -- autism resource meetings. I had lots of different schools and lots of different students. I met with the teachers quite a bit, talked about things that I saw, gave them suggestion for strategies to support them.

And really -- my work as an autism resource specialist, I did a lot of work around behavior, and that's where Fairfax County created I think four total behavior specialists for the county.

If you're familiar -- it's a very large county. I had one section of it with multiple high schools. And so I would meet with teachers, observe, help them conduct functional behavior assessments, help them develop behavior intervention plans.



1	But all as a part of that you would							
2	evaluate what was going on with the student in							
3	whatever context they were in.							
4	Q. So since that time, in the late '90s							
5	in Fairfax County, have you done any sort of							
6	consultation or analysis of the adequacy of an							
7	education environment?							
8	A. I have not been							
9	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.							
10	You're fine. Go ahead.							
11	Q. You can answer the question.							
12	A. Yeah. Well, the only other example							
13	that I would provide would be when I was at the							
14	University of Massachusetts. That was a center							
15	for social development and education run by Gary							
16	Siperstein.							
17	And he occasionally got contracts to							
18	consult with various schools about various							
19	things. And he received a request to evaluate a							
20	program that was for what we're calling here							
21	kids with behavior-related disabilities.							
22	And in that capacity I worked with							
23	Gary and we did a program evaluation where we							
24	interviewed staff, we observed, reviewed							

records. We did a lot of things and generated a



1	report that said here's where we see strengths,
2	here's where we see weaknesses, and this is our
3	advice in terms of how to improve your program.

Does that make sense?

O. It does.

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- A. That definitely was consultative while I was at U Mass, Boston.
- Q. And what entity was it that you were evaluating?
- 10 A. I will have to get -- it was part of
 11 that collaborative system. And so they had
 12 various names of collaboratives around the
 13 state. Again, I could find that if you need it,
 14 the exact name.

It was one of the schools within the collaborative. You know, this was the model that Massachusetts -- I think they still use, because I did take a peek as I was writing my report, where they have special schools for kids with behavior-related disabilities and it was one of those.

It's not jumping into my brain, I'm sorry, but I could find it later if you want.

- Q. No. That's totally fine.
- So, Dr. Wiley, fair to say in the last



15 years or so, though, you haven't conducted 1 2 sort of a third-party analysis of the adequacy 3 of an educational environment? 4 MS. JOHNSON: Object --5 Α. I ---- to form. 6 MS. JOHNSON: 7 Go ahead. 8 Α. Yeah. I mean, again, it depends on 9 exactly what you're saying. But I think when 10 you're saying that direct consultative work to 11 do an in depth evaluation, yeah, that's probably 12 accurate, yes. 13 Have you provided any sort of Ο. 14 consultative services or third-party evaluation 15 of therapeutic or mental health supports and 16 services provide by an LEA? 17 Object to form. MS. JOHNSON: 18 And if you can specify more -- so now Α. 19 are you talking about -- when you say therapeutic services, you're not talking about 20 21 things like functional behavior assessment or 22 those kinds of practices, you're talking more 23 about mental health services --24 0. Correct. 25 Α. -- specifically?



- 1 Q. Yes.
- A. No, I have not.
- Q. Okay. Is there anything that we
- 4 haven't discussed so far about the consultation
- 5 | work that you have or haven't done?
- 6 A. I don't think so.
- 7 Q. Okay. Would it be fair to say, then,
- 8 Dr. Wiley, that your expertise, for purposes of
- 9 your report, today is based on your experience
- 10 | as an academic?
- 11 A. I think, you know, like I said in my
- 12 report, my experience is based on my knowledge
- 13 about the research in the field.
- 14 It's also based on, you know, my
- 15 | experience in K-12 schools. And it's also based
- 16 on my professional reasoning as a special
- 17 educator who has worked quite a bit with kids
- 18 | with behavior-related disabilities.
- 19 Am I getting what you're asking?
- 20 Q. I think so, yeah.
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 Q. No, absolutely.
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 Q. And the purposes of these questions is
- 25 | just for me to get an understanding of --



1	A. Sure.
2	Q how you approached this.
3	A. Absolutely.
4	Q. When you say your experience from K
5	through 12 schools, are you talking back to your
6	experience back before back in the '90s, in,
7	like, Fairfax County and the like? Is that the
8	experience that you're referring to?
9	A. Yeah. I mean, when you're talking
10	about my school-based experience, yeah. That's
11	mostly what I'm talking about.
12	Q. Okay. And is it fair to say that your
13	expertise for purposes of your report today
14	relates to the status of academic research
15	regarding the educational placement of students
16	with behavior-related disabilities?
17	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
18	A. I would say that's true, but when you
19	say "academic research," the research that I'm
20	talking about is research that takes place in
21	schools. So it's more of an applied research.
22	I think that that even confuses my own
2.3	students, where they say "What is this

They just go into a lab in the



research?"

24

1	university, but the research that I'm talking
2	about and the conferences that I go to and, you
3	know, the conferences that we host, are all
4	people who are doing research in the schools.
5	Q. I appreciate that clarification.
6	So fair to say, then, with that
7	caveat, your expertise for purposes of your
8	report today relates to the status of research
9	regarding the educational placement of students
LO	with behavior-related disabilities?
L1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L2	A. That's part of my expertise,
L3	Q. Okay.
L4	A yes.
L5	Q. What other what part am I missing
L6	or not appreciating there?
L7	A. Well, oh, no. Sure. I mean,
L8	again, I'm talking about my experience as
L9	Q. Okay.
20	A a special educator.
21	My experience directly consulting, all
22	of those things together, but part of it is my
23	understanding of academic research or applied
24	research in the field.

And not to belabor the point, when you



Q.

1	say your experience directly consulting, that's
2	the professional development work that we've
3	talked through already, correct?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Okay. Dr. Wiley, what's your
6	understanding of what this case is about?
7	A. My understanding of what this case is
8	about is that the Department of Justice has said
9	that the state of Georgia is unnecessarily
10	segregating students with behavior-related
11	disabilities through their GNETS program.
12	Q. And what is that understanding based
13	on?
14	A. My understanding is based on reading
15	the materials. I'm not going to get the
16	legalese correct, but the letter of findings,
17	the complaint letter.
18	Also the motions that were filed by
19	the DOJ and also state of Georgia. And also the
20	expert reports by Dr. Putnam and Dr. McCart.
21	Q. And what is your understanding of what

- Q. And what is your understanding of what the United States is seeking in this case?
 - A. I -- I -- I think I've read the recommendations by the experts. I haven't been completely clear about exactly what the DOJ --



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1	I'll be honest, but I think that what they would
2	like is for the state of Georgia to change the
3	services that they provide, such that those
4	students can be appropriately and effectively
5	served in general education environments.

That's probably summing things up.

But my understanding is that sort of gets to the core of what the DOJ thinks would be -- what they think is needed.

- Q. In forming your opinions, Doctor, was it your belief that the United States is seeking to discontinue the GNETS program?
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 14 Q. You can answer.

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- MS. JOHNSON: You can answer.
- 16 A. Okay. I think -- I'm making sure I
 17 get this right.

I think that I was getting sort of mixed sense of that, particularly from the expert reports, where it seemed like they were saying that programs like GNETS, which they called segregated, are sort of inherently harmful. But then there was a lot of qualification with we're talking about the majority of students.



1 So I think that because they're these 2 sort of qualifying phrases that were used, and 3 in the DOJ materials that I read, I would say 4 that I don't think that that's the purpose, is to discontinue GNETS. Or discontinue the 5 6 provision of, you know, the full continuum of 7 placements. 8 It could be, although I would have to 9 ask the DOJ folks, that they think that they 10 shouldn't be doing it through GNETS, they should 11 be doing it another way. But, to be honest, I 12 wasn't clear about what they're seeking to 13 happen in regards to GNETS specifically. 14 In forming your opinions, was it your 15 belief that the United States is seeking to 16 place students currently in GNETS in general education classrooms without supports or 17 18 services all or nearly all the time? 19 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form. 20 Α. Well, you said "without services or 21 supports, but I think that that is the claim, 22 is that if you provided services and supports,

So it's not my understanding that the

these students could be served in general



education.

23

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1	DOJ or tl	ne exper	rts w	vere	sayin	g place	students
2	without :	services	s or	supp	orts.		
3	Q.	Thank	you	for	that	clarific	cation.

In forming your opinions, Dr. Wiley, was it your belief that placement in GNETS is a last resort, limited to students who could not be successful in more integrated environments?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A. I wouldn't use the term "last resort."

The continuum includes even additional placements, like residential, hospital, homebound. So when I think about it in terms of that required continuum of placements -- and last resort, again, I think has sort of a connotation that may influence the way that people think about it.

I think that GNETS and similar programs around the country would be viewed as an option for providing, you know, more intensive and more structured services for students through the IEP team saying, you know, this student needs that level of programming.

Q. Thank you, Doctor.

Dr. Wiley, before we get into kind of the meat of this here, I want to make sure that



1	when we use some of the acronyms and, you know,
2	language
3	A. Sure.
4	Q with which we're familiar that
5	we're talking about the same things.
6	And so when you refer to general
7	education settings, can you tell me what that
8	means?
9	A. General education settings, when it
10	refers
11	THE WITNESS: and, by the way,
12	Sarah, am I going slow enough? I never
13	checked. Slower?
14	COURT REPORTER: Your speed hasn't
15	come down.
16	THE WITNESS: Okay. I apologize.
17	I'm going to work on that.
18	A. General education settings refers to
19	places where students with disabilities and
20	students with disabilities without
21	disabilities are taught.
22	So we're typically talking about
23	general education classrooms, but we might be
24	talking about other settings within a school;
25	cafeterias, gyms, and those kinds of things may



1	be referred to as general education settings.
2	But primarily when I'm thinking about
3	it, I'm primarily thinking about general ed
4	classrooms.
5	Q. Okay. And so in your report when you
6	refer to placement in general education or
7	general education settings, are you thinking
8	general education classrooms? Is that what
9	you're referencing?

- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay.

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12 A. Typically.

And I want to also say that, you know, I think that even though there may not be a lot of clarity in the reports, I think that there's a notion -- because people will also talk about zone schools, which is sort of a Georgia term, but it's the idea that students could be in self-contained classrooms but in general ed buildings. Right.

But when I think of general education settings, I am thinking about not necessarily self-contained classrooms, even if they're in their neighborhood schools, I'm talking about, again, places where students with and without



- 1 disabilities are taught together.
- 2 Ο. And could that be inclusive of a
- 3 general education classroom with and without
- students with disabilities, where there are 4
- 5 supports and services for the students with
- disabilities? 6
- 7 I mean, if you're talking about Α.
- 8 general education classrooms, students with and
- 9 without disabilities. And it could be where
- some of those services and supports are 10
- 11 provided --
- 12 Okay. 0.
- 13 -- in the general education classroom. Α.
- 14 So, Dr. Wiley, when I refer to the Ο.
- 15 ADA, what do you understand me to be referring
- 16 to?
- Americans with Disabilities Act. 17 Α.
- 18 When I refer to the IDEA, what do you Ο.
- 19 understand that to be?
- 20 Individuals with Disabilities Α.
- 21 Education Act.
- 22 Q. If I use ED, students with EBD or
- 23 behavior-related disability, do you agree that
- 24 those are roughly synonymous?
- 25 Α. Yeah. ED, emotional disturbance,



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	which is the federal term. Usually in research
2	we use emotional, behavior disorders.
3	I will say that in this case

- 4 behavior-related disabilities is not a typical
- 5 term that's used in the field, but I understand
- 6 | it to relate -- and I think that if we use EBD
- 7 | kind of interchangeably it's okay, but these are
- 8 | kids who exhibit emotional, behavioral
- 9 difficulties. Yeah.
- 10 Q. Thank you. I appreciate that.
- 11 FAPE. What do you understand that to
- 12 | refer to?
- 13 A. Free and Appropriate Public Education.
- 14 O. IEP.
- 15 A. Individualized Education Program.
- 16 Q. If I refer to FBA.
- 17 A. Functional behavior assessment.
- 18 Q. BIP.
- 19 A. Behavior intervention plan.
- Q. If I refer to GNETS or the GNETS
- 21 program.
- 22 A. Yeah. That's the Georgia Network of
- 23 | Educational Therapeutic services. I hope I got
- 24 that. I've been using the shorthand with that
- one, and that's not one that I've used for



Sounds like horses.

Self-contained classrooms in separate



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Α.

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1 schools, but yes.

- 2 O. Okay. And so -- and those terms all
- 3 refer to --
- 4 A. Specialized, separate, yes.
- 5 | Self-contained. Yeah.
- 6 Q. Self-contained and separate --
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. -- schools. Okay. Great.
- Do you consider these terms to be the same as segregated placement?
- 11 A. I think that they match in terms of
- 12 | their official definition, but, like I said in
- 13 | my report, I think segregated has connotations
- 14 | that don't help us think more clearly about what
- 15 | these placements are. That's my opinion.
- 16 Q. And for -- sorry. Let me withdraw
- $17 \mid that.$
- 18 Would you say that GNETS then
- 19 qualifies as a specialized setting under your
- 20 definition?
- 21 A. Yeah. And my understanding is that
- 22 | there are separate schools but they're also
- 23 | self-contained classrooms. But I think the
- 24 | GNETS mostly oversees those kinds of separate or
- 25 | special placements.



1	Q.	And	I	think	you	anticipated	my	next
2	question.							

Do you draw -- no, that's great.

Do you draw a distinction between the GNETS centers and the GNETS school-based sites as to whether they qualify as a specialized setting?

- A. They both would be considered specialized settings.
- Q. Okay. Which of these terms that we've discussed, or another term, applies to a separate classroom in a general education school where students spend portions of their day?
- 14 A. Which of these terms?
- 15 O. Yeah.

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- 16 A. I think, if we're trying to keep the
 17 conversation clear, then typically those are
 18 referred to as self-contained classrooms.
 - Q. Okay. And that would be the case even if students aren't there for the entirety of the school day?
- A. Clarify that for me. So it would
 apply, self-contained classrooms, even if they
 weren't -- say it one more time. I'm sorry.
 - Q. If they weren't there for the entirety



1 of the school day. If --2 Α. Yeah, --3 Ο. -- students --4 -- they would be considered Α. self-contained classrooms. 5 6 Again, there are distinctions that are 7 made in the data that are reported to IDEA in 8 terms of percent of time spent in general 9 education. Right. I think we're probably all 10 familiar with the 80 percent or above, and then 11 there's, you know, between. 12 So in that sense they're sometimes 13 referred to -- if it's 80 percent or above in 14 general education classrooms, that's called full 15 inclusion in the law. Then there's partial 16 inclusion, and then -- so students may be in 17 self-contained classrooms or they may be in 18 resource rooms, but usually those distinctions 19 are made based on the amount of time that 20 students spend in those particular classrooms. 21 It's tricky because it's not -- it's 22 very individualized and it's not, you know, one 23 placement sort of package for every student. 24 Do you consider alternative schools to 0. 25 be specialized settings?



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
2	Q. You can answer.
3	A. Okay. Yeah, the alternative schools
4	terms also gets confusing, because I know that
5	there are schools that serve entirely students
6	with disabilities.
7	I know that there are alternative
8	schools for kids who are at risk for dropping
9	out, kids who have discipline problems, academic
10	problems.
11	So alternative schools I like to think
12	about and sometimes those alternative schools
13	do serve kids with IEPs. So that again kind of
14	blurs a little bit, but I would consider that to
15	be a separate school or a special school that's
16	meant to serve the needs of kids who were not
17	successful in general education. If that makes
18	sense.
19	Q. And so I guess I'm trying to make
20	sure that when in your report when you talk
21	about specialized settings and separate schools,
22	would you include alternative schools within
23	those within those
24	A. What I would say

-- (unintelligible) terms?



Q.

1	A. Yeah. What I would say is that in the
2	special education research, for example, there
3	sometimes is overlap. When people are talking
4	about alternative schools, they can be sometimes
5	schools

Q. Okay.

- 7 A. -- that fit into these other 8 categories.
- In terms of GNETS I am mostly talking
 about schools that serve specifically students
 with disabilities.
- Q. So just to make sure I'm
 understanding, they can be, but aren't
 necessarily the same as what you call the
 specialized setting?
- 16 A. For the -- like a special education 17 specialized setting.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- A. It's tricky because there's sort of a
 Venn diagram. There's a bit of an overlap. But
 mostly I'm talking about schools that are
 separate from general education schools.
- Q. And so the Venn diagram, I guess, -let me withdraw that.
- Let me switch gears a bit.



1	Dr. Wiley, I want to be sure you and I
2	are on the same page today when we talk about
3	appropriate and inappropriate in the context of
4	educational placements.
5	A. Okay.
6	Q. And so, Dr. Wiley, would you agree
7	that not all separate placements and I'll use
8	these terms interchangeably that we just
9	discussed are inherently appropriate for
10	students with the emotional and behavioral
11	disabilities?
12	A. I would say that no placement is
13	inherently appropriate. It's placement that is
14	meant to be the best place where you can
15	implement the IEP, and that's the appropriate
16	part of it.
17	Q. And when you say that no placement is
18	inherently appropriate, why is that?
19	A. Because it's not the place, it's the
20	individualized education program that the
21	student that determines appropriateness.
22	Now, I think, as I said in my report,
23	you know, we have the continuum of alternative
24	placements because what we're supposed to do is

determine what that IEP is. And that's the --



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2	and	approp	priat	ce r	public	e	ducation	part	of	•	

And then we determine what placement would be most appropriate for implementing that particular IEP. Yeah, that IEP.

So I think you can't really -- and I think I talked about this. I was citing someone who knows more than I do about a lot of this stuff. But that least restrictive appropriate environment. So the two things are definitely related.

- Q. And would you agree that a setting can be separate without being specialized?
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 15 A. A placement can be separate without
 16 being specialized. You'll just have to unpack
 17 that a little bit more for me. What do you mean
 18 without being specialized?
- 19 Q. Well, let me try it this way.
- So in your expert opinion what
 features must a separate placement have in order
 to be considered as potentially appropriate for
 students with EBD?
 - A. So the appropriate thing still applies where you have an individualized education



1	program of services and supports. That IEP has
2	to be implemented in that setting in order for
3	it to be considered appropriate.
4	What's special about the special
5	placements is that it may have allowances for
6	the implementing aspects of that student's
7	program that are not in another setting.
8	So I think another thing I talked
9	about in the report is that general education
LO	has some inherent limitations of implementation,
L1	and that's why we have the continuum of
L2	alternative placements, so that we have other
L3	ways.
L4	I'm going on. I could probably talk
L5	more specifically to what you asked, but you
L6	just tell me if you want me to try again.
L7	Q. No. I think
L8	A. Okay.
L9	Q. I think we're generally on the same
20	page, but what I'm what I would hope what
21	I'm hoping to learn from you, Doctor, is, what
22	are some of the very basic components an
23	educational placement would need to have to
24	potentially be appropriate
25	A. Okay.



1	Q as a specialized setting for
2	students with EBD?
3	A. Okay. So not any educational
4	environment but a specialized setting.
5	Q. Correct.
6	A. Yeah. And, again, it's driven largely
7	by the IEP.
8	But some of the things that I think
9	you're talking about would be highly structured
10	behavioral support. I think it would be
11	intensive academic instruction, because a lot of
12	these kids have significant learning problems
13	and academic achievement deficits. Those things
14	can be provided in a lot of different ways.
15	Again, I have experience working in a
16	school specifically for kids with EBD. So we
17	had school-wide actually, PBIS was pretty new
18	at that time, too, but we did have school-wide
19	behavior programs, like the level system and
20	positive reinforcement through, like, point
21	sheets.
22	So those are just examples of the



24

1	there, depending on what the needs of the
2	particular student are in the specialized
3	setting. And it's the same thing with the
4	academic instruction.
5	Driven by the IEP. It has to target
6	specifically what are the individual needs of
7	that particular student.
8	Q. In so, Dr. Wiley, as I understand
9	what you're saying, the specific supports and
10	services of the environment will be tailored to
11	the students that are in the environment, but
12	there are also some general attributes that you
13	would expect a specialized setting like this to
14	have when serving students with EBD. And the
15	two that you identified, I think, were highly
16	structured behavioral support and intensive
17	academic instruction.
18	Is there anything else?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	A. Well, yeah, there can be some other
21	things. There can be things like social skills
22	instruction. There can be things like
23	communication with the family.

There can be, you know -- there are

a lot of sort of -- I didn't touch on these



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1	a lot in the report, but relational kinds of
2	approaches where you try to build relationships
3	with the students that you're working with.
4	So I think to cover all of those
5	things and I do think that in some of the

things -- and I do think that in some of the research that I covered there were some of these aspects that I'm talking about, like the highly structured behavior management and the appropriately intensive academic instruction, to meet those needs.

I'm being pretty general, but I hope I'm getting at some of the things that you're talking about that you would expect to see or would typically see in a special program.

And I think we're being broad, where we're saying a self-contained classroom and also a special school.

Q. That's right.

And I think, to the extent this is helpful, you know, what I'm trying to talk about here is what sort of capacity would you expect a setting to have to be specialized versus maybe the specifics which you're saying track along with the student's IEP.

A. Sure.



1	Q. So I guess, you know, is there
2	anything else when it comes to a settings
3	capacity to educate students with emotional,
4	behavioral disabilities that you would expect to
5	see?
6	A. Right.
7	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
8	A. Yes. In the capacity to deliver those
9	services that I'm talking about kind of
10	generally, because we're out of the context of
11	an individual student, but I think that it is
12	right to say that these are the things that you
13	would expect to see, structured behavioral
14	supports structured.
15	And that's broad. Right. That can
16	include, like, instruction and replacement
17	behaviors and social skills and the capacity to
18	deliver that. And that's looking at the
19	environment, looking at the people who are
20	delivering it, making sure that they have the
21	resources that they need in order to deliver it.
22	So, yeah, again, when I say in the
23	report and I know, you know, we've talked a
24	little bit about places the place that
25	facilitates. Right. It's not place by itself



1	that makes all of these things happen, whether
2	we're talking about general education, we're
3	talking about a special placement.
4	I'm going fast again. I can tell. I
5	apologize.
6	Q. Thank you, Doctor.
7	Would you agree that you would also
8	expect these settings, in addition to this
9	capacity, to have certified appropriately
LO	certified staff?
L1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L2	A. I would expect that the teachers would
L3	be licensed teachers.
L4	I do think that they have to have
L5	access to related services providers, as
L6	indicated in students IEPs, and, ideally,
L7	certified administration; leadership,
L8	principals.
L9	Yeah, I think certification training
20	is important. I know that this has been a
21	challenge in general ed and special ed, making
22	sure, you know, we have enough of those folks to
23	meet the needs of these kids. But yes.
24	Q. And would you also in order for a
25	separate placement to be considered



1	appropriately specialized, would you also agree
2	that they would have to implement, let's say,
3	IEPs with fidelity?
4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
5	A. Yes. Appropriateness, as we
6	understand it in the profession, means that
7	we're implementing the individualized education
8	program as well as we can.
9	Q. And so in order to be an appropriate
10	setting, would the would the setting also
11	have to implement a student's BIP with fidelity?
12	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
13	A. Yeah. Regardless of the setting. If
14	the determination was that the student needed an
15	FBA based BIP, then they would have to implement
16	it to be able to say that that student is
17	receiving their IEP.
18	Q. Are there any baseline therapeutic and
19	mental health services and supports that you
20	would expect to see in any specialized setting
21	for students with behavior-related disabilities?
22	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
23	A. Baseline's kind of a broad term. I
24	know that I'm sort of pulling things out, you

know, really quickly, but I would expect to see



individualized	behavior supports and academic
instruction in	any setting for me to determine
whether or not	it's appropriate. But that's
also true in a	special setting.

Again, a special setting provides the conditions where these things are more readily done. But whether you're in general ed or a special setting, to say that the student is, you know, having their needs met, then the IEP has to be implemented.

Did I get that one, or did I miss that one? I want to make sure I'm answering your question.

Q. Let me -- I think so, but I want to make sure as well that -- in order for a setting to be appropriate, a separate setting to be appropriate for students with behavior-related disabilities, would you agree that they would have to be able to implement the students' BIPs with fidelity?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

- A. If the student has a BIP, then that would be correct.
- Q. And you would expect most students who are in a specialized setting because of a



1	behavior-related disability to have a BIP,
2	correct?
3	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
4	A. When you say BIP, I think that you
5	know, one of the tricky parts here is that there
6	is BIP as it's understood in the law since 1997.

7 You have functional behavior assessment,

8 behavior intervention plan.

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I would expect that student to have behavior supports that are appropriate to their need and, again, similar to like I'm describing in my own experience.

And also in some of the research where they've talked about positive behavior support in special schools that you would have what's called tier one. And in a special school that might be a highly structured behavior program.

But then you might have students who need something more. So that could be an individualized behavior intervention plan or individualized behavior interventions.

If they have one formally as part of their IEP, then wherever that student is you would expect that BIP to be implemented.

So I just want to make sure that we're



1	clear that there is sort of this, you know,
2	formal legal version. And it's one of the
3	challenges, I think, of implementation, is, you
4	know, when do we have to have a functional
5	behavior assessment, behavior intervention plan.
6	We need to make sure for kids with EBD
7	that they're receiving the appropriate type and
8	intensity of behavior intervention that they
9	need in order to be to make appropriate
LO	progress.
L1	Q. And you would expect a specialized
L2	setting to have the capacity to do to provide
L3	exactly those that level of services and
L4	supports, correct?
L5	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L6	A. I would expect, yes.
L7	Q. Okay. And there are some things even
L8	more basic that we haven't discussed here that
L9	you would expect a specialized setting to have
20	in order to be appropriate for students, right,
21	such as a habitable building, correct?
22	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
23	A. And I know that this was part of the
24	reports. I'm a little weary of going here too

You're probably not going to make me.



1	But I would expect in any school,
2	general ed, special school, any school, that
3	there would be sort of basic levels of safety
4	and cleanliness. But that's as deep as I go
5	when it comes to understanding, like, what
6	constitutes a go ahead.
7	Q. I'm speaking generally here to get an
8	understanding of the again, the
9	A. Yeah.
10	Q baseline for a setting
11	A. It
12	Q to be appropriate for students.
13	A. Yeah. Your question is would you
14	expect a school to be habitable. I would say
15	yes.
16	Q. Okay. And without the again, this
17	baseline of services and teacher certifications
18	and all of these things that we've just
19	discussed, the setting would be inappropriate
20	for the education of students with
21	behavior-related disabilities, correct?
22	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
23	A. Wherever these students are taught,
24	they need teachers who are trained and ideally
25	certified. You know, again I don't want to go



1	to, like, the biggest problems that we have in
2	the field, but there are emergency certified
3	teachers in both general education and special
4	education who end up working with students with
5	EBD.
6	So in that sense I would say yes, we
7	need to have people who can implement IEPs and
8	we need to think about how we make that happen,
9	whether it's in, you know, special settings.
LO	And to the extent that it's possible and
L1	appropriate in other settings as well.
L2	Q. But without this capacity to serve
L3	these students, would you agree that the setting
L4	would be inappropriate for students with
L5	behavior-related disabilities?
L6	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L7	A. I guess what I'm stuck on is, like,
L8	setting. Right. Where you're saying, like, I'm
L9	making a judgment that the place itself is
20	inappropriate. And I think that, again, it's
21	not the place, it's the services that are
22	provided.
23	So if you're asking me, like, does
24	that make the setting inappropriate, I mean, no.
25	I think that a setting like a special school is



1	appropriate and required, you know, but we want
2	to make sure that wherever we're providing IEPs
3	that, you know, that we're able to do that

- Q. So to make sure I'm understanding you,
 to make sure that I'm understanding what you're
 telling me, Doctor, you're distinguishing
- 5 between the physical location, and then the
 6 services and everything else that are being
 7 provided within that location?
- 10 A. Yeah. And I think when you use the 11 term -- did I go too fast?
- When you use the term setting, I'm thinking about the physical place, and that's throwing me a little bit.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- A. So I think that what I want to say is
 you know, if you mean these are baseline for a
 program to be appropriate. Right.
- 19 Q. Sure. So --
- 20 A. Go ahead.
- Q. If I can, let me ask that question, then.
- So without these -- these -- this

 basic capacity that we've discussed, the program

 would be inappropriate to serve students with



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1 behavior-related disabilities, correct? 2 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form. 3 Α. And now we're talking about an 4 individualized education program. placement is meant to be the last decision, the 5 6 LRE, and that placement and the program that 7 occurs there has to be able to implement the 8 IEP. 9 And, again, this is where we say 10 independent of setting if general education 11 can't implement those services, then it's not 12 appropriate. 13 And then we would expect that a more 14 intensive specialized program would have the 15 capacity to implement the IEP as written. 16 So in that sense I say yes, the 17 program has to implement the IEP. 18 It has to be able to implement the 0. 19 IEP --20 Α. Correct. 21 -- in order to be appropriate to have 0. 22 students? IEP and appropriate, when we 23 Α. Yeah. 24 say Free and Appropriate Public Education, are 25 linked.



1	Q. So what would you call a separate
2	setting that lacked this capacity to serve
3	students and to fulfill their IEPs?
4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
5	Q. Is there a term you would use for
6	that?
7	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
8	A. Is there a term I would use for
9	Q. Would you consider that to be
LO	segregation?
L1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L2	A. Well, I think one of the distinctions
L3	that I try to make at the beginning of my
L4	report and because people are very focused on
L5	the physical aspects of what we're calling
L6	integration and segregation is that
L7	instructional inclusion is the most important
L8	part of special education.
L9	And so I think that students can be
20	segregated in that sense when they're placed in
21	general education programs.
22	If they're there and the general
23	education is not able to provide the intensive
24	supports that the student needs, then I would
25	consider that instructionally segregated.



1	Again, I've given my reasons why I'm
2	not a fan of that term exactly, but I would use
3	excluded. You know, we use inclusion and
4	exclusion.
5	To be included in any setting it has
6	to be able to provide the individualized
7	supports that are defined in that individualized
8	education program. General ed can't do that
9	with every kid with behavior-related
10	disabilities. I think we see that pretty
11	consistently in the research and over time.
12	Q. And I guess, Doctor, what I'm getting
13	at is I want to get an understanding of how
14	you classify a setting that students with
15	disabilities are placed in that's separate from
16	general education when that setting lacks the
17	capacity to fulfill that student's IEP.
18	MS. JOHNSON: Object
19	Q. What would you consider that to be?
20	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
21	A. And, again, because I'm not going
22	to speak to, like, what I know about the
23	capacity of, you know, specific programs
24	Q. I'm just asking generally.
25	A in Georgia But what I would gay



1	is that it's a yeah. I mean, on an
2	individual student level, we would say
3	because if you think about special schools, you
4	may have students who you implement their IEP in
5	a special school and then there's more to the
6	continuum. Right.
7	And there are students who may have to
8	then we say, well, you know, we're not able
9	to appropriately serve this student, and they
LO	might be placed in a residential setting or a
L1	hospital. Right.
L2	So in that sense we can say this
L3	setting is not appropriate because we're not
L4	able to implement an IEP to the extent that it
L5	meets the needs of this individual student.
L6	So what I would say on an individual
L7	basis is if it's not able to implement the IEP,
L8	then it's not the LRE for that student. That
L9	may be residential, may be a hospital setting,
20	may be homebound.
21	Is that getting close to where you're
22	talking about?
2 2	O You're gaying that if a program's

unable to meet the needs of a student, then they

need to be in a more restrictive --



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1	A. They may. It may be that they're
2	unable to implement the IEP because the
3	student's needs are such that you can't provide
4	the intensity that a residential setting, for
5	example, might.
6	Q. What if the program could provide the
7	level of services that the student needs but for
8	whatever reason does not?
9	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
10	A. I mean, I would have to consider
11	reasons that they don't.
12	But I think the IEP is the important
13	thing and that we need to focus on implementing
14	that IEP. And, again, the IEP is thought of
15	first, and then the placement where it's most
16	likely to be implemented appropriately and
17	effectively is selected.
18	And it's not just the place. Yes, it
19	is the program that is most able to implement
20	that IEP.
21	Q. So you've talked a bit about the
22	baseline features you would expect to see for a
23	setting to be specialized and to be adequate to

serve or appropriate to serve students with

disabilities. Now I want to talk about the



24

1	inverse.	
2	Α.	Okay.

Q. Are there some things you agree would make a separate setting categorically inappropriate even if it's otherwise specialized?

7 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A. Yeah. I mean, -- categorically. So you mean, like, not just individual students?

Q. Categorically.

A. I mean, -- so I think what you're getting at is that you have to have a program that implements research-based services and programs, things that the student needs and in terms of addressing whatever the full range of needs is for that student.

And, I mean, I would have to have whatever setting it is -- or the program has to have the capacity to implement those. And that would mean resources and it would mean the training and it would mean, you know, all of those kinds of things that are required to implement the IEP specific to the individual student.

Q. And again this goes back to, again,



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	the universe of what we were saying earlier. If
2	a program doesn't have the capacity to fulfill
3	the student's IEPs with fidelity, then that
4	makes it inappropriate, correct, for the
5	students?
6	A. For the student, yeah.
7	Q. Okay.
8	A. And it could be for a variety of
9	reasons.
10	Q. Would you agree that a setting that
11	lacked appropriately qualified staff would be
12	categorically inappropriate?
13	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
14	A. You have to have the capacity to
15	implement the IEP and you have to have people
16	who have the training to be able to do that.
17	Teachers and in some cases related service, you
18	know, as required in IDEA.
19	Q. So would you agree that a setting that
20	provided no therapeutic and mental health
21	supports and services would be categorically
22	inappropriate for the mass for the vast
23	majority of high-need students with
24	behavior-related disabilities?
25	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.



1 Again you're saying no therapeutic 2 supports, mental health services because -- it's 3 going to vary by individual. I'll just say it 4 could still be appropriate if it's not providing something that a student doesn't need. 5 6 And, you know, I think one of the 7 tricky parts about this case in trying to figure 8 it out is, you know, when we say, like, what is 9 the appropriate therapeutic services and 10 supports, that's a highly individualized 11 decision. And even beyond that --12 And -- I'm sorry. I don't want to --0. 13 Oh, that's fine. Α. 14 I don't want to be rude, Doctor, but Ο. 15 I -- we're going to talk about the case and 16 we're --17 Α. Okay. 18 -- going to have plenty of time for Ο. 19 that, but I'm just -- I'm still trying to get an 20 understanding --21 Α. In general. 22 Q. -- in general and --23 Α. Right. 24 -- in the abstract. 0. 25 Α. Right.

1	Q. So if there's a separate setting that
2	doesn't have that doesn't provide any
3	therapeutic or mental health supports and
4	services, would you agree that that is
5	categorically inappropriate for the vast
6	majority of high-need students with
7	behavior-related disabilities?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A. So if you're asking me that they
10	provide zero, like literally none, and I'm
11	lumping in, and tell me if this is
12	appropriate therapeutic services would mean
13	like special education services, functional
14	behavior assessment, behavior (unintelligible)
15	plans, everything
16	COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry.
17	THE WITNESS: Oh. Oh.
18	COURT REPORTER: You lost
19	THE WITNESS: Yeah. Yeah.
20	COURT REPORTER: me.
21	A. I'll just say that when you say mental
22	health supports and then therapeutic services,
23	again, it's a little bit of an unusual term for
24	special education, but that refers to
25	educationally therapeutic. Is that right?



So in order to meet the LRE,

presumably the student would have some level of



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1	a need, right, beyond zero.
2	And so, again, my question is, would
3	you agree that a program that offered no
4	therapeutic or mental health supports and
5	services would be categorically inappropriate
6	for the vast majority of high-need students with
7	behavior-related disabilities?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A. Well, if you're saying zero, then I
10	would go beyond the vast majority. I don't know
11	of a setting like that where it's zero. In that
12	case you're not providing special education at
13	all. And so under those exact conditions, I
14	would say yeah, that would be inappropriate.
15	Q. And if a separate program didn't
16	provide individualized services, would that also
17	be inappropriate for the vast majority of
18	students with behavior-related disability?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	A. I mean, again, not to dance around it,
21	but what the individualized services are and
22	what I was trying to say a little bit earlier is
2 2	what's typical from research and also my

experience in a special school is that you have

some programmatic things, I'll call it that, and



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some individualized things.

And so for some needs the programmatic aspects of a special school may be enough to meet the student's needs, but if there are individual needs beyond that, then I would say yes, the program to be appropriate has to meet those individual needs in addition.

But it's going to vary. Right. You do have some kids, for example, who need less support in reading and more support in math.

And, by the way, this cuts across settings again.

You may have a student who needs more support in terms of a particular behavior and less in another, in which case you're going to have some things that are programmatic about a special school and that are not necessarily in place in general ed that can meet those needs and then beyond that.

And I think the place to look for a lot of this -- again, I know this is the applied research part -- is on that research on behavior support in special schools, where they'll talk about how a lot of times these special schools tier one is not the same as --



1	so tiers I hope everybody's familiar with. We
2	didn't go over that term.
3	So, again I hope I answered the
4	question. If you need to ask it again, I can
5	I can, but that's what I mean by I'm trying to
6	clarify exactly what we mean about can the
7	program meet individual needs. Any program has
8	to meet the I the needs as determined on the
9	IEP.
10	Q. No, I think you did answer my
11	question. And I'm going to let us take a break
12	here in just a second, but I just have a couple
13	of quick follow ups.
14	So, Dr. Wiley, would you agree that
15	sometimes a setting can be so deficient that you
16	don't need to do an analysis of a student's
17	individual characteristics to determine it to be
18	inappropriate?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	A. I mean, I think for me to just say
21	categorically this is not an appropriate program
22	it would be have to be.
23	I mean, the zero that you talked about
24	does nothing that I would consider to be the
25	best available evidence for supports for kids



1	with EBD under those circumstances.
2	And, again, I would apply that to any
3	setting. General education, if it's doing
4	zero and I think that's one of the challenges
5	of inclusion, is that that happens quite often.
6	And it's not just because teachers
7	aren't trained or that they're not motivated to
8	help these kids. In fact, the opposite.
9	Motivation is almost always there with teachers.
10	Teachers are generally really good people.
11	But it can be very difficult to
12	implement the kinds of individualized supports
13	that students with EB need. Some yes. Some no.
14	That's why we have, you know, the continuum of
15	alternative placements.
16	Is that okay? Did I get that one? I
17	want to make sure.
18	THE WITNESS: Am I slowing down?
19	COURT REPORTER: No.
20	THE WITNESS: Poor Sarah. She's
21	never going to want to work with me again.
22	MR. GILLESPIE: I'm going to give
23	Sarah a break here in just a second.
24	THE WITNESS: Okay.
25	MR. GILLESPIE: Dr. Wiley, when you



say -- actually, you know what, let me, --1 2 let me -- let's pause here. Let's take a 3 quick break, if that works for you. 4 THE WITNESS: That works for me. 5 Thank you. 6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: All right. 7 Standby. 8 Off the record, 10:13. 9 10 (A recess was taken.) 11 12 (A discussion was held off the record.) 13 14 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Well, let's 15 just --16 THE WITNESS: Oh. Go ahead. 17 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: -- get on the 18 record. 10:27. 19 Go ahead. 20 THE WITNESS: You had asked if I 21 had written any other reports, and I 22 actually have written a report for the 23 advocate -- Georgia advocate group. I'm 24 sorry. I'm not going to get the names 25 right. But there's another case.



1	BY MR. GILLESPIE:
2	Q. And you provided that report on behalf
3	of the state of Georgia?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And is that report substantially
6	similar to your report in this case?
7	A. It has
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A similarities and oh.
10	MS. JOHNSON: You're fine.
11	Go ahead.
12	A. It has similarities and some
13	differences.
14	Q. Okay. Is it are your conclusions
15	the same in both cases?
16	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Thank you for the clarification.
19	A. Uh-huh.
20	THE WITNESS: Oh, am I on camera or
21	not? Can you see me?
22	MS. JOHNSON: You are.
23	THE WITNESS: Okay. It's weird
24	that I can't see myself. It's just
25	throwing me off. I'm good.



1	Q. Dr. Wiley, in our last conversation
2	you used a phrase I want to ask you about.
3	You referenced the best available
4	evidence for supports for kids with EBD.
5	And I just wanted to ask you first, I
6	guess, what do you consider to be the best
7	the practices that represent the best available
8	evidence for supports for kids with EBD?
9	A. So that I mean, that's a big
10	question. I think a lot of them get touched on
11	in both the expert reports and in my report.
12	They're ones that I refer to as
13	promising practices. And in my report I do
14	describe best available evidence, which is sort
15	of acknowledging that research on kids with EBD
16	has important limitations to consider.
17	However, when you say okay, you know,
18	what are the most effective practices, I think
19	it would includes things like positive behavior
20	support, which would be school-wide positive
21	behavior support, whether you're talking about
22	general education or a special school. It would
23	be class-wide.
24	And, again, within these things there

are a lot of practices. So you have to tell me



functional-based interventions.

how much you want me to break it down.
But then individualized behavior
support or intensive behavior support, which can
include things like a function FBA based

- There is -- promising practices include things like social skills instruction, intensive academic instruction. So, I mean, there are a number of them. Yes.
- Q. Sure. And so -- we're going to talk a bit more about your conclusions around the research later on, but, --
- 13 A. Okay.

5

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9

- Q. -- I guess, just generally speaking, you agree that educators are -- should enact practices even if the research behind them is imperfect, correct?
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 19 Q. Or maybe -- let me rephrase that.
- 20 A. Okay.
- Q. That educators are sometimes required to enact practices even if the research behind them isn't perfect.
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
 - A. Do you mean required by law?



1	Q.	No. I	mean	to	effectively	serve	the
2	students.	Their	stude	ents	5.		

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A. And because you're talking about imperfect evidence, unfortunately that's a continuum as well.

There are some, and an example that I would give, and I talked about in my report, would be like universal design for learning, which is widely known.

In terms of imperfection, that one, I would say, has very little evidence to support it. And so what I'm saying is that if you're saying what's going to produce positive outcomes for the kids, then there are some that are so imperfect that I would say this is not likely to work. And then some that you would say yeah.

And then the other important thing is there are degrees of intensity of implementation. So a lot of the things that we know in special ed are based on applied behavior analysis -- I'm sorry. I'm going fast, and I meant to slow down. Based on behavior principles like positive reinforcement.

I think Dr. Putnam, for example,



1	mentions praise. And that is a recommended
2	practice that you would say hey, it's good for
3	you to acknowledge kids for appropriate
4	behavior.
5	And so I would say yes, these are
6	practices that, if you can implement them, are
7	ones that could serve many kids with EBD well.
8	Q. And that's a great clarification.
9	So, Doctor, maybe to tell me if I'm
LO	paraphrasing you correctly, but is it correct
L1	that educators should follow the practices
L2	reflected in the best available evidence to them
L3	even if the research is itself imperfect?
L4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L5	A. Yes. In the absence of very strong
L6	evidence. Then we have to pay attention to
L7	what's best.
L8	And you saw, you know, like, the What
L9	Works Clearinghouse is very much structured that
20	way. It has tiers of evident support.
21	And we would say yeah, it's a
22	promising practice, we would love for it to
23	have, you know, better support. But that should

probably guide what we do because it's the best

available evidence. Understanding that because



24

1	there are limitations to the evidence it may or
2	may not have the outcomes that we're hoping for
3	It's complex stuff. Right.
4	It's not like doing, you know,

something -- and I think initially -- I don't use this in my report, but when you talk about providing supports for people with other disabilities, sometimes they're very concrete and straightforward. Right.

Like, I use the example -- I may not say this in my report -- like a wheelchair ramp. We could say well, you know how to put that in place. And for many people who use wheelchairs.

All I wanted to point out in my report and what I want to make sure is clear is that we do want to follow the best available evidence with these understandings that there are limitations that we need to consider.

Q. I appreciate that. Thank you.

I'm going to switch gears a little bit, Dr. Wiley.

A. Sure.

Q. I'm going to start talking about this case in particular.

A. Okay.



1	Q. When were you first contacted about
2	providing expert opinion testimony in this
3	matter?
4	A. It was this past summer. I don't know
5	that I have the date. But
6	THE WITNESS: Was it June? I
7	think.
8	MS. JOHNSON: I can't help you.
9	Q. It's all you, Doctor.
10	A. I learned that.
11	Q. That's fine. I won't hold you to the
12	specific date.
13	A. It was around June. I can find the
14	exact date of the email
15	Q. No.
16	A at some point.
17	Q. That's great.
18	And what is your understanding of
19	so let me caveat this. I don't want to hear
20	about any conversations you've had with any
21	attorneys for the state.
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. But what is your understanding of how
24	you were identified as a potential expert?
25	A. My understanding is that they you



1	know, I don't know that I know the exact
2	process, but I think that there were some
3	experts that they had had communication with and
4	sometimes they got recommendations from other
5	experts.
6	We didn't go very far into that, but I
7	think that there was probably some looking at my
8	curriculum vitae and, you know, my position
9	and like, on our faculty websites we have
10	things like here are my areas of focus and
11	interest.
12	I think mostly what we talked about is
13	that they had identified, but I don't think I
14	asked them to unpack specifically the criteria
15	that they used. I think there was some mention
16	of other experts in the field that they had
17	spoken to.
18	Q. And what were you told that you would
19	be doing in this case?
20	A. I was told that I would be writing a
21	rebuttal report of the experts of the Department

I had some personal stuff happen, and so that --

of Justice. A timeline was given about when



those reports were expected.

22

23

24

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1 Q. Understood.

- 2 A. -- timeline changed, but essentially
- 3 | they said within this timeline here's the
- 4 report, here are the other materials. We want
- 5 | you to review, and then offer your expert
- 6 opinion, rebuttal opinion.
- 7 Q. Were you told to focus on any
- 8 particular aspect of the reports or just a
- 9 rebuttal to the reports generally?
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 11 A. I -- my understanding was that I
- 12 | really was mostly going to be focused on what
- was said in the expert reports and rebutting the
- 14 claims and findings of the rebuttal report.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. Reports. Two. Yeah.
- 17 Q. Were you provided any information
- 18 about the GNETS program?
- 19 A. I was provided access to materials.
- 20 And in some of those -- some of the information
- 21 | I got about it was from the expert reports and
- 22 also from some of the other DOJ materials, but I
- 23 | was also able to go to, like, the Georgia
- 24 Department of Ed websites, read the operating
- 25 | manual, that kind of thing.



1	\cap	Sure.
	U .	Sure.

- 2 A. So I was, you know, directed to what
- 3 | the focus of the case was. And some of it,
- 4 | those materials, were available to me, and some
- 5 | I went and sort of located.
- I don't think I located anything
- 7 unique. I think the things that I looked at
- 8 | were in the materials that were made available
- 9 to me.
- 10 Q. Dr. Wiley, you're being compensated
- 11 | for your work in this case, correct?
- 12 A. That is correct.
- Q. And do you know how much you've been
- 14 compensated for your work in this case to dated?
- 15 A. I'm being compensated \$200 per hour.
- 16 Q. And do you know total how much you've
- been compensated for your work today?
- 18 A. Well, I've submitted invoices for my
- 19 | work since June. I don't know what the total
- 20 is. And all of that hasn't been processed yet.
- 21 | So I haven't actually gotten any money.
- 22 Q. Do you have an estimate?
- 23 A. I think that for the number of hours
- 24 | that I've worked on this case, it's somewhere
- 25 around 20,000.



1	Q. Okay. And is that directly to you, or
2	is it through the university?
3	A. It's to me.
4	Q. Okay.
5	A. I've been hired independent of the
6	university.
7	Q. Did you consult with anyone, again
8	other than counsel for the state of Georgia,
9	about your work in this case?
10	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
11	A. This case is somewhat well known in
12	special ed, when it first came up that a case
13	was being brought under the ADA. So I've spoken
14	to a few people informally.
15	When you say "consult," I don't think
16	that that's the case. I was told that I could,
17	you know, get people to help collect data and do
18	all kinds of other things, that was an option,
19	but I didn't. I did these things on my own.
20	Q. And you said it's well known in your

- What did you know about this case before you started?
- A. Well, -- so I belong to a listserv called SPEDPro, and this is where people



field, this case.

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

share -- well, they share job openings. 1 There's 2 some practical -- it's like any listserv. But then sometimes people will --3 "Hey, here's an interesting, you know, news 4 5 story." And I remember that happening seven 6 years ago, or whenever the case first came, and 7 people were like "Well, this is interesting." 8 So, you know, how do you reconcile ADA with 9 IDEA. 10 I know that there was a publication by 11 a couple of folks that I know, Robin Inez 12 [phonetic] -- and I think it's cited in 13 Dr. McCart's report -- and then Thomas Catanias 14 [phonetic], where they wrote about the GNETS 15 So because I read the journals, I had 16 read a little bit about that there. 17 I think a lot of my scholarship kind 18 of touches on things that are important to 19 consider in this case. So I wasn't putting it 20 in the specific context of this case, but these 21 are things that are not unique to Georgia. 22 We're always talking about how do you 23 appropriately serve kids with EBD and what does 24 the continuum of alternative placements have to 25 do it.



1	Q.	And	you	I think	you answered	this
2	question,	but	I just	want to	be sure.	

Did you have any graduate assistants or anyone else assist you with putting together your report?

- A. I did not have graduate assistants help with this report.
- 8 Q. Or anyone else?
- 9 A. No.

3

4

5

24

- Q. Okay. Did you discuss your work on this case with anyone other than counsel for the state?
- 13 A. Discuss this case? After --
- 14 O. Your work on this case.
- 15 A. Yeah. Again, some conversational 16 stuff. Not in great depth.

Once the report was done, it was my understanding that it was okay for me to talk

about my report, and I did talk to some people

20 about that. I just said, you know, here's how I

21 approached it. But it was very conversational.

These are people that I typically am doing some

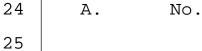
- 23 research with in various things.
- 25 A. (Unintelligible) my circles.

Colleagues --



0.

	UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA	99
1	Q. Colleagues in the field?	
2	A. Colleagues in the field. That's	
3	correct.	
4	Q. Is it your understanding that you will	
5	be performing any additional work for the state	
6	of Georgia?	
7	A. On this case?	
8	Q. Yes.	
9	A. I my understanding is that if this	
10	were to go to trial, I might testify in court.	
11	I think that's basically my understanding of	
12	after the deposition.	
13	Q. And outside of this case do you	
14	anticipate having any other work for the state	
15	of Georgia?	
16	A. With the other case being brought by	
17	the advocates, it's pretty much the same thing.	
18	I'll be doing a deposition there. Yeah.	
19	Q. But there's not something else you're	
20	doing for the state of Georgia that we haven't	
21	touched on?	
22	A. No.	
23	Q. Okay.	



MR. GILLESPIE: All right. Can we



1	mark this one as Exhibit 979?
2	
3	(Deposition Exhibit 979, Errata to
4	Rebuttal Expert Report of Andrew Wiley,
5	Ph.D., was marked for identification
6	purposes.)
7	
8	Q. All right. Dr. Wiley, I or Sarah
9	has handed you what has now been marked as
10	Exhibit 979.
11	Do you recognize this?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Is this a copy of an errata to your
14	report identifying your considered materials?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And is this a comprehensive list of
17	everything you reviewed and considered in
18	forming your opinions in your report?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	MR. GILLESPIE: What's the
21	objection?
22	MS. JOHNSON: The report speaks for
23	itself and there's other the report
24	includes other items than on this list.
25	Q. You can answer the question, Doctor.



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 101

A. Yes. I think what's here in the
errata is accurate.
Q. And the inverse of that question. Did
you review or consider anything in forming your
opinions for this matter that's not on this
list?
A. No.
Q. Who put this list together?
A. I did. And I got some help from
Melanie with errata. We had to correct some
references and we had to update some of these
things. I'm a first timer, so I think I had
forgotten a couple of things that really
belonged on this list.
Q. And how did you how did you keep
track of what you reviewed or considered in
putting together your report?
A. Keep track of?
Q. Do you have like a file of your things
for as part of your review in GNETS?
A. I have a folder, yes, with materials
for the case. And I collected some of the
literature that I cited and PDFs. So yeah. If



Q.

that's what you mean, yeah.

Absolutely.

24

1	So how did you determine what it is
2	you reviewed as part of your evaluation?
3	A. I determined it by staying very close
4	to what the experts were stating about the case
5	and saying using these materials, what is my
6	evaluation of their findings and their claims
7	and conclusions. So everything was guided by
8	rebutting those two expert reports very
9	specifically. I understood that to be my job.
LO	Q. And when you say staying very close to
L1	what the experts were saying in their reports,
L2	what do you mean by that?
L3	A. What I mean is that when they made a
L4	claim or made a conclusion, I evaluated the
L5	conclusion. And then I used what I needed from
L6	these things to rebut those conclusions, as I
L7	did
L8	Q. Okay.
L9	A in my report.
20	Q. Thank you. That's helpful.
21	Did you ask for any documents as part
22	of your evaluation?
23	A. I asked I think that a lot of the
24	documents were sort of given to me upfront in
25	zip files.



1	I think there were a couple things
2	the one that I did have trouble with was an
3	upcoming training on functional behavior
4	assessment. I didn't end up referring to it, I
5	don't think, but it had gotten mentioned in one
6	of my conversations with one or more of the DOE,
7	Georgia DOE folks, and I was curious to see what
8	that training was going to be. I think that
9	training is ongoing this year.
10	Q. Okay. So there were the materials
11	that were provided to you upfront in the zip
12	files you referenced.
13	You also mentioned you looked at a
14	couple of things up online, just on the Georgia
15	DOE website, correct?
16	A. Correct. GNETS and the PBIS website,
17	yeah.
18	Q. Okay. Was there anything outside of
19	those two categories that you and the
20	training you just referenced that you asked to
21	see?
22	A. I do not think so. Hold on.
23	I want to make sure. I don't think
24	so. I think that's all of them. If I remember
25	something later, I'll bring it up.



1	Q. Please.
2	Can you tell me more about this PBIS
3	training that you said that's ongoing? What is
4	that about?
5	A. I believe it was when I was talking to
6	Wina Low. And it was a training focused on
7	functional behavior assessment. And I think it
8	was being provided by faculty from one or two
9	Georgia universities. And I think it hadn't
10	happened yet, but I was just interested in, you
11	know, what that actually was.
12	So I saw materials that I think showed
13	maybe an outline of the topics that they would
14	cover in a general schedule for when those
15	trainings would be offered.
16	Q. And was that being who was
17	providing that training?
18	A. I think it was being organized and
19	maybe sponsored through the Department of
20	Education. I'm not sure of that, but and,
21	again, I can't remember the exact faculty
22	members' names.
23	I know that Georgia works with
24	Dr. George at USF. I don't think she was
25	involved in this, if I'm remembering correctly.



1	I obviously didn't make heavy reference to this
2	specific training in my report, so I'm trying to
3	remember.
4	Q. Maybe a better question is what's the
5	connection to GNETS? Was it meant to be a
6	training for teachers of the GNETS program, or
7	what's the connection to GNETS? Why did you
8	want to see it?
9	A. So what I learned in my conversations
10	is that these trainings are offered to teachers
11	in general ed, special ed, GNETS, everywhere.
12	If I'm recalling correctly, they
13	receive the same invitations that other
14	schools so I think they're invited to attend
15	this training.
16	Q. Thank you. I appreciate that.

- 17 You also reviewed the 2014 GNETS
- operating manual; is that right? 18
- 19 Α. Yes.
- And why was that something that you 20
- 21 wanted to look at?
- The specific thing that I was looking 22 Α.
- 23 at is -- I think there was something in
- Dr. McCart's report that said that the way 24
- that -- and I don't know if she was being 25



1	general or speaking to Georgia, but she was
2	saying that the way that these students were
3	being referred to GNETS is they were being
4	labeled and placed.
5	So the idea was, you know, we pick

So the idea was, you know, we pick the label and then we have a program, which is against the law, you know, procedurally and substantively.

So the one thing that I focused on in particular in that was how they described how students were referred to GNETS. And I wanted to see if their materials -- if it was consistent with the way I understand the correct way that students were referred.

It was not label based. They pointed out that the students they serve tend to have the characteristics of kids with emotional, behavior disorders, but they also serve kids with autism spectrum disorders and OHI, which would probably mostly be ADHD.

So I was looking at it to see if what was conveyed in that manual was what Dr. McCart was saying was occurring.

Q. Thank you. That's helpful.

You also reviewed to Georgia DOE PBIS



1	website, correct?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. And why was it you looked at that?
4	A. I was looking for information on, you
5	know, their implementation. They actually have
6	some things that I think are common across
7	states, but also happens in Ohio, where they
8	recognize different schools for different levels
9	of implementation.
10	So I was trying to get the most up to
11	date information on implementation of PBIS,
12	which I think you see in those expert reports
13	and you see some in mine, you know,
14	implementation tends to happen in stages,
15	because PBIS is very complex and there's sort of
16	initial and then emerging, and I'm not going
17	to remember the exact.
18	So one of the things that I was
19	looking at was, you know, what was more up to
20	date in terms of what percentage of schools were
21	implementing PBIS. I can't remember if I
22	actually put that exact number.
23	Part of my point was compared to
24	national data on a lot of states, I would argue
25	that Georgia's a bit ahead of the curve in terms



1	of	implementing	PBIS.	And	Ι	just	wanted	to	make
---	----	--------------	-------	-----	---	------	--------	----	------

- 2 | sure that I was, you know, reflecting what
- 3 | Georgia was presenting as their data.
- 4 0. I understand.
- 5 A. There may have been other things, and
- 6 | I think of them, I'll say, but I think that was
- 7 one of the big reasons why I looked at that PBIS
- 8 website.
- 9 Q. Understood. Thank you.
- 10 It also says here you reviewed the
- 11 | state of Georgia's memorandum of law in support
- 12 of its motion to dismiss; is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 O. And why did you look at that?
- 15 A. Well, I wanted to understand sort of
- 16 | the legal cases that were being made. I will
- 17 | admit that when I'm reviewing that stuff, I get
- 18 lost a little bit in the legalese part.
- 19 But as I was looking at the expert
- 20 reports, I was looking at things that were also
- 21 | stated in those DOJ materials.
- 22 And also -- I mean, so the only thing
- 23 | that I think I really touched on was -- from my
- 24 | level of expertise, IDEA and that in the law.
- 25 | And so I read those things to have an



1	understanding of, to the extent that I could,
2	the legal arguments.
3	Those things didn't become a major
4	part of my report because my report was really
5	focused on Dr. Putnam and Dr. McCart.
6	Q. Understood.
7	And I'm assuming it's the same thing
8	with your review of the Court's order.
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Okay. When you refer to the state of
11	Georgia sorry. I want to go back just a
12	second to the PBIS.
13	When you refer to the state of Georgia
14	being ahead of curve in PBIS implementation, can
15	you explain to me what you mean by that?
16	A. Sure. And so, again, you can access

state data from some states and not from others.

Georgia is saying here's what we've implemented.

And so the other complexity that I think Dr. Putnam touched on is not only do you have stages of implementation but you have these tiers. Right.

Tier one is that school-wide expectations and all that stuff.

Tier two would be for kids that are on



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the fence, having some difficulty. 1 2 And tier three. 3 So when I say "ahead of the curve," 4 I'm comparing to the national data that is in 5 the report -- or the paper by Dr. Sugai and Dr. Horner, I believe, where the actual PBIS is 6 7 one of the big clearinghouses for saying how's 8 implementation going. 9 And so in that paper, the report shows 10 that about a quarter of schools nationwide --11 and they don't break out state data, but they do 12 say some states it's fewer than 50 schools and 13 some ... 14 And so when I say that, I say that 15 it's ahead of the curve in terms of that 16 25 percent. 17 The next part of that, and it is 18 important, is that in that paper by Sugai and 19 Horner, they then talk about levels of -- or 20 fidelity of implementation. Right. Of those 21 one out of four schools, how many have -- and I 22 don't remember the exact numbers, but it's a 23 smaller fraction that will say not only are we 24 doing it, we're doing it well.

And then as you get to those more



specialized tiers, you know, more complex tiers, 1 2 tier two, tier three, that number shrinks quite 3 a bit. But I think that the data that I 4 5 looked at in PBIS was mostly focused probably 6 just on tier one. Have they, you know, started 7 to implement. And in that sense it was above 8 25 percent. 9 I -- yeah. Yep. That's it. 10 0. Okay. Thank you. 11 You also reviewed the depositions of 12 Jason Byars, Wina Low, Brooke Cole, and 13 Dr. Cassandra Holifield, correct? 14 Α. I did. 15 Were there any others that you 16 reviewed? 17 Α. Depositions? 18 Ο. Yes. 19 Α. Well, since my report I have looked at 20 the depositions of Dr. Putnam and Dr. McCart, 21 although neither in great detail. I've kind 22 of --23 Okay. Ο. 24 -- skimmed both of those, but that was Α.

after I wrote the report.

1	Yeah, I looked at those because I
2	think they were referenced in some of the expert
3	reports and I think they spoke to, again, some
4	of the things about the processes between
5	referral and, you know, what was happening in
6	GNETS and what was happening in zone schools.
7	I don't think I heavily cited any of
8	those depositions. I didn't find anything that
9	I thought really was necessary for the rebuttal
10	opinion that I was writing.
11	Q. Why how are those four individuals
12	identified?
13	A. I know that Wina Low, Brooke Cole, and
14	Cassandra Holifield had at least one or two
15	of them had previous connections to GNETS and
16	experience in leadership in GNETS and also
17	current leadership in PBIS.
18	I'm trying to remember, and I don't
19	know that I can. Again I'll have to think about
20	it, why it was that Jason was one that I
21	asked or one that I looked at. I'll have to
22	think about that.
23	But I think that those were the things
24	that I was trying to get some more context
25	about; referral and services that are provided



1 | in zone schools.

Probably some things about training as well. I think talking to Wina Low I just wanted to, you know, find out some things that she would say about that.

- Q. Maybe a better question would be who identified these four people as -- or who identified these four depositions as items for you to consider?
- A. I think that I identified those in talking with the lawyers and saying can you help me think about who would help me get some more context for A, B, and C. And then it was sort of a back and forth.

I mean, I do think that a tricky part for me, and I don't know if this is normal, is that I had a pretty compressed time frame to write my report.

So for some of the things, because it's a lot of materials, I would say hey, I'm interested in this. What are things that I might look at. And it was a conversation. It was really my decision, but they would say, you know, this person may have talked about this and this and this. So if that makes sense.



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 114

1	Q.	And so you identified topics, and then
2	you were	helped to find people who would speak
3	to those	topics?
4	Α.	That's right
5	Q.	Okay.
6	Α.	basically.
7	Q.	Thank you.
8		And who is Jason Byars?
9	Α.	See, that's the one I'm not going to
10	remember;	Jason's background. I think I could
11	tell you	about Wina and Brooke and Cassandra
12	Dr. Holif	ield.
13	Q.	Do you know if
14	Α.	I would have to look. I don't have it
15	in my bra	in.
16	Q.	Do you know if Mr. Byars has ever
17	worked in	a GNETS program?
18	Α.	I do not know
19	Q.	Okay.
20	Α.	but based on my I don't know.
21	Q.	And you also spoke you also spoke
22	with seve	ral individuals as part of your
23	evaluatio	n, correct?
24	Α.	I did.
25	Q.	And with whom did you speak?



	ONITEDOTA	TEO VS OTATE OF OLONOIA	113
1	Α.	I spoke with Wina Low, Brooke Cole,	
2	Cassand	ra Holifield. And I feel like there was	
3	one other	er person and I'm not going to remember	
4	her name	e.	
5	Q.	Would that be Jeannie Morris?	
6	Α.	I think so. I think so. Yes.	
7	Because	I do refer to those conversations in my	
8	report.	Thank you.	
9	Q.	Was there anyone else that you spoke	
10	to?		
11	Α.	From Georgia DOE	
12	Q.	Well, let's say	
13	Α.	No. No. No. Go ahead. Ask your	
14	question	n.	
15	Q.	Yeah.	
16		Did you speak to anyone else as part	
17	your eva	aluation in this case?	
18	A.	No.	
19	Q.	Okay. How were those four individuals	
20	identif	ied as people with whom you would speak	
21	as part	of your evaluation?	
22	Α.	It is similar to the depositions. I	
0.0	1 , , ,	'	

had topics that I wanted to get some more

context and talk to some people who actually had



worked in these programs.

23

24

1	And so based on that I think,
2	again, it was it might have been the same
3	conversation, where I was saying these would be
4	people in our compressed time frame that
5	at least if I could have a phone conversation.
6	And so I had those topics in my mind and I
7	talked to them about those topics.
8	Q. And so other than those four
9	individuals, you didn't discuss GNETS with
10	anyone else, correct?
11	A. I do not think so, no.
12	Q. Okay. Or at least not that you
13	considered in forming your report, correct?
14	A. That's correct. Yes.
15	Q. Did you no. We covered that one.
16	If you had more time, was there other
17	material that you would have liked to have
18	considered in putting together your opinions in
19	this case?
20	A. I think that when I read the expert
21	reports and understood it to be my task, to
22	evaluate the conclusions and claims, that I
23	don't think that in order to do that I needed to
24	review much more than I did or any more. I
25	think that I was able to rebut the claims and



1 the findings with the materials that I reviewed.

- Q. At any point did you travel to the
- 3 | state of Georgia as part of your work in this
- 4 | case?

- 5 A. I did not.
- 6 Q. So you didn't conduct any observations
- 7 | as part of your evaluation, correct?
- 8 A. I did not, no.
- 9 Q. So did you consider anything in
- 10 | drafting your report that we have not discussed
- 11 | and that's not listed in the errata?
- 12 A. No. I think -- I think that's
- 13 | accurate and comprehensive.
- 14 Q. You didn't review any other documents?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 | 0. You didn't review any other analyses?
- 17 A. What do you mean by "analyses"?
- 18 Q. Like data analyses, for example.
- 19 A. No. No.
- 20 Q. Were you told anything that informed
- 21 | your opinions that may not be reflected
- 22 | separately in a document? And by that I mean,
- 23 | for example, something you were told over the
- 24 phone.
- 25 A. No.



1	And I just want to clarify with you
2	know, the data analyses. When I hear that in my
3	world and I'm thinking about it, I might be
4	talking about things like state provided data.
5	If you meant to include research as
6	data analyses, I just want to say that in order
7	to provide the research part of my rebuttal, my
8	strategy was to look mostly at research
9	syntheses.
10	So going study by study is a pretty
11	inefficient way to characterize the research.
12	So that was something that was a decision where
13	I could have gone study by study, but that
14	becomes you know.
15	So it's a very normal practice in
16	special ed research and other social sciences,
17	education, that people synthesize based on
18	certain criteria. Here's what we know about X,
19	Y, or Z.
20	So my point being did I include
21	literally everything that's ever been published
22	about all of these topics? No. But my strategy
23	was and not only syntheses, but also ones
24	that are most directly relevant to kids with

behavior-related disabilities and/or providing



1 services in general education or providing 2 services in separate schools. 3 O. I appreciate that clarification. But, 4 no, I was focused on data related to GNETS --5 Α. Got it. 6 -- or the state of Georgia. Ο. 7 And the answer [sic] is, did you 8 review any data --9 Α. I didn't. 10 -- related to the state of Georgia? 0. I don't think things that made it 11 Α. 12 into my report -- so I just want to make sure 13 I'm answering your question accurately. 14 Please. Ο. 15 For example, when I was looking at Α. 16 GNETS, there might have been some information 17 about -- and this may not have been GNETS, but, 18 like, changes in enrollment over time. 19 might have been referred to in maybe the report, 20 so I may be confusing myself. Where at the time that I think this 21 22 case was first brought, GNETS enrollment was X, 23 like 5,000, 6,000, and now it's 2,000. I'm just 24 telling you that because it didn't become a part

of my report but I may have seen those things



1	either in the expert reports or in some of the
2	materials that I reviewed.
3	Q. Understood. Thank you.
4	THE WITNESS: That was too fast.
5	I'm sorry.
6	Q. All right. So your errata references
7	you spoke with employees of the Georgia
8	Department of Education. That would be Ms. Wina
9	Low, correct?
10	A. Correct.
11	Q. Was there anyone else from the Georgia
12	Department of Education?
13	A. Brooke Cole, Dr. Holifield, and
14	Jeannie Morris.
15	Q. Okay. Thank you.
16	What is let's start with Ms. Low.
17	What's Ms. Low's title? Do you recall?
18	A. I believe she's the director of
19	special education. You're going to quiz me on
20	these, and I may not get them all right. So
21	Or she may be a super I don't even
22	know if instructor of special education she
23	may be a state superintendent. I I
24	apologize.
25	Again, if I had a moment, I could look



- 1 through and refresh my understanding. 2 0. You're -- I'm just trying to get No. 3 an understanding of your recollection, with the 4 understanding that sometimes recollection's 5 imperfect. 6 How did you communicate with Ms. Low? 7 Α. By -- by phone. 8 How many times? 0. 9 Α. Wait. It may have been -- and I'm 10 going to get this mixed up. I think there may 11 have been a Teams for a couple and it may be 12 phone. 13 Ο. Okay. 14 Α. But it was either virtual or 15 phone call. 16 How many times did you speak with O. Ms. Low? 17 18 One time. Α.
- 20

or a Teams chat?

And who attended that -- I'm sorry.

Did you say this one was a phone call

- 21 or a Teams chat?
- 22 A. See, I'm not going to be able to
- 23 remember which is which.
- Q. This discussion -- who attended this
- 25 discussion?

Q.



1	A. 1	[1	think	Me]	Lanie	was	there	for	tŀ	nat
2	discussion	•	And	she	can't	: hei	lp me,	but	I	think
3	that's it.									

- Q. Okay. And who led the discussion?
- 5 A. I did.

14

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- Q. Okay. And was there an agenda or an outline that you went through?
- A. There were topics that I had in mind that I wanted to talk about. And that's pretty much -- and then I kind of let it go where they wanted to fill in things that I may not have known about based on, you know, my prompts or my conversations.
 - Q. And did you put that together?
- 15 A. I did.
- Q. Okay. Did this outline of topics differ from person to person you spoke with?
- A. There were definite overlaps. There
 were similar topics that I wanted more context
 about.

And again very generally speaking, it would have been some of the things related to services provided in general ed and special ed or in GNETS. Also things related to training. And then some questions about the referral



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	process.
2	Q. Thank you.
3	MR. GILLESPIE: Can we mark this as
4	980?
5	
6	(Deposition Exhibit 980, 8/23/2023
7	Interview Notes, was marked for
8	identification purposes.)
9	
10	Q. Dr. Wiley, do you recognize this
11	document?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And what is this?
14	A. Some notes from my interview.
15	Q. And was this interview dated August 23
16	of this year?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Okay. And who authored this document?
19	A. I did.
20	Q. And how was this created?
21	A. You know, I wrote down initially some
22	of the things that I wanted to talk about.
23	Whether or not that's going to be obvious to a
24	person, an outsider reading it, probably not.
25	And then as I talked about things, I



1	would fill things in. Now, there may have been
2	things that I initially thought I wanted to talk
3	about, but then it came up in a different part
4	of the conversation.
5	Your question is if you want to say
6	how is it organized, it's not very. This is my
7	brain kind of going through things that I wanted
8	to talk more about.
9	Some of the 1, 2, and 3, I think it
10	was my intention to go kind of in an order, but
11	that order may have sort of fallen apart.
12	So there are a few topics that I threw
13	down first, and then had the conversation and
14	then took some notes.
15	Q. Okay. Thank you.
16	And I'll just throw out there I'm glad
17	it's not my notes that we're going through
18	because
19	A. Right.
00	

- 20 Q. -- it would be the same story.
- 21 How long did you speak with Ms. Low?
- A. My recollection would have been about
- 23 | an hour and a half.
- 24 Q. Okay.
- 25 A. Maybe a little bit more.



1	Q. And are these the only notes from that
2	conversation?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Okay. For these interviews is it fair
5	to say that you wrote down the information that
б	you thought was most relevant to your review?
7	A. Most relevant to the questions that I
8	had and the topics where I wanted to get some
9	more context.
10	Q. And I think you answered this, but if
11	you see on the just on the first page even,
12	but it continues through. You have "second" at
13	the top, and then "first" further down and is
14	that what you were saying before about having a
15	rough order that you wanted to discuss things?
16	A. Right.
17	Q. Okay.
18	A. And I don't know that I stuck to that.
19	Q. Were these notes taken
20	contemporaneously with your discussion with

- 21 Ms. Low?
- 22 A. That is correct.
- Yes. I'm sorry. I got to do yes and no. I'm trying to remember all of my tips and I'm not doing it.



1	Q. That's fine, too.
2	So many of the questions that I see on
3	here seem not to have notes for the answers to
4	them. Is that because they weren't answered or
5	another reason?
6	A. They may have been answered or not. I
7	can't tell you for sure if that's why you don't
8	see additional notes. There were some things
9	that I think I knew where I wanted to include in
LO	my report and I put things directly into my
L1	report. Probably not contemporaneously, but
L2	immediately after I stopped talking, I went and
L3	said okay.
L4	You know, that was where I wanted to
L5	see if I could get more context from people
L6	working in Georgia.
L7	Q. And on this first page here there are
L8	some questions and words that are bolded. Is
L9	there any significance to that?
20	A. I tried to remember what my brain was
21	doing as I thought that that was kind of an
22	interesting question and one that applies to all

states, but I can't tell you. I'm sort of

speculating about what the method was to my



madness here.

23

24

1	Q. There are a couple of font changes
2	throughout the document, too.
3	My question is just were there things
4	taken from other sources or
5	A. No. That's all accidental.
6	Q. Okay. So in the middle of the first
7	page you have the number "1," "2" there.
8	1 begins "With SW-PBIS."
9	Do you see that?
10	A. Uh-huh.
11	Q. And these two points, were these notes
12	from something Ms. Low said?
13	A. No. I think those were things that I
14	put in as topics because they were what I
15	understood to be conclusions of the experts and
16	I wanted to remember that that was my focus.
17	Right.
18	So when I was asking questions about
19	specific to Georgia, how does that relate to the
20	idea that virtually all students you know,
21	you can see what they say. But yeah.
22	Q. Okay. So this is your paraphrase of
23	what you understood the United States experts'
24	to be saying?
25	A. It's a shorthand,

1	Q. Okay.
2	A yeah. Just to remind myself.
3	Q. Thank you.
4	And SW-PBIS is "school-wide"
5	A. School-wide uh-huh. Yep. Yes.
6	Q. On the second page there aren't too
7	many questions here. Just a couple.
8	Under "second" you have "GNETS
9	programs," and then "What do parents say about
10	GNETS? Anecdotal or data."
11	Do you see that?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. What did you ask here?
14	A. Now, I think that this is one that I
15	ended up asking Dr. Holifield, because I can't
16	remember it was either that I can't
17	remember what Ms. Low's experience was with
18	GNETS and whether I thought that she had the
19	most recent or maybe the most years where she
20	could answer that question.
21	So I think it was a topic that I
22	was have in my report, right, when I talk
23	about who makes decisions about placement and,
24	you know, what their impressions are.
25	So this one I may have put here, but I



1 may not have asked.	1	may	not	have	asked.
-------------------------	---	-----	-----	------	--------

- Q. Okay.
- 3 A. But I am interested to hear what
- 4 | people who have worked in this program actually
- 5 | say about experience with the parents. And then
- 6 | if they had data. But that would be kind of
- 7 surprising.

- 8 I don't know many school programs that
- 9 have really good reliable data about school
- 10 | contacts or even feedback. I mean, schools
- 11 | sometimes do that from parents. Right. They
- 12 | want to know do they like things.
- But that's my recollection about --
- 14 | that was a possible topic, but I may not --
- 15 0. Sure.
- 16 A. I may have decided not to ask Ms. Low
- 17 | about it.
- 18 Q. In just the next line you talk about
- 19 | the strategic plan. Same question. Do you
- 20 | recall what question you asked there?
- 21 A. Strategic plan. Oh, okay. So that
- 22 | comes from -- the strategic plan. That might
- 23 | have been -- I think I might have sort of
- 24 | cross-hatched my report and the things I was
- 25 | focusing on with that strategic plan that is



part of -- it's on the GNETS website, I believe. 1 2 Ο. Okay. 3 Α. You all know what I'm referring to. 4 They have a strategic plan. It's like a self-assessment checklist. And so I think I 5 6 looked at that when I was thinking about what I 7 wanted to talk about. 8 Ο. But you don't recall if you -- if 9 Ms. Low told you anything about this? I don't think so. 10 Α. 11 Ο. Okay. 12 And it could have been because I saw Α. 13 that and I understood it to be a self-assessment 14 that they might have actually collected data, 15 maybe annually, that would speak to that 16 particular topic. 17 But I think I must have decided in 18 talking to Ms. Low -- or is it Dr. Low? I feel 19 bad if I'm not -- that she wasn't the best 20 person to ask. 21 Okay. A little bit further down under Ο. 22 "third," a couple lines, --23 Α. Okay. 24 -- there's a line that begins Ο. "Social/emotional skills."

1	Do you see that?
2	A. Yeah. Oh. Social yeah,
3	social/emotional skills.
4	Q. It says "All programs use social
5	skills; psychologists, school counselors, social
6	workers, individual therapeutic; to the best of
7	my knowledge, SEL curriculum, not sure if it was
8	being implemented; character education."
9	Do you see that?
LO	A. Yes.
L1	Q. And do you recall what you asked here?
L2	A. Do I recall what? I'm sorry.
L3	Q. What you asked there.
L4	A. I think that I asked about the
L5	implementation of social skills programs.
L6	What I can't remember from my notes
L7	right here is if I was asking about GNETS, zone
L8	schools, or both. But I think it was about
L9	GNETS and she was saying social skills,
20	psychologists, school counselors helped with
21	social skills.
22	So I think she was saying that it was
23	her experience that social and emotional
24	programming was provided in GNETS.

And then the character education, the



1	SEL curriculum, what I'm confused about here is
2	that she may have been talking about in the zone
3	schools. Like there may be a curriculum that
4	some of the zone schools, but I'm not sure.

- Q. Okay. So this answer may have applied to some combination of zone schools and GNETS?
- A. Yeah. And I apologize. It's just the nature of my notes.
- 9 Q. Let's see here.

6

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- Did you have an understanding that all regional GNETS programs utilize psychologists?
- 12 A. Is it my current understanding?
- Q. At the time -- at the time you put together your report.
 - A. You know, I later saw -- so I don't even know if I should talk about it, but I saw that in another -- in the other case an expert talked about how many psychologists are GNETS.
 - But the answer for this, when I put together my report, I did not know how many psychologists served GNETS programs.
- Q. And what's your understanding now?
- A. My understanding now is that they may have psychologists that serve more than one GNETS program, but I can't off the top of my



1	head characterize that exact
2	Q. Sure.
3	A proportion.
4	Q. By the time you put together your
5	report in this case, was it your understanding
6	that all regional GNETS programs utilized school
7	counselors?
8	A. Now, I think from my conversation
9	there was involvement of school counselors, but
10	again, I can't tell you exactly how that was
11	configured.
12	There are times and places where you
13	could have one counselor and one psychologist
14	per program, but I also don't think it's
15	unusual, especially given some shortages
16	depending on where you are, that psychologists
17	might serve, for example, more than one program
18	or a school counselor.
19	Q. Thank you.
20	And with the specifically with the
21	language in here, "to the best of my knowledge,
22	SEL curriculum, not sure if it was being
23	implemented," would that have been
24	A. That was her quote.
25	Q. Thank you.



1	A. Yeah.
2	Q. Okay.
3	A. And I think she was speaking as a
4	person who wasn't currently either in the zone
5	schools or the GNETS. I'm sorry. I can't
6	figure out which one that applied to.
7	But the character education as I
8	recall it, and I don't recall it well because it
9	didn't go into my report, is something that
10	maybe some Georgia schools were doing. Some
11	sort of school-wide character education, but I'm
12	not I'm not certain.
13	Q. So I'm just looking at the next line
14	and just the you have there "seclusion and
15	restraint?"
16	And my question is, what were you told
17	about the use of seclusion and restraint in the
18	GNETS program?
19	A. So I focus more as mindset because I
20	had seen that in the expert reports, I believe.
21	It also came up in the conversation that this
22	was the crisis intervention training that most
23	GNETS programs use.
24	I don't I'm not familiar with it.

I am familiar with Mandt and CPI. Those are the



1	two that I've had the most experience with. But
2	I think I did ask.
3	But the purpose of a crisis
4	intervention is to minimize the use of restraint
5	and minimize the use of seclusion.
6	In my professional experience that was
7	a big focus of what I did. Because when I
8	worked at the special school for kids with EBD,
9	I was a crisis resource teacher and our goal was
10	to get better and better at deescalating kids
11	without the use of seclusion and restraint.
12	But I don't think when I talked to
13	Ms. Low we talked directly about seclusion and
14	restraint. We just talked about mindset as a
15	program for crisis intervention.
16	Q. Okay. Thank you.
17	So I'm going to skip down two
18	paragraphs. It begins "Computer-based
19	instruction." But I actually want to ask about
20	the line "kids are almost always behind
21	reading."
22	Do you see that?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. What were you told related to that?
25	A. I think that we were it was a



1	question that I had because in the report it
2	talked about what the perception of the expert
3	was that there was an overreliance on
4	computer-based instruction. So I wanted to talk
5	to somebody about that.
6	And I think that that comment did come
7	from Ms. Low, and it was that these kids that
8	they were serving in these programs were almost
9	always behind in their ability to read. So they
10	were, you know, grade levels behind, which is
11	very typical of kids with EBD, and that the
12	computer-based instruction wasn't the only
13	instruction.
14	But there are a number of
15	research-based, computer-based programs I
16	didn't look at exactly what they were using
17	that can be used for kids that do have reading
18	difficulties. Read 180 is one for high school
19	kids that just jumps to mind.
20	But anyway. Does that make sense?
21	Q. Yes, that does.
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. Thank you.
24	So I think relatedly, going on to the
25	next line, you wrote "hard to special ed teacher



1	to become qualified - computer-assisted as
2	co-teaching."
3	And I was wondering what you were told
4	related to that.
5	A. My goodness. I here's what I
6	think. And I'm interpreting my own notes. If
7	it didn't make it into my report, I apologize.
8	But I think that what they were
9	talking about was there may have been GNETS
10	programs in high schools, so these would not
11	have been separate schools, where they were
12	trying to help kids struggling academically.
13	And they may not have always had one-to-one
14	special ed, and so computer-assisted instruction
15	was used to supplement regular instruction.
16	Highly speculative. I'm not sure what
17	I meant there. I apologize.
18	Q. No.
19	Dr. Wiley, were you ever told that
20	computer-assisted learning was used when there
21	weren't qualified staff available?
22	A. I was not told that.
23	Q. Okay. Would that concern you, if that
24	was a practice?
25	A. That



1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
2	A. Okay. The way that computer-assisted
3	instruction, which, again, I want to emphasize
4	people who don't know the research super well
5	might say "Oh, that's terrible." And you could
6	characterize it as oh, we just send these kids
7	to computers.
8	It varies in how the format is and how
9	much is delivered through the computer and how
10	much is delivered in other ways.
11	I think in another conversation, it
12	was with Dr. Holifield, where she said it's a
13	mischaracterization to say that these kids were
14	just receiving computer-based instruction.
15	In your hypothetical where you say if
16	they were just receiving computer-based
17	instruction, I can't think of one of these
18	programs where that's the way it's supposed to
19	be.
20	Q. And again so switching from
21	specifically talking about GNETS to just into a
22	hypothetical. If a program was using
23	computer-assisted learning for subjects where
24	they didn't have qualified teaching staff

available, would that cause you concern as an



1	expert in this field?						
2	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.						
3	A. If that were happening, I mean, the						
4	devil still might be in the details, but						
5	generally I would say that needs to be looked at						
6	more closely to understand exactly what's going						
7	on.						
8	Q. The next little line there is "School						
9	districts that would be upset."						
10	Do you have a recollection of what						
11	that's referring to?						
12	A. I'm embarrassed to say this is what my						
13	brain looks like when you open it up.						
14	I don't know the context of that.						
15	Sorry.						
16	Q. Let me see if I can truncate this a						
17	little bit.						
18	Let's go to the last page here.						
19	A. Okay.						
20	Q. And there's a font change here at the						
21	very end after "first," and my question is, were						
22	these to your recollection, is this still						
23	notes from your conversation with Ms. Low? That						
24	last section there.						
25	A. I want to make sure I get this right.						



1	I think there are two things here, and					
2	it could be that the first things I either					
3	paraphrased or copied, possibly from the					
4	strategic plan, but I'm guessing a little bit.					
5	And then I think that where it starts					
6	saying "Schools did have behavior specialists,"					
7	that might have been what Ms. Low said to me.					
8	Does that make sense?					
9	So where it goes from "properly					
LO	evaluating					
L1	Q. Yeah.					
L2	A or reevaluating students',"					
L3	"applying entrance and exit standards,"					
L4	"redirecting the state's" I'm sorry.					
L5	"Redirecting the state's resources."					
L6	But then I think when it says "Schools					
L7	did have behavior specialist; had to have					
L8	functional behavior assessment/behavior					
L9	intervention plan for one year," I believe that					
20	that is what I was told by Ms. Low.					
21	And, again, I am not 100 percent					
22	certain.					
23	Q. Okay.					
24	A. And it's probably because I copied and					
25	pasted something with different font, and then I					



1 continued typing my notes beneath that --2 Ο. Sure. 3 Α. -- and it just had the same font. 4 MR. GILLESPIE: I think now is a 5 good time for another break, if that works 6 for you all. 7 THE WITNESS: Sure. 8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record, 9 11:22. 10 11 (A recess was taken.) 12 13 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on 14 the record, 11:35. 15 BY MR. GILLESPIE: 16 Dr. Wiley, just one or two more O. 17 questions with regard to your notes from 18 Ms. Low. 19 Α. Okay. 20 Again looking at that section after Ο. 21 "first" where it says "properly evaluating or 22 reevaluating students' service needs and whether 23 those needs can be met in general education 24 classes or schools." 25 Do you remember if Ms. Low told you



1	anything	related	to	that?

- 2 A. I don't recall in that conversation
- 3 whether Ms. Low said anything about that. The
- 4 only thing that I would relate could have been
- 5 where she said they had to have a functional
- 6 | behavior assessment, behavior intervention plan
- 7 | for one year. So that might have related to --
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. Yeah.
- 10 Q. No, I didn't mean to interrupt you.
- 11 | I'm sorry.
- 12 A. No, that's okay.
- 13 Q. Okay. You can set that aside if you
- 14 | would like.
- 15 A. Okay.
- 16 | O. I'm done with that one.
- 17 Are you aware that the Georgia
- 18 Department of Education employs a GNETS program
- 19 | manager?
- 20 A. Am I aware -- say it one more time.
- 21 Q. Sure.
- 22 Are you aware that the Georgia
- 23 Department of Education employs a GNETS program
- 24 | manager?
- 25 A. That's not a detail that stuck in my



_		_			_	_			
1	head,	but	I	assume	that	they	must	or	you

- 2 | wouldn't bring it up. If I lost track of titles
- 3 and things, that might have been it.
- 4 Q. Do you know who Vickie Cleveland is?
- 5 A. I know that name is familiar, but no,
- 6 I don't know.
- 7 Q. Do you know who LaKesha Stevenson is?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 O. Sean Owen?
- 10 A. Again, I might have seen these names
- 11 | listed --
- 12 0. Sure.
- 13 A. -- as, you know, part of the
- 14 depositions maybe, but no.
- 15 O. But sitting here today, you don't
- 16 | recall who these individuals are.
- 17 And Matt Jones. Is that -- do you
- 18 | know who that is?
- 19 A. I don't.
- 20 Q. Okay. And you said you spoke with --
- 21 | actually, let me rephrase that.
- 22 You also said that Dr. Cassandra
- 23 | Holifield, Brooke Cole, and Jeannie Morris were
- 24 | all with the Georgia Department of Education as
- 25 | well?



1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And what were their roles?
3	A. I think Jeannie Morris was either
4	student wellness or PBIS. Or they may have
5	combined those two things recently. So she's
6	the director of that.
7	Dr. Holifield might have been the
8	director of special education.
9	I I'm not going to remember. I
LO	remember that all of these folks when I
L1	talked about people who had some experience with
L2	GNETS. Again, if I'm remembering correctly,
L3	it's all of those people except for maybe Wina
L4	Low. She might even have had some experience.
L5	But I don't remember their titles
L6	right offhand. I would have to look at my
L7	Q. And, again
L8	A materials.
L9	Q the people you spoke with and the
20	depositions you reviewed, you didn't identify
21	those individuals by, for example, title and say
22	I want to speak to this person, correct?
23	A. No. By topic. And, again, I did get
24	a little bit of help consulting with the lawyers
25	about you know here are the things that T



1 would like some additional context, given m	1	uld like	some	additional	context,	given	my
---	---	----------	------	------------	----------	-------	----

- 2 | limited time and, you know, being able to speak
- 3 to a few people who have some knowledge about
- 4 | these topics.
- 5 Q. And --
- 6 A. And we identified those people
- 7 together.
- 8 Q. And for any of these individuals were
- 9 you the one that said I want to talk to this
- 10 person specifically?
- 11 A. I made the decision, yeah, based on
- 12 | talking about the topics that I was interested
- in and then given some more information about
- 14 | some of these different people. And those are
- 15 people that I selected based on the topics.
- 16 Q. And based on the information that was
- 17 given to you about what these people knew or
- 18 | didn't know?
- 19 A. Yeah. Yeah.
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 21 Q. And -- okay. Thank you.
- 22 | So let's start with Dr. Cassandra
- 23 | Holifield. How did you communicate with her?
- 24 A. It was -- again I can't figure out
- 25 | which. Phone call or Teams.



1	Q. So maybe I'll for all four of these
2	individuals, was it either a phone call or a
3	Teams call?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Okay. And for Dr. Holifield, how long
6	did you speak with her?
7	A. I didn't note the exact amount of
8	time, but I think all of those conversations
9	were between an hour and a half and two hours.
10	Q. Okay. Did who attended these
11	discussions vary from call to call?
12	A. I think it was always just the
13	individual, and then Melanie was with me on all
14	of them. Again, I don't know why I think there
15	might have been one other person from but I
16	think it was just the three of us, yeah.
17	Q. And did you lead the discussion for
18	each of these calls?
19	A. I did.
20	Q. Okay. And was it like this? Based on
21	some notes that you put together
22	A. Yeah.
23	Q about what you wanted to discuss.
24	A. That's correct, yes.
	i

Did anyone else take notes during

Q.

1	these o	calls?
2	A.	I don't think so.
3	Q.	Okay.
4	A.	I mean, I'm not sure what the people I
5	was ta	lking to might have done. It didn't
6	appear	they were taking notes. Or if they were
7	on the	phone, I wouldn't have been able to know.
8		MR. GILLESPIE: 981.
9		
10		(Deposition Exhibit 981, 8/24/2023 GNETS
11		Interview Notes, was marked for
12		identification purposes.)
13		
14	Q.	This will be shorter, I promise.
15	Α.	That's fine.
16	Q.	Dr. Wiley, do you recognize that?
17	This do	ocument.
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	And what is this?
20	Α.	These are my notes from my
21	conver	sation with Dr. Cassandra Holifield.
22	Q.	And was that conversation on August 24
23	of this	s year?
24	Α.	That's correct.
25	Q.	And you took these notes, correct?



1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And again the these were taken
3	contemporaneously with that discussion?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. I think I just have one question for
6	this one.
7	So on this first page here, about a
8	third of the way down, there's the line that
9	begins "Behavior specialist."
LO	It goes "behavior specialist; behavior
L1	interventionist; a lot had BCBA, RBT; different
L2	background; some level of certification, most
L3	but not all."
L4	Do you see that?
L5	A. Yes.
L6	Q. And if you want to, you can take a
L7	look or you could take my word for it. That
L8	same language is included in the second to last
L9	line in your notes from your call with Ms. Low.
20	A. Okay.
21	Q. And so my question is just why is
22	that?
23	A. Okay.
24	MS. JOHNSON: I'm sorry. Which
25	line?



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	MR. GILLESPIE: It's the second to
2	last.
3	THE WITNESS: Yeah, I see it.
4	MR. GILLESPIE: On the third page.
5	Well, I guess the fourth to last line, but
6	second group second to last grouping.
7	A. So I think that probably what happened
8	there was I had this conversation first and I
9	may have copied it here as something that I
10	wanted to make sure to talk about.
11	Q. Follow up on.
12	A. Whether or not I did, I'm not sure.
13	Q. Okay. And there are a couple other
14	areas, I'll represent to you, in this
15	Exhibit 981 where some of the same language
16	seems to appear in both this and Ms. Low's.
17	Would that be the same thing?
18	A. I think that's yeah.
19	Q. Okay.
20	A. That's my recollection.
21	Q. That's it for that one. I told you it
22	would be easy.
23	MR. GILLESPIE: Let's do
24	982, please.
25	



1	(Deposition Exhibit 982, 8/25/2023
2	Interview Notes, was marked for
3	identification purposes.)
4	
5	Q. Dr. Wiley, do you recognize this?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And what is Exhibit 982?
8	A. These are my notes, personal notes,
9	from my when I had contemporaneous speaking
10	with Jeannie Morris. Yeah. This was a school
11	climate whole school [sic] reports supports.
12	I think she was director of what maybe
13	once was PBS PBIS, but I think they've
14	combined it with school climate.
15	These are my notes.
16	Q. And you spoke with Jeannie Morris on
17	August 25
18	A. Yes.
19	Q of this year, correct?
20	A. That's right.
21	Q. All right. So just another couple
22	questions here.
23	On this first page, about two-thirds
24	of the way down, the line beginning "Schools
25	invited," do you see that?



1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And then later on you say "invited to
3	use SWIS," and I think that's referring to
4	school-wide PBIS, but is that something else?
5	A. SWIS is a school-wide information
6	system.
7	Q. Okay.
8	A. So it's a data collection
9	Q. Ah.
10	A that's often used with PBIS. I
11	know that some Georgia schools use it.
12	Q. On the next line there's language
13	"feasibility, legal issues."
14	What is that referring to?
15	A. I think it's referring to so I
16	believe that Georgia had something related to
17	PBIS and/or school climate where they were
18	encouraging schools to report some data.
19	And what Jeannie Morris was saying
20	here was that they got some pushback from the
21	principals thinking we're sharing data that
22	could be confidential.
23	So they were worried that and I
24	don't know the details of it, but she was saying
25	one of the reasons why they didn't get



1	consisten	t collection	and rep	porting	of th	at	SWIS
2	data was	the principal	s were	worried	abou	t.	

And the feasibility may have been that some of them pushed back on whether they could collect this data, whether it was feasible.

- Q. Why did you ask about SWIS?
- A. I think that at that time I -certainly part of the conversation here was,
 again, data about PBIS implementation, but I was
 also curious whether or not they had data on
 outcomes related to PBIS implementation.

So I think that that was what I was looking for, was whether or not they had any way to say hey, not only are we doing PBIS, but here are the outcomes that we're seeing based on implementation of PBIS.

That's my memory of why that came up.

- Q. And do you recall if they had that capability?
- A. And I think that's why she said that they don't have it, because there was some pushback at the school level in terms of collecting and reporting these data. That's my memory of that.
 - Q. On page 2 of those notes, so on the



1	flip side. It's two-sided.
2	You have the bolded question "What do
3	you think it would take to scale up FBA/BIPs
4	across the state?"
5	Do you see that?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Did you ask that question?
8	A. I'm going to try to remember.
9	And I really think it was Ms. Low who
10	first brought up the upcoming FBA tier three
11	training. And, again, I might have thought that
12	I wanted to ask her this.
13	I do remember that we had some
14	discussions about the challenges and, you know,
15	barriers to implementation, but I obviously
16	didn't include many of my notes related to that.
17	I remember as I had this conversation
18	that it was pretty consistent with at least some
19	of the research that I reviewed related to
20	difficulties implementing tier one, two, three
21	of PBIS, but I can't say that I remember or
22	there's anything in my notes that indicates
23	Q. And you don't have a specific
24	recollection of what
25	A. Yeah. For FBA, BIP, no. I feel like

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 154

1	maybe we got a little bit more into it when we
2	talked about tier two, but
3	No.
4	Q. Okay. And I'm sorry. Again just to
5	make sure that the record's clear and I'm able
6	to
7	A. Yeah.
8	Q. You don't have a specific recollection
9	of what either Ms. Morris or Ms. Low said in
10	response to that question?
11	A. I don't think so. I think now, I'm
12	going to say something, but I'm not sure it was
13	in this conversation or if what I was
14	remembering, but I think one of the people that
15	I spoke to about functional behavior assessment,
16	whether or not it's in my notes or in my report,
17	was that there were some schools I got to be
18	careful because it might have been just PBIS
19	generally.
20	One of the challenges is if you have a
21	school where discipline problems are very low
22	and then there's a perception that this isn't
23	really us, this is something for schools that

And, again, I don't remember if that

have lots of trouble. Really anecdotal.



24

1	was in relation to we don't need functional
2	behavior assessment or we don't need positive
3	behavior support.
4	Does that make sense?
5	But I'm really guessing. And it's not
6	something I think is here in these notes and I
7	don't think I said anything about that.
8	I did speak about, again, challenges
9	for implementation, but I don't know that I
10	spoke about that specific conversation.
11	I can clarify if you need me to.
12	Q. I think I'm just
13	So you made the statement one of the
14	challenges is if a school has a low level of
15	discipline problems.
16	A. I just made that statement. Right?
17	Q. Yeah.
18	So I'm just trying to understand what
19	you this is something for schools that have
20	lots of trouble.
21	You're saying that there's this
22	perception with schools that don't have a lot of
23	students with behavior-related issues that use
24	of FBAs and BIPs are reserved for

And if I were forced to choose, I

Α.

1	would say that was probably more about PBIS
2	generally than FBA.
3	And I do remember so not only when
4	I was with Fairfax County was I part of the team
5	of people that train people in functional
6	behavior assessment I sound like I'm
7	bragging, but I kind of the emerging
8	initiative of PBIS I kind of discovered. And I
9	started talking to people.
10	And I remember even back then there
11	was this same kind of issue, where if you had a
12	very low number of discipline problems people
13	might say "Why do I have to do all of these
14	things?"
15	Now I want to be careful, to say that
16	I don't recall I feel like I had that
17	conversation, but I don't have it in my notes
18	and I can't remember if I talked about that
19	specifically.
20	But everybody in PBIS will talk about
21	commitment and buy in, and that is one of the
22	issues with commitment and buy in from the
23	research, that there has to be a perception that
24	this is a need for our school.



Thank you, Doctor.

1	And I don't mean to be rude, but we
2	are interrupting each other just a little bit.
3	So thank you. I appreciate that.
4	Do you remember whether there was
5	pushback regarding PBIS data from specific
6	schools or LEAs or what the issue there was?
7	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
8	A. She did not identify any specific
9	schools.
10	Q. Okay. Let's look at the bottom of
11	page 2 here of these notes.
12	Do you see the line "GNETS - FBA
13	eventually over time"?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Do you recall what that means?
16	A. I just said in our break that
17	lesson learned. Next time I take these kind of
18	notes, for my sake and for people who are
19	looking at them so I apologize for that. Let
20	me see.
21	I don't remember what the context of
22	that phrase is or what it means here. I'm
23	sorry.
24	Q. No. Thank you for thank you for
25	letting me know.



1	Looking at the next line there.
2	There's the line "GNETS have done something
3	wrong."
4	Do you know what that means?
5	A. I think near the end of the
6	conversation Jeannie Morris, who I can't
7	remember how many years she had with GNETS, she
8	was expressing that she felt really bad that in
9	the suit there was the sense that, you know,
10	GNETS was this terrible place. And so I might
11	have just been typing some notes.
12	It was more of her personal feelings
13	that there was a lot of bad feeling among GNETS
14	personnel and past and present, that they
15	felt like they were being unfairly
16	characterized. That's what I recall that phrase
17	referring to, some of her last comments.
18	Q. And then your final line there,
19	"Reduction in number of GNETS."
20	Do you recall what that referred to?
21	A. I think that she might have mentioned
22	that since the 2016 lawsuit enrollment in GNETS
23	had declined.
24	And, again, it didn't make it in my
25	report, but I remember looking at something, it



- 1 might have been one of the expert reports, where
- 2 | they showed the breakdown by disability and by
- 3 | year, and I think she just mentioned that.
- 4 0. Sure.
- 5 A. She's kind of saying hey, we're
- 6 | already reducing our numbers in GNETS. It was
- 7 her statement. I think.
- 8 Q. So we've gone through your notes with
- 9 Ms. Low, Dr. Holifield, and Ms. Morris, but you
- 10 | also spoke with Ms. Brooke Cole, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 | Q. And what's -- do you recall what
- 13 Ms. Cole's title is?
- 14 A. I'm sorry. I don't. I would have
- 15 | look at my notes.
- 16 Q. Would you have spoken with Ms. Cole at
- 17 approximately the same time that you spoke --
- 18 A. Probably near that same time. I think
- 19 | scheduling was a little tricky with a couple of
- 20 them. So there might have been one that was
- 21 | like a week after, a week before. I don't
- 22 remember.
- 23 O. And --
- 24 A. It's on my Outlook calendar. I could
- 25 | find it, but ...



1	Q.		Is	there	а	reason	why	you	don't	have
2	notes	for	Ms.	Cole	?					

- A. I am not sure. I can't remember -- if she was last, it might have been that I was kind of comfortable with the kinds of things that I was asking about and didn't have to prompt myself. But I am not sure why I don't. I don't have an answer for why I don't have those notes.
 - Q. Do you recall what you discussed?
- 10 A. Similar things, I think. And I do
 11 think Brooke Cole also had some previous
 12 experience.
 - She might have been current. Is that true? I can't remember. I'm sorry. If I look through my notes again, I could get some answers for you.
 - Q. Do you recall anything that she told you specifically that informed your opinions in this case?
 - A. I don't think. If she did, then I would have put it in a footnote about -- something that was said to me in my report.
 - Q. So for these conversations that you had, Dr. Wiley, did you take any steps to verify any of the representations that were made?



1	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
2	A. Verify any of the representations that
3	were made. I mean, that's pretty general.
4	Again, because when I and I know
5	that this may be, like, a section that you're
6	getting into later, but I know that in the
7	expert reports there were some things said about
8	what was and what was not happening in GNETS and
9	what was and was not happening in the zone
10	schools. We can talk about that later.
11	But in order to rebut the claims that
12	were being made about, you know, these kids
13	could be included, I don't I I didn't have
14	to look at those things super closely in order
15	to make those judgments.
16	And my other concern with it was, you
17	know, when I compare some of the things that
18	were said in my conversations to some of the
19	findings, for example, in Dr. McCart's report, I
20	mean, my impression was that the way that she
21	characterized GNETS and came to her conclusions
22	was pretty subjective.
23	And I didn't see a clear method for

how she made sure that the information she was

collecting and compiling was objective and not



24

1	based on sort of her prior conceptions about
2	separate schools like GNETS. Same thing with
3	the records review.
4	And, now, there are ways to structure
5	an observation to come up with clear categories
6	of occurring or not occurring or things related
7	to, you know, documents and records, but I
8	didn't see that method used.
9	So in that sense, you know, no, I
L0	didn't have the opportunity to corroborate these
L1	things. I was kind of saying, you know, there
L2	are people who work in these programs who have

So it does to me, in my opinion, call in question the accuracy of everything that Dr. McCart, for example, put in her findings.

O. And what does?

said that's not accurate.

13

14

15

16

17

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 18 A. Talking to the folks. And also her method.
 - Q. And do you -- well, we can hold off on that.

But, Dr. Wiley, earlier you said "I don't have to look at those things super closely in order to make those judgments."

I just want to get an understanding of



1	what	"those things"	are.				
2	A.	Rebutting	the claims	that	I	listed	

- A. Rebutting the claims that I listed that I rebutted from the expert reports.
- So an example would be we now know how
- 5 | to include the vast majority of kids with
- 6 behavior-related disabilities. That's, in my
- 7 opinion, not correct and not consistent with
- 8 | knowledge in the field.
- 9 So that would be an example of, you
- 10 know, that doesn't require me to specifically
- 11 look at -- to do the observations and the
- 12 extensive records reviews that over years I
- 13 think, in my understanding, Dr. Putnam and
- 14 Dr. McCart did.

- Tell me if you need that clarified,
- 16 because I can say it again.
- 17 Q. No. Thank you. I appreciate that.
- 18 Are you familiar with the term
- 19 | "community service board"?
- 20 A. Not very familiar. So I think no.
- 21 Q. Did you communicate with any staff of
- 22 | the Department of Behavioral Health and
- 23 Developmental Disabilities?
- 24 A. I did not.
- 25 Q. Did you communicate with Heather



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 164

1	George about the GNETS program at all?	
2	A. I did not.	
3	Q. Are you familiar with the	
4	Interconnected Systems Framework, or ISF?	
5	A. I am generally familiar and I am	
6	familiar with a recent randomized control trial.	
7	I know that it's something where they're trying	
8	to bring essentially wraparound together with	
9	PBIS.	
10	So I know a little bit about it.	
11	Again, I would describe wraparound and the	
12	framework as a promising practice, but we	
13	haven't solved all the problems and we don't	
14	know if that makes it possible to include the	
15	vast majority of kids with behavior	
16	disabilities. Behavior related.	
17	Q. And you didn't specifically consider	
18	any version of the ISF manual in preparing your	
19	rebuttal report, correct?	
20	A. A specific version of the manual. I	
21	did not.	
22	Q. Did you consider any version of the	
23	manual in considering your report?	
24	A. The ISF manual?	



Yes.

Q.

1	A. No.
2	Q. Okay.
3	A. I did have a section where I
4	responded and I know that Dr. Putnam in
5	particular spent a lot of time. He gave some
6	examples of, you know, wraparound research.
7	And I think, again, it's promising,
8	but we're not at a point where we know how to do
9	it. And we also don't know how well that serves
10	kids with behavior-related disabilities in
11	general ed in particular.
12	I'm hopeful. You know, I think I
13	hope I made that clear. I hope we're able to
14	develop that and solve all the implementation
15	problems. But I don't think it's right to say
16	that wraparound is ready for prime time.
17	Q. Are you aware whether Georgia offers a
18	high fidelity wraparound intervention for
19	children with behavior-related disabilities?
20	A. I am not aware.
21	And I will say that wraparound is not
22	my heavy sort of area of focus and expertise. I
23	did read in the reports about some of the
24	community health and some of the things that

are -- have been started and are being used to



1	some degree, but I can't really characterize
2	what exactly is in place, how it's accessed, how
3	well it's being implemented.
4	I was a little better able to look at
5	things like PBIS implementation. So yeah.
6	Q. Sure. That's helpful. Thank you.
7	Do you know whether the state of
8	Georgia's done any research relating to
9	educational outcomes for children receiving high
LO	fidelity wraparound intervention?
L1	A. I don't think I'm aware. I do think
L2	that I saw mention of some grants, which I don't
L3	know if they're research grants or
L4	implementation grants, related to, you know,
L5	community mental health.
L6	Q. Are you aware whether Georgia
L7	encourages the use of PBIS of the PBIS
L8	framework in its school?
L9	A. I am aware. And my opinion is yes,
20	they do encourage it.
21	Q. Are you aware whether the state of
22	Georgia has a PBIS strategic plan?
23	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
24	A. I am not aware. I don't recall seeing

it on the website, but ...

1		I think that they do, but I'm not sure	9
2	exactly	where I saw that.	
3	Q.	Are you aware of whether the state of	

Georgia has endorsed a system of care approach to coordinating its programs and services for children with behavior-related disabilities?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A. I am not aware. I think that that was

mentioned, again, in the report. And without looking at Dr. Putnam's report I think that there is endorsement of a system of care, but that's just -- I may not be remembering correctly.

Q. Are you aware of whether the state of Georgia offers intensive family intervention services for children with behavior-related disabilities?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

- A. I am not aware of if or how they provide that.
- Q. And do you know whether the state of Georgia has endorsed that service as effective for children who may be at risk for restrictive placement?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.



1	A. If Georgia has?
2	Q. Yes.
3	A. No, I'm not aware.
4	Q. So we discussed that you've seen
5	Dr. McCart's actually, let me go back really
6	quick.
7	Do are you familiar with the term
8	"system of care"?
9	A. Only from reading these reports.
10	Again, my focus is much more on
11	school-based. I know enough about related
12	services and wraparound from my, you know, my
13	training. But when it gets into community
14	services, I will say that that's not as much my
15	area of expertise.
16	Q. And just so that I have an
17	understanding, if I ask you to define what a
18	system of care is, would that be something
19	outside of your area of expertise?
20	A. Yeah, that term specifically. I think
21	if you used the term "wraparound" and what I
22	just don't know is how much those two things
23	relate to each other.
24	But wraparound is the idea that, you
25	know, you wrap around the child services of



1	various kinds to address their needs.
2	I think system of care might relate to
3	that, but I'm not sure.
4	Q. Thank you.
5	So earlier, Doctor, you told me that
6	you reviewed the transcripts for Dr. McCart and
7	Dr. Putnam in their depositions.
8	Have you reviewed anything else
9	related to this matter since completing your
10	report?
11	A. I have not. And again I want to
12	emphasize that I didn't read thoroughly their
13	depositions, but I looked at some parts of it.
14	Q. And I'm guessing is there anything
15	from your view of either of those that changes
16	your opinions in your report?
17	A. No.
18	Q. No.
19	So, Dr. Wiley, before we dive into the
20	specifics of your report, I just I want to
21	begin by getting clarification of what opinions
22	that I understand you're not giving in this
23	case.
24	So, Dr. Wiley, you offer no expert

opinions on whether any students in the GNETS

	ONTED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA	_
1	program could or should be appropriately served	
2	in a general education environment, correct?	
3	A. On any individual students?	
4	Q. Correct.	
5	A. No. And I don't think the other	
6	experts did either. If I'm right, but yeah.	
7	Q. And I'm just asking here	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q to get an understanding	
10	A. No, that's right. That's right. No	
11	individual students.	
12	Q. What you are and are not saying.	
13	A. Yes. Good.	
14	Q. You also offer no expert opinions on	
15	the sufficiency of the provided mental health	
16	and therapeutic services to meet the needs of	
17	the students in the GNETS program, correct?	
18	A. Individual students or students	
19	overall?	
20	Q. Either.	
21	A. Either. No, I'm not.	
22	Q. You're not offering any opinions of	
23	Georgia's implementation of PBIS, correct?	
24	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.	

Well, I think that I did, you know,



Α.

1	look at their level of implementation and sort
2	of characterize it compared to other states, you
3	know, around the country.
4	I did look at some of their training

I did look at some of their training materials and their website where they're trying to support schools and help them.

So in that sense I do think that I -- I looked at that in forming my opinion. Yeah.

- Q. But I guess my question is, are you offering expert opinions in this case about Georgia's implementation of PBIS?
- 12 A. So opinion about whether or not 13 they're doing it all, doing it well enough, 14 doing it as much as you would --
- 15 O. Yeah.

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- A. -- I mean those kinds of things?
- 17 Q. Exactly.
- A. I mean, in that sense that I think I'm giving an opinion, and that opinion is that they are implementing PBIS.
 - You know, one of the challenges here is knowing what's possible and whether or not, you know, Georgia's doing what you would expect a state to do in terms of supporting PBIS.
 - My opinion is that they're pretty much



1	middle of the road in terms of doing that, if
2	that makes sense. So I think that they're doing
3	many of the right things, they're providing
4	training. I think that they're recognizing
5	schools that are doing it. I think recently,
6	again, ongoing this year they're providing
7	training in tier three.

So implementing -- the trick for me is implementing PBIS is a pretty complex matter, and I think that I have evidence that they're doing many of the things that you would expect to do.

But I did not focus my report on going into schools implementing PBIS and providing, like, sort of that fine-grained analysis of exactly how well it's going.

Now, the data that they collect, not all of them, are those fidelity data, and that's one way we get a look at how well are schools implementing PBIS.

And I did compare -- I did say when we look at national data from the national Center on PBIS it's a very small percentage of schools that we can say from data are implementing these things with fidelity.



1	So comparing Georgia to that and
2	providing that kind of opinion.
3	And I think the other thing that I've
4	tried to say in my report and I want to say
5	here, and maybe it will come up again, is that
6	one of the challenges of implementing PBIS is
7	it's a framework. It's not a curriculum or a
8	program that has step one, step two, step three.
9	And so I think even when you use those
10	tiered fidelity inventories, they look like
11	that. Do you have a team? Do they meet? Do
12	they identify interventions?
13	And, by the way, I'm very respectful
14	of the work in PBIS, but I think it's a
15	implementation one of the reasons why we
16	don't see better implementation is we don't have
17	specific ways to really evaluate implementation
18	of PBIS.
19	I didn't mean to go on there, but I
20	also don't want to say I'm not giving any
21	opinion, but I'm giving the opinion that I feel
22	like I have enough information to give an
23	opinion.
24	Q. And I want to make sure I understand,
25	too.



1	So the opinion that you're giving on
2	Georgia's implementation of PBIS is the extent
3	to which schools in the state of Georgia have
4	implemented some tier of PBIS, correct?
5	A. Right. That's what the state reports.
6	Q. And that's based only on the state
7	data on the PBIS website that you looked at,
8	correct?
9	A. Yes. Yes, that's correct.
LO	Q. And so your opinion on PBIS is just
L1	measuring the state reported data of its own
L2	implementation compared to data available to you
L3	from other states?
L4	A. Yeah. And that's a universal thing,
L5	though, for states to complete their own tiered
L6	fidelity inventories. So it's not that outside
L7	people come in and say okay, we're going to look
L8	at you. The way that it works and it's good,
L9	it's just not perfect
20	Q. Sure.
21	A for them to fill it out themselves.
22	Q. I want to make sure no, you're
23	great.
24	I just want to make sure that I'm
25	getting this exactly right, that the extent of



1	your opinion on Georgia's implementation of PBIS
2	is just measuring that state reported data
3	actually, let me withdraw that.
4	Comparing that state reported data
5	from Georgia to other states. That's that's
6	your opinion on Georgia's implementation of
7	PBIS, correct?
8	A. Yeah. If my opinion is to
9	characterize their implementation, it's that.
10	And then the other thing that's kind
11	of hard to get throughout my report is it's hard
12	to give an opinion on a level of implementation
13	when implementation is not really clearly
14	defined in the field yet. That's my opinion.
15	And so you're right. I mean, I would
16	have to rely on whatever self-report data that
17	they have. I didn't go into schools and use
18	the and, by the way, that's one of them, you
19	know, the fidelity instrument.
20	But relying on what they've said.
21	They're in a very similar place. And in some
22	ways at that tier one level of implementation
23	above that 24 percent that's reported for all

And the other part of my opinion is to



states.

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1	say implementation is more challenging than I
2	think the experts are saying. And so it's not
3	like hey, we just don't provide enough training,
4	we don't have the motivation, it's that these
5	frameworks are very complex, difficult to
6	sustain. I think they're good, you know.
7	One of the things I wrote about in my
8	report is in a lot of ways they've made more

report is in a lot of ways they've made more progress than other things, but it's still we have to be realistic about where we are in terms of what we know about implementing PBIS.

Q. Understood. Thank you.

Dr. Wiley, you're not offering any expert opinions on the sufficiency of the scope or quality of mental health and therapeutic services available to students in the GNETS program, correct?

- A. Certainly not individual students.

 And then also no about -- about whether or not the scope and quality is sufficient.
- Q. And you're not offering any expert opinions on the sufficiency of the scope or quality of services and supports provided in general education settings in Georgia, correct?
 - A. That is correct. I'm not providing



1	that opinion, but I am providing an opinion
2	about the claims by the experts that we now know
3	how to do that and schools could do it if they
4	just did it.

- O. Understood.
- 6 A. Does that make sense?
- 7 Q. Yeah.

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You're also not offering opinions on the scope or quality of community mental health and therapeutic services in the state of Georgia, correct?

- 12 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you're not offering any expert opinions on whether any aspect of the education that students in the GNETS program receive is or is not inferior to that of students in general education schools in the state of Georgia, correct?
 - A. So you're saying I'm not offering an opinion about what's actually happening within GNETS schools?
 - Q. On whether any aspect of the education that students receive -- students in the GNETS program receive is or is not inferior to that of students in general education settings in the



1	state of Georgia.
2	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
3	A. Well, I'm not, but I also am concerned
4	about, again, the use of "inferior" outside of
5	the individualized context of an IEP. You know,
6	what you mean by "inferior."
7	Especially when we say hey, these
8	they should have an equal educational
9	experience. I understand what we mean when we
10	say that, but in some ways it's different.
11	Special education is meant to be individualized
12	and different from what all kids, you know, get.
13	So I don't know that I'm going in and
14	saying in this particular kid's case the
15	educational experience is inferior to these kids
16	in another place.
17	But I am trying to comment on how we
18	ought to be thinking about that. And I think
19	rebutting some of the conclusions again,
20	partly based on the fact that I don't think the
21	experts brought up individual kids and talked
22	about their individual experiences either.
23	And then the methodology that might

have sort of helped that, the observation and

the records review, strikes me as nonsystematic.



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1	And it's kind of like these are my conclusions,
2	but it's not clear to me how they looked and how
3	they reviewed records.

manuscript, which I know Dr. Putnam and Dr. McCart and I -- you know, we review research studies. You look at the method and we say are these conclusions.

And it's similar to reviewing a

So that was a little bit of the hat that I had on when I said, you know, have they provided a student that I can look at and also have their methods accurately characterize what is and is not happening in GNETS and what is or is not happening in the general ed schools. I feel like we don't have that is my opinion. We don't have that information to look at.

- Q. But you didn't conduct any individual or systematic review of educational settings in Georgia for appropriateness of educational services, correct?
- A. I didn't. I don't think anybody else did either.
 - Q. And you're not offering any expert opinions on the methodology used by either of the United States' experts in this case, are



1	you?
2	A. I am offering my opinion here in this
3	deposition. I am not sure if I made comments
4	about the approach used in my report. I can't
5	recall.
6	I think that the one comment that I
7	made in my report is that they didn't identify
8	individual kids who they say who you would
9	say exemplify the unnecessary segregation.
LO	Does that make sense?
L1	Q. It does.
L2	A. So I'm saying, you know, to do that,
L3	you really would have had to have done, in my
L4	opinion, something different. Yeah.
L5	Q. And you're not offering any expert
L6	opinions in this case on whether any students in
L7	the GNETS program could be equally or better
L8	served in a more integrated environment,
L9	correct?
20	A. I am offering an opinion based on
21	research about when somebody says a bunch of
22	so if I'm talking about the kids in general,
23	like the population, right, that's sort of my

opinion, is saying when they say kids with

behavior-related disabilities could be served in



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- 1 general ed with these particular settings,
- 2 | that's the big part of my section where I say
- 3 | well, hold on. You know, is this really the
- 4 | consensus of the field? How much do we actually
- 5 know? Sorry.
- 6 Q. And -- no. No. Dr. Wiley, --
- 7 A. I interrupted you again. I apologize.
- 8 Q. -- I appreciate what you're saying,
- 9 and I promise you we're going to spend most of
- 10 our time today talking about what opinions you
- 11 | are giving, but --
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 | O. -- I just -- you know, before we get
- 14 | into that, I want to have some clarity on the
- 15 | areas where you're not providing an expert
- 16 opinion.
- 17 A. Okay.
- 18 Q. And so just here I want to clarify
- 19 | you're not offering any expert opinions on
- 20 whether any students in the GNETS program could
- 21 | be equally or better served in a more integrated
- 22 | environment, correct?
- 23 A. Any individual students. No, I'm not.
- 24 | Is that okay, for me to clarify it that way?
- 25 Q. Yeah.



- 1 A. Okay.
- Q. But then I'm going to ask any group of students.
- 4 A. Kids with behavior-related
- 5 disabilities I think I am offering an opinion.
- 6 But I think what you're getting at --
- 7 | I don't mean to be -- I'm sorry.
- 8 Q. No.
- 9 A. You're saying that I didn't go in and
- 10 look at the program to say are there kids here
- 11 | that could be in general ed if they just did X,
- 12 | Y, or Z.
- Q. Right.
- 14 A. That, I think, is accurate.
- But I think when we're talking about
- 16 | the population of kids and when we've looked at
- 17 | them systematically through research, that's the
- 18 opinion that I'm offering.
- 19 Q. But nothing relating to Georgia
- 20 | specifically or GNETS specifically, --
- 21 A. A specific --
- 22 Q. -- correct?
- 23 A. -- school or a specific student,
- 24 that's correct.
- Q. Or even statewide.



1	Α.	Right.	
2	Q.	Yeah. Thank you.	
3		As I understand your report, at least	
4	sections	II through V, your purpose was to	
5	correct v	what you saw to be misunderstandings on	
6	the lite	rature around placements interventions	
7	generally, correct?		
8	Α.	Yes.	
9	Q.	And in so doing, you provide a defense	
10	for havi	ng separate placements generally,	
11	correct?		
12	Α.	Yes.	
13	Q.	But, again, you're not offering expert	
14	opinions	on the GNETS program itself, correct?	
15	Α.	Well, GNETS program being a program	
16	that offe	ers separate schools on the continuum of	
17	alternat	ive placements. Just in that sense,	
18	yes.		
19	Q.	Okay. Thank you.	
20		When I pause, I'm just trying to see	
21	if I can		
22	Α.	No.	
23	Q.	truncate things	
24	Α.	No.	
25	Q.	a bit.	



1	You didn't conduct any analyses of
2	claims data for children receiving behavioral
3	health services through Georgia Medicaid,
4	correct?
5	A. I did not.
6	Q. And you're not offering any opinions
7	in this case on that topic, correct?
8	A. Again, the only connection, I would
9	say, is what we know from research about
10	wraparound services and what I view as a
11	promising practice. And I try to say, you know,
12	when you're looking at what can and should be
13	done, this is what research has shown us so far.
14	That's all.
15	Q. Understood. Thank you.
16	You don't purport to contest
17	Dr. Putnam's Medicaid utilization data analyses,
18	correct?
19	A. I am not rebutting his data.
20	Q. And you're not offering any opinions
21	in this case as to whether the GNETS program in
22	particular unnecessarily segregates students
23	with behavior-related disabilities from
24	nondisabled peers, correct?
25	A Saw it one more time



1	Q. Yeah. Absolutely.		
2	A. I don't mean to put the qualifiers on		
3	it, because I think I'm offering an opinion, but		
4	I want to make sure I answer your question.		
5	Q. So you're not offering any opinions in		
6	this case as to whether the GNETS program in		
7	particular unnecessarily segregates students		
8	with behavior-related disabilities from		
9	nondisabled peers, correct?		
10	A. So the two things that I want to say		
11	are I am providing, I think, the criteria for		
12	how you would have to make that determination,		
13	both in terms of the requirements of IDEA and		
14	also what we know from research.		
15	And then, also, when you say programs,		
16	it is true that I did not have the opportunity		
17	to, you know, spend multiple days in those		
18	programs. But I want to be careful of that one,		
19	too, because I think there are multiple		
20	different programs, and my assumption is there		
21	is some variation in the kids that they're		
22	serving and also, you know, the services that		
23	they're providing.		

But I think that if you're saying did

I go and look at individual kids in GNETS



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1	programs or individual GNETS programs, I didn't,
2	but it's my opinion that I didn't have to to
3	rebut the claim, right, that there are thousands
4	of kids who are unnecessarily segregated.
5	Does that make sense?
6	Q. Yes.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. And I track you with that.
9	A. Okay.
10	Q. But, Dr. Wiley, I just want to make
11	sure that I have clarity on this.
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. You aren't offering expert an
14	expert opinion in this case as to whether the
15	GNETS program statewide, or any particular GNETS
16	program, unnecessarily segregates students with
17	disabilities, correct?
18	A. I am not offering that opinion and I
19	don't think anybody gathered the information
20	that would allow us to make that determination.
21	Q. Understood. Thank you.
22	A. So, yeah.

It's your expert opinion, Dr. Wiley,

that some students are best served in separate



educational settings, correct?

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1	A. That is correct.
2	Q. And, broadly speaking, well,
3	actually, let me think if I want to shortcut
4	this a little bit.
5	Yeah. So what categories of students,
6	just again very generally, do you believe should
7	be served in separate educational settings?
8	A. It isn't categories of students, it is
9	based on their individual needs and their
10	individual education program.
11	So I know that that's, you know, what
12	the law says, but there's a substantive, you
13	know, kind of reason for that. And there are
14	some kids who have special or
15	disability-related needs that require a level of
16	intensity of programming that really can only be
17	provided effectively and appropriately in a
18	specialized setting.
19	So it's not that there are categories
20	of kids. There's a determination, and I think
21	it's one of the really important things about
22	IDEA, that's made by the people who know the
23	student best. And you so there are
24	categories.

I do think that I did mention



1	somewhere in my report that there are of the		
2	13 eligibility categories in IDEA, there are		
3	some students that tend to be served more often		
4	in separate placements. And that's a general		
5	reflection of the characteristics of those		
6	students and the difficulties that they		
7	typically		
8	So when you look at it and you say oh,		
9	students with more severe disabilities may be		
LO	served more often self-contained, it's logical		
L1	in the sense that those students tend to have		
L2	very intensive and specialized needs.		
L3	Q. And maybe I was inartful in my use of		

- Q. And maybe I was inartful in my use of the word "category."
 - A. Okay. No. No. That's okay.
 - Q. You would agree that separate settings should be reserved for students who would not otherwise be successful in more integrated settings, correct?
- A. That's what the law requires, and I
 fully support that. I think that we have to try
 to provide supports in the -- in a more
 inclusive setting or with students without -without disabilities.

But then an IEP team needs to make a



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determination about whether or not progress is		
satisfactory, right, under those circumstances.		
So if you're asking me if that I		
believe in that logic or that ethic, absolutely.		
I think that unfortunately we've pressed for		
inclusion without really thinking very		
carefully.		
It's easy to measure how many kids are		
physically in a general ed class. Whether or		
not they're making appropriate progress is much		
tougher to determine, but I think it should be		
first in our mind when we think about what's		
appropriate for kids with disabilities.		
Q. And it's not your opinion, Doctor,		
that separate placements are inherently superior		
to integrated placements, correct?		
A. They are not inherently superior, but		
they are logistically superior for some		
individualized interventions and supports.		
Q. What do you mean by "logistically		

A. So when I talked about the limitations of general education, for example, that have to do with the use of space, social constraints, the fact that you have large groups versus small



superior"?

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1	groups, there are things about large group		
2	general education, including, you know, what		
3	activities are prioritized, that can run counter		
4	to implementing the kind of individualized		
5	interventions for some kids.		
6	And then there are on the opposite		
7	end, in a special school it allows you to		
8	provide potentially, you know, smaller groups,		
9	environments that are more appropriate for the		
10	activities, materials. You know, focus of		
11	instruction.		
12	So those are general things. And I		
13	think I have a section where I sort of talk		
14	about why is placement important. Why can't we		
15	do anything anywhere, right, in education or		
16	special education.		
17	And that's what I would say your		
18	initial question is, is there something		
19	inherently superior about special placements.		
20	Just like any profession that has		
21	specialization, either in environments or tools		
22	or whatever, that's the advantage. It's not		
23	that it's inherent.		
24	And I really made that point because		
25	people will say that. "Oh, it's inherently		



1	better to be in general education." Well,		
2	that's not true either. It doesn't matter		
3	what's actually done.		
4	But some placements are configured		
5	such that it's more likely you're more able		
6	to provide intensive supports for some kids.		
7	Q. So maybe this gets at what I think		
8	you're telling me. Would you agree that, all		
9	other factors being equal, students with		
10	disabilities and, actually, let me preference		
11	this by saying I want to talk separately from		
12	your understanding of what the legal		
13	requirements are		
14	A. Okay.		
15	Q and your opinions an as expert in		
16	this field.		
17	A. Okay.		
18	Q. So with that caveat, would you agree		
19	that all things, all other factors being equal,		
20	students with disabilities should be placed in		
21	the most integrated environment suited to meet		
22	their needs?		
23	A. The "all factors being equal" is a		
24	little confusing.		
25	I think on an individual basis		



1	students absolutely like, there should be a		
2	weight to having students taught with their		
3	nondisabled peers. There should not be an		
4	unnecessary teaching in a less inclusive		
5	settings.		
6	Q. Okay. Thank you.		
7	A. Not necessarily just a legal matter,		
8	but I do think that if we can provide		
9	appropriate IEPs to kids in more inclusive		
10	settings, then we should do that.		
11	And for many kids we can't, and that's		
12	reflected in placement data, including for kids		
13	with behavior-related disabilities. But for		
14	some kids it's not appropriate and the IEP team		
15	is the one that knows the kid; the what's		
16	going on in general ed, what's going on in the		
17	continuum placements, and what would be the most		
18	appropriate level of inclusion.		
19	If you want to I'm trying to take		
20	it out of the legal LRE kind of thing.		
21	Q. Sure.		
22	And, Doctor, you said there should not		
23	be unnecessary teaching in less inclusive		
24	settings. And we're going to talk about what		

unnecessary means later, but my question is just



1	why	is	that.
---	-----	----	-------

A. I think that because -- I use the historical example that there was a time when kids with disabilities were sort of automatically taught in self-contained classrooms or in special schools. Right.

And then -- I think that there is value to having kids being taught and having opportunities to interact with kids who don't have disabilities. There's value.

I think there's moral value, and I think that there at times, although, again, people don't tend to get into the details, which are important, there are potential educational values.

However, the reality is that there are some kids where teaching them in those settings would undercut their ability to make -- to learn and to make progress.

So I hope that that answers it.

So I really do think that the law makes sense from an ethical perspective. And the way that I think about it is that presumptive rights. I'm sorry to bring it into IDEA and the law, but there is weight to we



- shouldn't unnecessarily or haphazardly or randomly separate kids for educational purposes when we don't have to.
 - Q. Thank you. No, that does answer --
- 5 A. Okay.

- Q. But if I understand you correctly, it's your position that for some minority, or
- 8 maybe I should say number of students with
- 9 emotional and behavioral disabilities, separate
- 10 placements may be better suited to meet those
- 11 | students' needs, correct?
- 12 A. That is correct.
- 13 Q. But even there would you generally
- 14 | agree that students with disabilities should be
- able to access general education settings and
- 16 peers to the greatest extent possible consistent
- 17 | with their needs?
- 18 A. "To the greatest extent possible" is
- 19 | an important qualifier, and also to the greatest
- 20 extent appropriate. I know that -- and it's
- 21 great because we have this continuum -- when we
- 22 | think of a continuum of --
- 23 Q. I'm sorry.
- 24 A. You go ahead.
- Q. I just want to -- was that a yes at



- 1 the beginning, to the question? Because I want
 2 to make sure, before we get to that, --
 - A. To the greatest extent possible, yes.
- 4 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 5 A. But I would say -- can I just --
- 6 Q. Yes, please.

- 7 A. To the greatest extent appropriate and 8 possible.
- 9 Q. Yes. Okay.
- 10 A. There are students who, because of the
- 11 | nature of their disabilities, even, you know,
- 12 | being in the same, let's say cafeteria, and I've
- worked with many of these students, can be very
- 14 | challenging for the student. And it can be very
- 15 | challenging because it may disrupt or -- you
- 16 know, there are a lot of things that can happen.
- 17 And so we have to look at that.
- You know, we can't just say we believe
- 19 | that it would be great if all kids ate in the
- 20 cafeteria together, just to give you an example.
- 21 It's an individualized determination. So
- 22 appropriate on an individual basis, yes.
- 23 Q. Thank you.
- I'm going to do a couple questions,
- 25 and then we'll break for lunch, if that works.



1	A couple. A lawyer's couple.
2	So kind of operating from those same
3	caveats about appropriateness and possibility,
4	should students with disabilities have the
5	opportunity to participate in specific classes
6	with nondisabled peers if they're able to and
7	would benefit from doing so?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A. If they're able to and they would
10	benefit from doing so. Yes.
11	Q. Should students with disabilities have
12	the opportunity to participate in electives with
13	nondisabled peers if they are able to and would
14	benefit from doing so?
15	A. If
16	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
17	A. Okay. If they're able to and if they
18	would benefit from it.
19	And another thing that we don't often
20	mention here
21	Q. I'm sorry. I want to get the
22	A. Go ahead.
23	Q. I want to get the yes or no
24	A. Yeah.
25	Q before the explanation.



1	A. This is the professor you said it's
2	lawyer time. This is a professor
3	Q. Yes.
4	A talking too much. My fault.
5	Go ahead.
6	Q. No. No.
7	So I want to hear your explanation,
8	but
9	A. Okay.
10	Q. But, again, should students with
11	disabilities have the opportunity to participate
12	in electives with nondisabled peers if they're
13	able to and would benefit from doing so?
14	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
15	A. I would say yes. And the only thing I
16	was going to add is if they want to. Sometimes
17	we forget when we're sort of toggling over this
18	is that kids have experiences and perceptions.
19	And I don't know that I mentioned this
20	research, but there's some kids who really like
21	their special classrooms and their special
22	schools. And so it's important to not only say
23	can they and will they benefit, but also
24	which could be wrapped up in benefit. Do they
25	find it emotionally beneficial. Let's say it

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 198

1	like that		
2	Q.	Thank you.	
3	Α.	Yeah.	
4	Q.	I appreciate that. And I'm not trying	
5	to cut of	f your explanation.	
6	Α.	No. No.	
7	Q.	I just want	
8	Α.	That's fine.	
9	Q.	to make sure I get the answer	
10	first.		
11	Α.	Please do. If you don't cut me off, I	
12	won't kno	w when to stop.	
13	Q.	Should students with disabilities have	
14	the oppor	tunity to eat in the cafeteria, for	
15	example,	with nondisabled peers if they're able	
16	to and wo	uld benefits from doing so?	
17	Α.	If they're able to and they would	
18	benefit.	Yes.	
19	Q.	Thank you.	
20		And should students with disabilities	
21	have the	opportunity to participate in	
22	extracurr	icular activities with nondisabled	
23	peers if	they are able to and would benefit from	
24	doing so?		
25	Α.	Yes, and they would want to. Correct.	



1	Q. Thank you.
2	Do you agree that the availability of
3	appropriate services and supports can in some
4	cases determine whether a student with
5	disabilities is able to be served in the most
6	integrated environment appropriate to their
7	needs?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A. Can in some cases. That's in some
LO	case is the individualized part for sure.
L1	Q. So, for example, if there are
L2	insufficient community-based services with a
L3	general education school, could an IEP team
L4	determine that a child must go to a more
L5	restrictive setting due to that lack of
L6	services?
L7	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L8	A. There are requirements for an IEP team
L9	to develop that IEP, and that happens first.
20	And there are things like related services, for
21	example, that can be include in that. And
22	then ask your question one more time, Matt.
23	I'm sorry.
24	Q. No. No. You're fine.
25	Could the lack of availability of



1	supports and services result in an IEP team
2	placing a student in a more restrictive setting?
3	A. Legally?
4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
5	Q. Not legally, just your experience
6	A. Okay.
7	Q as an expert?
8	A. No, that's not the way it's supposed
9	to work. So, you know, the IEP is supposed to
10	address all of the students' needs, not based on
11	their disability. Right.
12	And there has to be a judgment
13	about by the IEP team about which services
14	are required to identify which of the priority
15	needs. And then to decide what is the
16	educational placement.
17	And I think that same determination
18	would have to be made related to participation
19	in things like specials and extracurricular
20	activities. The IEP team is the one that would
21	make that determination. Sometimes with the
22	input from the child, but certainly from the
23	parents. Go ahead.
24	Q. No. No. I'm trying to understand.

If an IEP team determines that a



1	student has a need for some support or service
2	that is not available at that school or
3	location, could that not result in the student
4	being placed in a more restrictive setting?
5	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
6	A. Again I think it might depend to
7	some degree on the service that you're talking
8	about. I also think that you're getting into
9	some areas that have to do with the law.
LO	My practitioner, kind of my person
L1	type understanding of the law is that if the IEP
L2	team identifies that a service is needed, then
L3	it has to be provided.
L4	Now, there are some services that are
L5	going to be best provided for a variety of
L6	reasons in a more specialized setting.
L7	But let me take a really mundane
L8	example where we say oh, you know, we have a
L9	student who has a visual impairment and they
20	need Braille or books on tape. A school cannot
21	say "Books on tape, we don't have them here.
22	You have to go to the school for the blind." In
23	that sense that that's true.

But the reason why I'm saying that is

that the detail is important about what service



24

1	it is to understand, how to think about your
2	question.
3	Q. But, I guess, looking at the
4	practicality if there's if there is no
5	alternative in the general education setting,
6	would you agree, then, that the IEP team's
7	choice is really limited as to whether to keep a
8	student in a general education setting or
9	sending them to a more restrictive setting?
10	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
11	A. I'm only having difficulty out of a
12	very specific context.
13	That is one of the reasons why, for
14	example, a special school let me use the
15	example of, you know, where I taught.
16	We had our own specials. We had our
17	on music. We had our own PE. And they were
18	trained special educators were also provided
19	PE. In that sense we did draw kids from, right,
20	on the continuum, and it was an optimal way to
21	provide those services to those kids. So that
22	is part of what happens. Right.
23	You know, and if you even use an
24	example that may be more directly related to the
25	case and, again, you may get into more



1	specifics about but if you need people who
2	function as a behavior specialist, and right now
3	if it's tough to get enough for the specialized
4	programs in GNETS, you can imagine how we're
5	going to have one per every general ed school
6	that's out there. Right. I'm just using a
7	very
8	But my point is that you have to
9	implement the IEP. You can't there are
10	certain things that you can't just say that
11	doesn't exist. It is true that the limit is
12	it's not the sky's the limit, right, because the
13	legal concept however, the school's able to
14	say we have a continuum of ways to deliver those
15	services. And one may be the special settings.
16	That's everywhere. Right. That's
17	every state and that's part of the law.
18	Q. You said that they have to implement
19	the IEP. Right.

But what I'm saying is that if the capacity of the general ed setting is limited in how much it can implement from students' IEPs, could that not result in students being placed in more restrictive settings?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.



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Α.	And I think you're describing ex	cactly
what's r	required of for LRE, which is we	will
try to in	mplement the services and supports	; that
the stud	lent needs, but if it's not somethi	ng
that can	be implemented in general ed, we	have
this con	tinuum of options.	

- Q. And I think maybe the daylight between what I'm asking and what you're saying is it's not about just what can be implemented but what is actually implemented by the less restrictive environment, correct?
- 12 A. It's not just what can be --
- Q. So, for example let's say that there's a student who their IEP determines they need one-on-one aide.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. And for whatever reason the general education requirement cannot or does not provide that. Could that not result in the IEP placing that student in a more restrictive setting than that student needs if that more restrictive setting has a one-on-one aide?
 - A. Uh-huh. That example's okay, and I do think that there aren't many schools that that would be considered acceptable. They would say



1	you can provide an aide in a general ed
2	classroom.
3	To me what's more challenging, just
4	because we've got this sort of broad category,
5	is let's say it's an individualized behavior
6	plan, and we say okay, this has to be
7	implemented in a least restrictive setting and
8	we can't consider a more restrictive setting.
9	Now, that capacity of general ed
10	that's the term that you're using for a lot of
11	the things that I put in the report can be
12	limited. You can have people that don't have
13	the training. It can be just hard to implement
14	it with 30 other kids.
15	You know, the other thing about
16	behavior intervention plans is I think

You know, the other thing about behavior intervention plans is -- I think there's a misconception that you just give it to them and things are solved. Right. Usually these kids have lifelong developmental disabilities that require continuous problem solving.

So that example to me is just the one that I would want to consider in giving my answer. Okay. We do want to say that we need to provide the student some interventions.



17

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1	But what can general ed implement?
2	It's not unlimited. And so it may be that we
3	have to consider a more specialized setting that
4	has more capacity or the conditions that make
5	implementation possible, appropriate, and
6	effective.
7	And the appropriate also has to do
8	with the student's dignity. And I did mention
9	and you're aware, but, you know, we do have to
LO	consider the impact on other kids as well,
L1	right, when we say is this an appropriate
L2	setting.
L3	So I get the aide example. To me I
L4	would think that a school would have a much
L5	harder time saying we only have aides in this
L6	special school.
L7	But if we were to say oh, this kid
L8	needs individualized behavior supports,
L9	sometimes that's going to work out in general ed
20	but sometimes it's not. And it's not because
21	they're saying, you know, we don't want to give
22	this, it's only intervention plans are over
23	there, it's just what that individual student

needs may not -- general ed may not have the



capacity to provide it.

24

1	Q. I guess would you agree that the
2	capacity of a general ed setting to provide
3	supports and services for students with
4	disabilities could impact whether or not certain
5	students with disabilities are able to be
6	successfully educated in that general education
7	setting?
8	A. I think I agree with what you're
9	saying. I'm just putting it in the context of
10	this is the decision-making process.
11	Q. I hear you.
12	A. Can we serve this kid in general ed or
13	do we need to consider. And first you have to
14	figure out what do they need, and then make a
15	determination of, you know, where those services
16	most are best provided.
17	Q. All right. Before we break, I have
18	just a couple of I said this before.
19	A. That's all right.
20	Q. I have a couple of questions, but
21	these should be easy. I think.
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. And bear with me.
24	But, Dr. Wiley, you don't endorse the
25	use of facilities for students with disabilities

1	that are of inferior condition to those used by			
2	general education students, correct?			
3	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.			
4	A. Are you talking about, like, physical			
5	conditions?			
6	Q. Yes.			
7	A. Again, I would expect any school to			
8	have some basic safety, cleanliness, that kind			
9	of stuff, yeah.			
10	Q. But sorry. My question is slightly			
11	different than that.			
12	You don't support you don't endorse			
13	the use of facilities for students with			
14	disabilities that are inferior to the quality of			
15	facilities used by general education students,			
16	correct?			
17	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.			
18	A. I don't mean to treat it like a trap.			
19	It's not. But my point is that I endorse the			
20	use of special schools and I think those special			
21	schools should have clean, safe facilities.			
22	But I would never say oh, we got to			
23	put all of these kids in general ed because			
24	their facilities are better than their			
25	facilities.			

1	The condition of the facilities				
2	matter. I am absolutely saying that. But I'm				
3	careful because I feel like you're saying oh, if				
4	the conditions of these schools are inferior,				
5	then all kids then have to go to the school with				
6	the better facility. To me, fix that school.				
7	So you may not have meant it that way,				
8	but I just want to make sure I'm giving my				
9	opinion as accurately as I can.				
10	Q. And I appreciate				
11	A. Yeah.				
12	Q that.				
13	A. Okay.				
14	Q. I really intend for these to be some				
15	of the easiest questions of the day. So that's				
16	where I'm approaching				
17	A. Uh-oh. I'm just kidding.				
18	Q. So you don't endorse the use of				
19	and, again, there's not an implication here that				
20	I'm trying to make in this question to other				
21	ramifications.				
22	A. Okay.				
23	Q. I'm just at face value you don't				
24	endorse the use of under or unqualified				
25	instructional or behavioral staff for students				



1 with disabilities, correct? 2 Α. I don't --3 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form. 4 Α. -- endorse that. Unfortunately 5 underqualified is, again, you know -- but, no, I 6 think that they should be trained to provide the 7 services that the kids require. 8 Ο. And you don't endorse unnecessarily 9 restricting the access of students with 10 disabilities to educational resources, programs, 11 or activities enjoyed by general education 12 peers, correct? 13 I do not endorse unnecessarily. Yes. Α. 14 All right. 0. 15 MR. GILLESPIE: That's a good time 16 to stop. 17 THE WITNESS: All right. 18 Thank you. 19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. Off the 20 record, 12:44. 21 22 (A recess was taken.) 23 24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record, 25 1:31.



1	MR. GILLESPIE: Thank you.
2	All right.
3	
4	(Deposition Exhibit 983, Response to
5	U.S. Department of Justice Expert
6	Reports of Dr. Amy McCart and Dr. Robert
7	Putnam, Rebuttal Expert Report Prepared
8	by Andrew Wiley, Ph.D., September 1,
9	2023, was marked for identification
10	purposes.)
11	
12	BY MR. GILLESPIE:
13	Q. Dr. Wiley, I'm going to hand you
14	what's been marked as Exhibit 983.
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Do you recognize that?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. And is that your expert report, your
19	rebuttal report, for this matter?
20	A. It is, yes.
21	Q. Dr. Wiley, let's start at the
22	beginning. That's the best place.
23	A. Right.
24	Q. Page 2.
25	



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 212

- 1 | identified eight quotes -- excuse me -- taken
- 2 | from the reports of Drs. Putnam and McCart,
- 3 | correct?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And how were these quotes in
- 6 particular identified?
- 7 A. I think that they were what I viewed
- 8 | as sort of the primary claims or the most
- 9 | consequential claims or conclusions of the
- 10 experts and I wanted to include them.
- I think I -- my effort was to rebut
- 12 | these claims in particular. I may have gone a
- 13 | little bit around them a bit, but that's what
- 14 | they are. They're all meant to be -- and the
- 15 | way that I thought about these quotes is I sort
- 16 of rephrased first, and then I took direct
- 17 | quotes that I think captured what I thought were
- 18 | the main conclusions of the experts.
- 19 Q. When you say you rephrased or reframed
- 20 | first --
- 21 A. Just thought about it in my head.
- 22 | Like what are the core. And then I think these
- 23 | quotes reflect the main things that I wanted to
- 24 rebut.
- 25 Q. Okay. So you cut through a couple of



1	my questions right off the bat.
2	A. Oh. I'm sorry. Or you're welcome.
3	Q. No. That's a good thing.
4	So we're going to dive down into
5	everything in more detail, but let's just start
6	by talking through some of these quotes if we
7	can.
8	A. Okay.
9	Q. So we'll start with the first one.
10	So you wrote the vast majority of
11	or you quoted Dr. McCart, who wrote "The vast
12	majority of students in the GNETS program can
13	and should be served in integrated settings with
14	appropriate services and supports, where they
15	are more likely to experience social, emotional,
16	behavioral, and academic success."
17	Did I read that correctly?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And I just want to be sure I
20	understand. Your critique applied to GNETS
21	specifically or I'll just ask.
22	You're not disagreeing with
23	Dr. McCart's conclusions as to GNETS
24	specifically, correct?
25	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A.	Because	the	stud	lents	in the	GNETS
program w	ere not	sort	of i	ndivi	dually	described
then my r	ebuttal	appli	es t	o wha	t I th	ink she's
saying ak	out the	GNETS	pro	gram	being	students
with beha	wior-rel	ated	disa	abilit	ies.	
	Co T +l	simle m		.b.,++.	1 0001	ioa +o +bo

So I think my rebuttal applies to the GNETS program based on what Dr. McCart did or didn't provide. But it's also more generally to students with behavior-related disabilities.

- Q. So your rebuttal applies to -- well, let me keep focus on -- your rebuttal to this quote applies to GNETS, insofar as it applies to students with behavior-related disabilities generally, and those are some of the students that are in GNETS. Is that an accurate --
 - A. Correct.
- Q. -- paraphrase?
- 18 A. Yes.
 - Q. So in the next quote you wrote -- or you quoted Dr. Putnam, who wrote "Researchers, service providers, and educators have coalesced around a core set of interventions -- including functional behavior assessments and behavioral intervention plans, wraparound services, family and community support, and individual and group



1	therapy that are effective in supporting				
2	students with behavior-related disabilities in				
3	more integrated settings."				
4	I just wanted to ask what are the				
5	interventions that you would identify as being				
6	effective in supporting students with				
7	behavior-related disabilities?				
8	A. I think that what I'm rebutting here				
9	is that I understood the statement to mean that				
10	these services again, he didn't use the term				
11	"vast majority."				
12	But I think because I identified the				
13	practices that Dr. Putnam names here as				
14	promising practices, I would say that means two				
15	things.				
16	One is when we implement them well,				
17	they can serve many, but not all, students with				
18	behavior-related disabilities.				
19	And then what I add to Dr. Putnam's				
20	list in terms of in some ways functional				
21	behavior assessment and behavior intervention				
22	plans, that's pretty specific.				
23	Wraparound services is a model. You				
24	know, so like PBIS, it's more like a				
25	conceptional framework than it is one practice,				



Τ	right.
2	Family and community support to me is
3	pretty broad.
4	And I understood and I think
5	Dr. Putnam made individual and group therapy.
6	He mentioned things like social skills
7	instruction. He might have mentioned things
8	like cognitive behavior therapy. This is
9	another one where it depends specifically about
10	on what you're talking about.
11	And, again, what I tried to say in my
12	report is that the evidence, again, it's
13	promising. So it's mixed. And also we
14	shouldn't assume that they're going to be
15	effective in the vast majority of cases.
16	So when I was looking at research on
17	these practices, especially ones that are meant
18	to make integrated settings effective for kids
19	with behavior-related disabilities, I was
20	looking at limitations of evidence and
21	limitations of implementation.
22	These I would agree with being
23	promising practices.
24	Q. Okay. And so if I understand this
25	correctly, there are two aspects to what you're



1	disagreeing with here.			
2	One is you'd rather characterize these			
3	as promising practices because the research is			
4	imperfect or incomplete; is that right?			
5	A. Yeah. I think that that's fair.			
6	And so, like, in this specific			
7	statement what I'm trying to say is a			
8	categorical statement that they're effective in			
9	supporting students with behavior-related			
10	disabilities requires some context.			
11	And that context is that not only is			
12	it incomplete in terms of both effectiveness and			
13	implementation, but in some cases we can see			
14	that, you know, even the best research we have,			
15	it's not always effective.			
16	Q. And that's part two, right,			
17	A. Yeah.			
18	Q is that you want to highlight that			
19	these services aren't effective for everyone			
20	100 percent of the time,			
21	A. All the time,			
22	Q correct?			
23	A yeah. That's right.			
24	Q. Okay.			
25	A. That's right.			



Q. But you	ı're not saying	that you don't
think that these	are helpful to	ols or that they
can't be used in	a way that hel	ps to serve
students with beh	navior-related	disabilities; is
that right?		
A SO T WO	nuld sneak to	first functiona

A. So I would speak to, first, functional behavior assessment and behavior interventions, because I'm more familiar with that and that's more specific. In which case I would say yes, that can be helpful for many kids in different settings.

Wraparound services. Again, that's kind of a broad term, but there are services that can be provided in the community that can help.

Family and community support to me is too broad to respond to.

And I really focused on -- individual and group therapy, I used the example of social skills intervention. It's one that's mentioned both in the context of the case and the expert reports.

But there are others. Right. So there are ones that are packaged, like curricula essentially, including some cognitive behavioral



1	therapy. And then there are some that are more
2	just like a model, like social skills
3	instruction.
4	So these are ones that I think, based
5	on the best available evidence, we would suggest
6	schools ought to start with.
7	Q. Okay. Thank you. That's really
8	helpful.
9	All right. Just going to the next
LO	quote. Dr. Putnam wrote "The vast majority of
L1	students with behavior-related disabilities,
L2	including students at serious risk of
L3	restrictive educational placement, can be served
L4	effectively in general education schools within
L5	their communities."
L6	And, Dr. Wiley, you agree that some
L7	students with behavior-related disabilities can
L8	be served successfully in general education
L9	settings, correct?
20	A. Some students with behavior related
21	yes.
22	Q. And I'm assuming you disagree with the
23	characterization of the vast majority. Is that
24	right?

Well, -- and Dr. Putnam here gets more



Α.

1	specific and talks about students at serious
2	risk of restrictive
3	Q. I'm so sorry.
4	A. Yeah. Yeah.
5	Q. I just like I said before, I want
6	to hear the context of your answer,
7	A. Okay.
8	Q but first I want to focus on the
9	direct answer to my question first.
LO	A. So ask it one more time.
L1	Q. You're fine.
L2	So my question is, am I correct that
L3	you disagree with the characterization of "the
L4	vast majority"?
L5	A. Yes, on two counts.
L6	One is that it sounds like they're
L7	saying I mean, it's not a very specific
L8	number.
L9	And, again, it's the wrong way to
20	think about special education, because we're
21	individual by individual. And so nobody ever
22	clarifies at an individual or just a
23	conceptional level what does "vast majority"
24	mean. And so in that sense I think I was trying
25	to point out that there are problems with this



1 kind of statement	1	kind	οf	statement
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- Q. So you don't disagree necessarily with the conclusion that -- you disagree with a process followed to get to that conclusion, correct?
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- A. If the conclusion -- if I'm cutting out the context of the middle phrasing. "The vast majority of students with behavior-related disabilities can be served effectively in general ed." I disagree with that, and I don't think we have good evidence that that's true.

To be honest, I think we're struggling with the kids that are currently placed in general education. I mean, there's work to be done there to better support them.

So if it were just to be that and just to say of all of the kids with behavior-related disabilities, that's a statement that I would say is not supported by our best available evidence.

If you put an actual number on it, it would still make it weird. But, I mean, like, what does vast majority mean. But I -- even if I just let that slide, no, I don't think that



1	that's an accurate characterization of where we
2	are.
3	Q. What if it just said "majority"?
4	Would you have the same objections?
5	A. Again, it's just a weird comment
6	because we're looking at kid by kid.
7	I will say it this way. I am all in
8	favor of trying to make general education more
9	responsive to kids with behavior-related
10	disabilities, but we can't put the cart before
11	the horse. We need to figure out how to do that
12	before we talk about the majority or what
13	percentage could be served in general ed
14	environments.
15	Q. So
16	A. Schools.
17	Q when you say that you're in favor
18	of trying to make general education more
19	responsive to kids with behavior-related
20	disabilities, can you tell me, what do you mean
21	by that?
22	A. I mean, it would be great if we knew
23	how to provide more promising practices in
24	general education than we do now.
25	So I'm all for solving the



1	implementation problems. I'm all for if
2	there's mixed evidence about the effectiveness
3	of something like functional behavior
4	assessment, well, let's figure out how to make
5	it better and make it more effective for more
6	kids. I think that when you focus on individual
7	kids and you focus first on their services, many
8	of the other things will come. Right.
9	So there is a presumption in the law,
10	and I think it's right, that kids will be, to
11	the extent appropriate, served in general ed.
12	The way that we get there is by
13	figuring out how to do it first. Figuring out
14	what schools needs, what are the conditions
15	required in order for them to implement them,
16	and then we can talk about how many kids can be
17	appropriately included in general ed.
18	Q. Thank you. That's helpful.
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. We'll put a pin on that for now.
21	A. All right.
22	Q. And I want to move to the next quote
23	here.
24	All right. The next quote was from
25	Dr. Putnam. "The consensus among professionals



1	who work with students with behavior-related
2	disabilities including myself is that in
3	most cases they can be served in integrated
4	settings in their home schools and attend class
5	with general education students, provided they
6	receive the proper supports."
7	Now, Dr. Wiley, you agree that some
8	students with behavior-related disabilities can
9	be served in integrated settings in their home
10	schools and attend class with general education
11	students provided they receive proper supports,
12	correct?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. And so again is your concern with this
15	statement the use of the word "most"?
16	A. That's part of it.
17	The other concern with a statement
18	like this is and I don't I don't know
19	Latin. I don't know if this is the right term.
20	But it's sort of tonological where it says they
21	can be served appropriately in general ed if
22	they receive proper services.
23	And, you know so proper becomes by
24	definition they achieve FAPE and meaningful

progress based on their services.

1	So I think the way that I would unpack
2	that a little bit is also at the proper
3	supports, because then we need to identify
4	practices that we know are generally effective
5	with most students with behavior-related
6	disabilities and we know how to implement them
7	in general education. And my rebuttal is that I
8	disagree that that's a consensus.
9	Q. Dr. Wiley, do you agree that
10	If I'm understanding you correctly,
11	part of your objection here is that are what
12	you understand to be statements that are saying
13	that these supports and services can and will
14	work in general education settings for students
15	with behavior-related disabilities, and you
16	disagree with that, correct?
17	A. Well, I think I just disagree because
18	the specifics aren't provided. If you're asking
19	me whether I think that it's possible in some
20	cases to implement these practices in such a way
21	that they're effective for some kids with
22	behavior-related disabilities, yes, I think that
23	we know enough to say that's possible.
24	But we also, especially at the

individualized planning process, have to be



1	mindful	that	there	are	limitations.
		LIIGL		a_{\perp}	

2 And so when a student -- when an IEP

- 3 | team determines that a separate placement is
- 4 most appropriate, it's not because they're
- 5 disregarding what we know and what we already
- 6 know how to do. Those are real limitations.
- 7 Q. But, to your point, Dr. Wiley, what
- 8 | you should look at first is the individual
- 9 student's IEP to determine what they need before
- 10 | you figure out placement? That's your position,
- 11 | correct?
- 12 A. That is correct.
- 13 Q. Okay.
- 14 A. And if it helps, the example that we
- 15 used earlier in our conversation was behavior
- 16 intervention plans. And so you say to yourself
- can behavior intervention plans effectively
- 18 | support a student with behavior-related
- 19 disabilities.

- Well, that's true, but it all will
- 21 depend on the nature of the student's
- 22 difficulties, the complexity of the behavior
- 23 | plan, and also the various constraints of that
- 24 particular general ed classroom.
 - And so I think when you don't specify



1	certain terms and you don't qualify, that this
2	statement is not accurate. And that's kind of
3	what I'm trying to rebut, is that there there
4	needs to be more context and more specificity
5	about what we're talking about.
6	Q. But would you agree that if a
7	student's IEP, inclusive of any particular BIP,
8	does not require any set of supports or services
9	that can only be effectively given in a
10	separate or specialized environment that that
11	student should remain in a more integrated
12	environment?
13	A. If they can be appropriately taught
14	with services and supports, that's the general
15	language of the law, right, then yes. That's
16	what the law requires, and also I think that
17	that's a good thing.
18	Now, judgments have to be made about,
19	you know, which services and supports to
20	provide. They need to be made about how much
21	progress does this student have to make. And I
22	think that that really comes down to an IEP team

that student in the context in which they're trying to provide the IEP.

looking at that student and knowing individually



1	Q. Thank you.
2	A. It's a lot of it depends. And I
3	know that it's it runs counter to sort of
4	categorical statements, but I think it's the
5	nature of special education, that there's a lot
6	of if you know, it depends on sort of
7	contextual things to consider. Even when you're
8	just trying to say what is the consensus of the
9	field. I think more people would say well, it's
10	not quite that clear-cut.
11	Q. Thank you.
12	A. Uh-huh.
13	Q. I'm going to skip the quote that
14	begins with "The GNETS program."
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Go to the beginning of the top of
17	page 3. The quote there reads "The therapeutic
18	services and supports that help students remain
19	in more integrated educational settings are well
20	established, as are the frameworks for
21	implementing and sustaining those services at
22	the system level."
23	And based on our conversation, Doctor,
24	my understanding is your disagreement here is
25	based on your understanding of the status and

1	strength	of	the	research	ı at	this	point	in	time.
2	Correct?								
3	Α.	Υe	eah.	And in	this	s spe	cific	case	<u> </u>

A. Yeah. And in this specific case -again, when you talk about frameworks -- and an
example, you could talk about the ISF. I can't
remember the one because I'm not -- but let's do
PBIS because we've been talking about it.

There's a lot to break down in there in terms of there's tier one, there's tier two, there's tier three. Really where I would probably quibble most with this and what I'm trying to say is in the implementing and sustaining.

I think that there is good research that many, but not all, kids can be helped with a really well implemented three tiered system of multitiered systems of support. I think most of the problems here fall in the implementation and sustaining of those services.

And I think that, again, it's promising. I hope more work is done. But I think that the field's -- and I say this -- enthusiasm has gotten a little bit ahead of the problems involved with implementing it.

You know, what is the level of



1	training required. How many specialized
2	personnel do you need to have involved. What
3	resources do you need. I mean, there's a lot
4	that goes into it in order to get to that point.
5	And there is research, including the
6	national PBIS data, that says implementation is
7	not quite where we want it to be. And
8	particularly at tier two and tier three, which
9	is where we're mostly focused when we're talking
10	about kids with behavior-related disabilities.
11	So I just realized I'm talking too
12	fast.
13	Implementing and sustaining would be
14	part of what I would highlight from that, where
15	I would say do we really have solid knowledge
16	where tomorrow we could go out, put these things
17	in place if we just had a little bit of training
18	and a little bit of motivation.
19	And I disagree with that statement.
20	Q. Okay. Thank you. That's helpful.
21	Moving on to the next quote.
22	Dr. Putnam wrote "The unnecessary segregation of
23	students with disabilities leads to serious
24	problems that are well documented in the
25	research literature."



And am I correct that by listing this
statement, you are preemptively disputing
whether segregation's unnecessary? Is that the
disagreement?

A. Well, what I would disagree with there is first, you know, I don't like the word "segregation." But I think what's being said here is that teaching students in separate environments leads to serious problems that are well documented in the research literature.

Again, I think Dr. Putnam only cites one study of six self-contained classrooms here as the well established, and I don't think that that's great.

I focus more on the placement research, which you saw in my report, which says hey, we can compare these outcomes between kids more in general ed and more in -- more separate placements. And that research is inconclusive and really flawed.

I think under certain circumstances students served in separate schools can do way better than they would do in a general ed school. And we have to figure out how to provide IEPs that are as effective as possible



1	across the whole continuum, from general ed to
2	special ed.
3	Q. So is it your opinion that the
4	well, actually, I'm going to break this down
5	into a couple of different steps here.
6	A. Sure.
7	Q. So do you agree that unnecessary
8	segregation of students with disabilities leads
9	to serious problems for the students?
10	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
11	A. Again I don't know what is meant by
12	"unnecessary."
13	Q. I I'm sorry.
14	A. It's okay.
15	Q. I want to cut off because I I'm
16	just asking you, you know, like, related to
17	this, but mostly separate from this now.
18	A. Okay.
19	Q. Not reading trying to read
20	Dr. Putnam's mind.
21	A. Okay.
22	Q. I'm asking you, Dr. Wiley, the expert.
23	Do you agree that unnecessary
24	segregation of students with disabilities leads
25	to serious problems?



L A. Well, -	L		Well,	
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MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

A. So if students are placed in separate settings when they really shouldn't be, I don't know the research that shows what problems those actually lead to. And I don't think Dr. Putnam cites anything to say, first of all, -- so what would be required in the research would be to identify here kids are placed. Let's look at them individually and let's make the case that, oh, this kid clearly could have been served in general education.

And then you have to say all right. So what outcomes do they experience when this occurs.

There is sort of a parallel thing around special ed. I mean, there is concern about unnecessarily placing kids in special ed. Probably don't want to go there because that's a whole big -- maybe we will later. I don't know.

But it also -- that also depends on what's happening in that separate placement. I mean -- so, in special ed, if special ed is considered to be uniformly sort of a helpful thing, then most people don't go, you know, "Oh,



1	we got to keep kids out of there under all
2	circumstances."
3	I would say the same thing would
4	happen with special schools. You know, we want
5	to say special schools, it's a good thing. It
6	doesn't lead to serious bad outcomes if the
7	students are receiving some sort of beneficial
8	service.
9	Q. Again I appreciate that context, but I
10	really want to focus in on whether or not you
11	agree that unnecessary segregation and, you
12	know, we can go back to our conversation earlier
13	if a student could be as or more successful in
14	an inclusive or integrated general ed setting.
15	But do you agree that the unnecessary
16	segregation of students with disabilities leads
17	to serious problems for that student or could
18	lead to serious problems for that student?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	A. Yeah, and I'm really not being
21	difficult, but it depends. I think of the
22	example of the school that I worked at. If
23	there was a student who came to my school, they
24	probably would do really well, given the

services that we provided them.

1	So but let me take the terms at
2	their face value and say this kid should have
3	been taught in general ed. It was unnecessary
4	that they were placed in a special setting.
5	I will speculate that it would lead
6	to it could lead to serious problems. How
7	about that? I agree with that. It could.
8	But, again, I disagree with the
9	statement, because I think it's not clear about
10	what is meant by a necessary segregation. And I
11	don't and, again, usually I would say if
12	somebody's making a statement like this that
13	they would provide the research that shows here
14	are the outcomes that we have documented. It
15	says well does it say yeah, "well
16	documented."
17	And I would say where have we
18	identified the kids who were unnecessarily
19	placed and what are the problems that we've
20	documented. That's all.
21	Q. Thank you.
22	A. Uh-huh.
23	Q. Moving on to the next quote.
24	Dr. McCart wrote that "The GNETS
25	program unnecessarily segregates students with



1	behavior-related disabilities, provides them
2	unfair and unequal educational opportunities,
3	and causes them harm (in many case
4	irreparable)."
5	And again am I understanding your
6	disagreement to be more as it applies to
7	specialized settings generally?
8	A. That's a big part of it.
9	I did read the findings of
10	Dr. McCart's report. And the thing that I also
11	question, although I didn't get real far into it
12	in the report, is that she created some tables
13	indicating her definitions of segregated. I
14	don't know where they came from.
15	And usually when we're saying hey,
16	let's evaluate something, you need to have a
17	reliable and valid measure of that thing. So
18	I'm like in my mind it doesn't it's not a
19	reliable and valid way to document what is or is
20	not happening anywhere.
21	And then she provides her conclusions
22	that to me because I don't know how she got
23	there, I don't know that it's right to say that
24	the GNETS program provides unfair and unequal

opportunities and causes them harm. I think

1	that she's stating something that she doesn't
2	provide enough support for.
3	Q. Thank you.
4	All right. Now looking at this next
5	section here, also on page 3.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. You provide summaries of the five
8	major opinions of your report, correct?
9	A. Uh-huh.
10	Q. And what was your process for
11	identifying these five focus areas of your
12	report?
13	A. Well, reading the reports and reading
14	the claims that were made and a lot of them,
15	again, have been made by sometimes very
16	prominent people in special education so
17	a lot of my scholarship is around inclusion in
18	kids with emotional, behavioral disorders.
19	And so when I read what the claims
20	were, I sort of laid out what I thought were the
21	most important ways to rebut what those
22	conclusions were.
23	And so the first one even though,
24	you know, my expertise is not specifically the
25	law, you know, I was trying to understand from

1	my training in IDEA what how to reconcile
2	that with the requirements of the ADA. So that
3	was the first section.
4	And I think it's important because
5	unnecessary segregation inevitably relates to,
6	from an IDEA perspective, how are decisions made
7	about the LRE for an individual student.
8	So, as I thought about what was
9	being said, what was being included. That was
10	my first section.
11	Do you want me to walk through all of
12	them, or?
13	Q. Well, you know what, we were about to
14	do that.
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. So let's do it step-by-step. And you
17	just very helpfully began talking about the
18	first section. So let's start there.
19	And, Dr. Wiley, you're not a licensed
20	attorney, correct?
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. And you have no formal legal training?
23	A. That is correct.
24	Q. And are you familiar outside of this

with the Americans with Disabilities Act?



1	A. At a very introductory level. In our
2	introduction to exceptionalities course, for
3	example, most of the textbooks have a chapter
4	that's has ADA and 504.
5	Because from a historical perspective
6	it's import to understand all of these different
7	laws. And then of course IDEA gets sort of the
8	heaviest treatment because it's the one that we
9	think about as applying to special education
10	most directly.
11	Q. But you don't purport to be an
12	expert
13	A. No.
14	Q in the legal application of the
15	ADA, correct?
16	A. Of the ADA, no.
17	Q. And in section I of your report, you
18	provide your analysis as to how the requirements
19	of the ADA and IDEA should be understood,
20	correct?
21	A. Uh-huh. As I understand them, yeah.
22	And I think my understanding of IDEA is deeper.
23	Again, I don't claim to be a special ed law
24	expert, but all of our preservice teachers have
25	to be trained in the requirements of IDEA; what



1	they are, why they are what they are.
2	And so in that sense I think I know
3	more about IDEA than I do about ADA.
4	Q. If I reference Olmstead in the context
5	of the ADA, do you know what that means?
6	A. I know that I know that from
7	reading the materials and I hadn't studied
8	Olmstead, but my understanding is it was a case
9	that said something about people with
LO	disabilities should be integrated, to the extent
L1	appropriate, if that's what they want.
L2	So I think it was a ruling. I don't
L3	know what the legal terms are. But basically it
L4	said in community services and programs and
L5	things like that, they should be provided in the
L6	most integrated setting appropriate basically.
L7	That is Olmstead, right? Did I get it
L8	sort of right?
L9	Q. The questions only go one way
20	unfortunately.
21	A. Got it. Got it.
22	Q. So, Dr. Wiley, I'm actually going to
23	direct your attention to the top of the next
24	page. And you can orient yourself if you want.

I'm talking about bullet II of your summaries.

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

	UNITED STATES	S VS STATE OF GEORGIA	241					
1	Α.	Page 4?						
2	Q.	Yeah.						
3	Α.	Okay.						
4	Q.	At the top of page 4.						
5	Α.	Got it.						
6	Q.	And just the line here you include						
7	that says	"DOJ's experts did not examine						
8	individual students' needs."							
9		Do you see that?						
10	Α.	Yes.						
11	Q.	What is this statement based on?						
12	Α.	The fact that I didn't see examples of						
13	individua	individual students who the DOJ was claiming						
14	could be	served in general ed environments.						
15	Q.	Are you aware if either expert for the						
16	United Sta	ates reviewed and considered student						
17	specific	records?						
18	Α.	I saw that there was review of						
19	records.	I think that was reported as part of						
20	the method	d for both of those experts.						
21	Q.	But you didn't take a look at what						
22	records w	records were reviewed to see what the scope of						
23	the evalua	ation was, correct?						
24	Α.	I didn't. I looked at the conclusions						
25	based on	those reviews, and I didn't see where						

1	the experts use those reviews to say here are								
2	example of students that we're talking about.								
3	Q. This first sentence in paragraph III,								
4	also on page 4, you wrote that "Research does								
5	not show that inclusion (placement in general								
6	education) is categorically more beneficial than								
7	placement in specialized settings (e.g.,								
8	self-contained classrooms, separate school) for								
9	students with behavior-related disabilities."								
10	Did I read that correctly?								
11	A. Yes.								
12	Q. Would you agree that research does								
13	support placement of students in the least								
14	restrictive environment?								
15	A. Which is not always general education.								
16	And that's an interesting because								
17	the least restrictive environment you know,								
18	the problem is the placement research. And so,								
19	actually, I don't know that research would tell								
20	us that the placement least restrictive								
21	environment. That's more like a principle of								
22	IDEA that has very good reasons for it.								
23	I'm answering honestly, because I								
24	can't think of the research that would say								
25	the research that would say placement in LRE is								



1	more beneficial. Or is beneficial.						
2	That's your question, right?						
3	Placement in the LRE is beneficial than not						
4	placement in the LRE maybe. Okay.						
5	Q. Thank you.						
6	Paragraph V on the same						
7	A. Yes. Yes.						
8	Q. You wrote "Separate placements"						
9	again referring to self-contained classrooms and						
10	separate schools "can be more appropriate and						
11	effective than general education for some						
12	students with behavior-related disabilities."						
13	And my question here, with this						
14	conclusion here and then further on, do you						
15	purport to speak for a consensus of special						
16	education professionals?						
17	A. This is a funny question, because we						
18	don't have, like, a poll, but I think that						
19	the way that I would characterize it is to say						
20	the mainstream of special education research						
21	would agree with that statement. And I don't						
22	have the survey that says that.						
23	What I would say is that there's a						
24	vocal, but not the mainstream of special						
25	education, that argues that separate schools can						



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 244

1	be done away with that we can appropriately							
2	serve.							
3	And there usually is the qualifier							
4	like there is in, for example, Dr. McCart's							
5	report. I'm not saying all, but the vast							
6	majority.							
7	My opinion is that what I have written							
8	there would be the consensus of mainstream							
9	research in special education.							
10	Q. Dr. Wiley, let's go to page 14, if we							
11	could.							
12	A. 14?							
13	Q. Yes, please.							
14	Let me know when you're there, please.							
15	A. Yes, I'm there.							
16	Q. So the first sentence below the table,							
17	you wrote that "IDEA's LRE requirement is							
18	essential because there was a time when many							
19	students with disabilities were unnecessarily							
20	taught in separate settings when they could be							
21	appropriately taught part or full time with							
22	their nondisabled peers."							
23	Did I read that correctly?							
24	A. Yes.							
25	Q. And here your point is that the LRE							



1	requirement was essential because it was						
2	problematic that many students with disabilities						
3	were being unnecessarily taught in separate						
4	settings when they could be appropriately taught						
5	part or full time						
6	A. Right.						
7	Q with nondisabled peers, correct?						
8	A. Yes.						
9	Q. Okay.						
LO	A. That we should make that decision						
L1	individually, rather than just saying all kids						
L2	are taught in one place.						
L3	Q. And why was that problematic?						
L4	A. Well, there were a couple things that						
L5	were problematic before IDEA.						
L6	And one that's kind of interesting is,						
L7	you know, people think of the continuum of						
L8	alternative placement as being a basis for						
L9	exclusion, but the continuum allowed us to						
20	respond to individual kids.						
21	So, for example, I take a state like						
22	Massachusetts, which since the 1950s, and we						
23	would consider it progressive in those days, had						
24	special schools for kids with EBD.						

And often if you had a student who



24

1	could not succeed in general education, their							
2	only other choice was the special school							
3	20 miles down the highway, or whatever it is.							
4	The continuum allows you to make							
5	determinations about how can we provide, first							
6	of all, a free and appropriate public education,							
7	but to not separate kids from students without							
8	disabilities any more than might be necessary.							
9	And so I think we talked a little							
10	bit about this before. I agree with the							
11	presumptive right to be taught with students							
12	with disabilities, but I also agree that it can							
13	be overridden when the student's interest and							
14	their IEP require it.							
15	Q. And if this same practice of students							
16	with disabilities being unnecessarily taught in							
17	separate settings were occurring today, it would							
18	be similarly problematic							
19	A. Right.							
20	Q for the same reasons, correct?							
21	A. Right.							
22	Q. Okay. Same page. We're going to go							
23	to the bottom, the second to last sentence.							
24	A. Okay.							

It begins with "This deceleration."



Q.

1	A. Yeah.								
2	Q. And you wrote that "This deceleration								
3	in general education placement may reflect the								
4	reality that general education does not have								
5	unlimited capacity to appropriately include all								
6	or the vast majority of students with								
7	disabilities," particularly with those								
8	"particularly those with the most complex and								
9	intensive needs."								
LO	Did I read that correctly?								
L1	A. Yes.								
L2	Q. And is this statement meant to apply								
L3	to all students with disabilities?								
L4	A. Yes, because the research that I'm								
L5	citing applied to all kids with disabilities.								
L6	And this is a potential way of								
L7	interpreting the initial steep increase of kids								
L8	being placed 80 percent or more of the time in								
L9	general ed, and then the fact that it's tapered								
20	off since.								
21	And so that's my and you're correct								
22	that that does not specify kids with								
23	behavior-related disabilities, but it would								
2.4	include them								

So this Williamson, et al. was focused



	ONITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA
1	on all kids with disabilities.
2	Q. Would that include physical and
3	mobility-related disabilities?
4	A. I believe so.
5	Q. Okay.
6	A. I would have to look at it closely,
7	but yes, I think so.
8	Q. Is it your belief that the vast
9	majority of students with disabilities cannot be
10	educated in general education settings?
11	A. The vast majority of students with
12	disabilities cannot be.
13	No. That's not my belief. But I
14	think that we answer that question again,
15	it's just unavoidable that we do it kid by kid.
16	And, you know, we've made progress.
17	And I would say that the increase in inclusion
18	reflects that we have identified and we've
19	overcome some implementation barriers where we
20	can appropriately teach kids in general
21	education.
22	But not completely. And, again, the
23	vast majority thing just throws me off because

I'm not thinking about these kids as one lump

It's -- we have to think about

population.

24

1	these kids individually, kid by kid, like the							
2	way that an IEP team does.							
3	Q. Now, in here you wrote about "the							
4	reality that general education does not have							
5	unlimited capacity."							
6	And, Doctor, would you agree that							
7	additional or better allocated resources can							
8	expand a general education's environment							
9	capacity to include students with disabilities?							
LO	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.							
L1	A. I think it's possible to implement							
L2	practices that could make general education more							
L3	responsive to some kids with behavior-related							
L4	disabilities.							
L5	Q. Which you said earlier you're in favor							
L6	of, correct?							
L7	A. I am in favor of that.							
L8	Again, you know, we've got this sort							
L9	of really important but broad statement that							
20	with, you know, appropriate services that we							
21	don't remove kids from general ed without first							
22	providing them appropriate services and							
2	supports But that's been tough to figure out							

We've made progress, but we're not all



in general.

24

1	the way there. And it's also a determination								
2	that I think has to be made on an individual								
3	basis, to say what are appropriate services and								
4	supports for this student. And then the IEP								
5	team has to make a difficult judgment and say								
6	for this student they may need a more special								
7	placement in order to more appropriately provide								
8	their IEP.								
9	Q. But you agree that the first step is								
10	or should be to try implementations of supports								
11	and services in a general education setting,								
12	correct?								
13	A. I think that general logic applies. I								
14	do think that it's possible in some cases that								
15	you know enough about like, so, an IEP team								
16	is not sort of beholding mindlessly to that								
17	process. Meaning they may know wow, this								
18	student has clearly has really significant								
19	needs. And so they can make a determination.								
20	So it's not that you have to spend X								
21	amount of time testing out whether or not								
22	general ed will work necessarily. But that								
23	logic does generally apply, where you say hey,								
24	here's some reasonable things we could try to do								

to appropriately serve this kid in general ed,



But what I'm trying to explain is

1	and	then	if	it	doesn't		

that -- and this is part of the logic of, for

4 example, response to intervention, which really

began as a special ed eligibility process.

6 Right.

So kids with academic problems. Let's make sure we, you know, make instruction good for everybody. Then let's provide them with some supplemental services.

But from the beginning the researchers in RTI and also the law makers have sent dear colleague letters that said you can't, you know, force people to sort of mindlessly go through the process of first we're going to try A, then B. The IEP team can make that determination.

But the logic of saying let's make general ed as responsive as possible, I think that's correct. I mean, that's sort of what we're after.

But an IEP team could, all I'm saying, is could legitimately say but for this student, we've made a judgment based on their needs that we can go right to a self-contained classroom or a different ...



1	Q. But you would expect those to be rare,
2	correct?
3	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
4	A. I don't I don't know.
5	Q. Okay.
6	A. I mean, it's going to depend really on
7	the school where the student is at and a lot of
8	different factors. So I can't I don't know
9	that I would feel good saying it's rare, common
10	or sorry.
11	Q. No.
12	Is that because you're not aware of
13	research related to that?
14	A. Again, the most the closest thing
15	would be response to intervention, which is not
16	necessarily focused on where they've tested
17	this concept where, you know, the decision
18	driver is let's implement effective practices
19	and then make a determination after that based
20	on the that's where the response comes from,
21	right, response to intervention. And so
22	response becomes sort of the measurement.
23	And so, Matthew, to your question, I'm
24	not aware of research specifically that has sort
25	of quantified that or made that, you know,

1	really c	lear.
2	Q.	Thank you.
3		Dr. Wiley, let's turn to page 16,
4	please.	
5	Α.	Okay.
6	Q.	Which is your table 2.
7	Α.	All right.
8	Q.	My first question is
9		MS. ADAMS: Sorry, Matthew. I'm
LO	jus	t going to interrupt for a second.
L1		It sounds like from some folks who are
L2	on f	the Zoom that it's a little bit hard to
L3	hear	r you right now.
L4		THE WITNESS: Oh. I'm sorry.
L5		MS. ADAMS: I don't know if
L6	any	thing is different with the microphone.
L7		
L8	(A disc	ussion was held off the record.)
L9		
20		THE VIDEOGRAPHER: That is active.
21	Do y	you want to go off the record and check
22	the	settings?
23		MR. GILLESPIE: I think let's try
24	thi	s, and if there's still an issue, we'll
25	pau	se.



1	BY	MR.	GILLESPIE:
---	----	-----	------------

- Q. All right. First question. Who created this table?
- 4 A. This is data that's reported to
- 5 | Congress by IDEA. So it's the Office of Special
- 6 Education Programs, I believe. This is an IDEA
- 7 data table taken directly from a federal data
- 8 website.
- 9 Q. And do you know how -- sorry.
- 10 You said this came from IDEA. And
- 11 when you say that, to what are you referring?
- 12 A. So there are annual reports to
- 13 | Congress on IDEA data. So special education
- 14 data. And there are a variety of things and
- 15 | they include, like, how many kids were served
- and where they were served and those kinds of
- 17 things.
- And this is one of the tables that
- 19 breaks out emotional disturbance.
- There are one or two-year more recent
- 21 | tables, but COVID was so odd that I went with
- 22 | 2019.
- 23 And I also will say, I would have to
- 24 | confirm this, but these numbers don't tend to
- 25 | radically change year to year. So ...



1	Q. Do you know how this data's collected?
2	A. The states are required to report it.
3	I don't know the nuts and bolts of it exactly,
4	but all states are required to report how many
5	kids are identified, under what categories, and
6	some other things. Exit, like graduation, data.
7	There are a number of things that are collected
8	for IDEA every year.
9	Q. And you didn't take any steps to
10	independently validate any of this data,
11	correct?
12	A. I did not. I'm assuming that this
13	federal data would be accurate. But it
14	certainly could have errors in it that I'm not
15	aware of.
16	Q. Do you know what constitutes a

- 17 separate school under this chart?
- 18 A. I think that a separate school -19 uh-oh. Is that someone --
- Q. Yeah, we're good. You're good.
- A. Okay. You can see these categories.

 80 percent or more of the school day in regular

 class, 40 to 79 percent, and then less than 40.
- 24 And I think a separate school would be 25 entirely separate from general education. So



1	essentially	zero	percent	in	а	general	ed	school	
ㅗ	Cascillati	2 C I U	Percenc	T 1 1	а	generar	Cu	SCHOOL	٠

- Q. And is that your assumption from
- 3 looking at this, or did you see that somewhere?
- 4 A. That's my understanding --
- 5 Q. Okay.

- 6 A. -- yeah. There may be definitions,
- 7 | but I'm pretty sure -- I've done some research
- 8 | around these IDEA data, and I'm pretty familiar.
- 9 | So I think I'm right, but ...
- 10 Q. Is GNETS considered a separate school
- 11 | for purposes of this data, or -- do you know?
- 12 A. I would assume that because these are
- 13 | kids with IEP they're being reported with the
- 14 other state data. And I know that GNETS is some
- 15 | separate schools, also has some self-contained
- 16 | classrooms.
- 17 So my quess would be in Georgia the
- 18 | GNETS, for example, that are in the
- 19 | self-contained classrooms could be under less
- 20 | than 40 percent of the day.
- But, yes, my assumption would be that
- 22 | the GNETS students are in separate schools for a
- 23 | GNETS program would be in that 9.9 percent.
- 24 | That's my assumption.
- 25 Q. And when you say GNETS students in a



Τ	self-contained classroom, can you expand for me
2	what your understanding of what that looks
3	like?
4	A. Well are we good? In a I don't
5	know why I thought self-contained would fit
6	sort of conceptually but also numerically in
7	that less than 40 percent of the school day.
8	So typically if you have a student who
9	is a self-contained classroom, they're pretty
10	likely to fall somewhere between that 1 to
11	40 percent of their day they're taught in some
12	sort of general education setting.
13	Q. Would you expect a self-contained
14	classroom to be part of a general education
15	building?
16	A. Not necessarily every building has
17	self-contained classrooms. You know, the
18	example of Ohio is we have things that are
19	called they refer to them as units, but there
20	are autism units, and there may be one or more
21	self-contained classrooms that primarily serve
22	kids with autism in a general ed school.
23	There also are ones that are related
24	to kids with emotional, behavioral disorders.
25	I think what I'm describing for Ohio



1	is pretty typical around the country, but I'm
2	saying based on the way that I understand how
3	self-contained classrooms usually are.
4	Not every school will have
5	self-contained classrooms. That's pretty
6	typical. Often they're, you know, in this
7	school but in not in another school.
8	Q. Are students in a self-contained
9	classroom typically able to interact at all with
L0	general education peers?
L1	A. It depends on the self-contained
L2	classroom. Again, that less than 40 percent
L3	suggests that at least for some of those
L4	students served in those self-contained there
L5	are some time spent in general education
L6	classrooms or settings.
L7	Q. And stepping back for a second.
L8	What is a situation in which a student
L9	would be more appropriately served in a
20	completely separate school compared to a
21	self-contained classroom?
22	A. Well, can I use examples?
23	Q. Please.
24	A. You know, for my work in Fairfax
25	County, there were public schools that were



1	schools for kids with emotional, behavior
2	disorders all over the county. And most of them
3	were separate schools, but some of them also had
4	these sort of self-contained classrooms.
5	And when students had, for example,
6	behavior and/or academic problems that were not
7	responsive to the services provided in that
8	service delivery model, they would often come to
9	the program where I worked.
10	The program where I worked in some
11	ways was an attempt to provide within Fairfax
12	County the level of service that's often
13	provided in, like, private day schools. But
14	Fairfax County decided that they wanted to try
15	to do it, I would argue, quite successfully.
16	So a lot of those kids who were having
17	lots of behavioral incidents, lots of
18	difficulties, not doing well academically, would
19	come to Olde Creek, and they would most of
20	them did made much better progress.
21	Q. And I apologize if I'm missing it.
22	What is it that would make it so a
23	student would have to be placed in a separate

completely separate school as opposed to a

self-contained classroom within a larger general



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- A. Yeah. So I think that it would be that if they weren't making satisfactory progress in the self-contained classroom.
 - Q. Thank you.
- Turning back to table 2.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. From this table, in your review of the material underlying this table, are you able to discern the categories of supports and services provided to students in any of these settings?
- 12 A. That is not included in this table.
- 13 And I'm trying to think if anything -- and, you
- 14 know, this is one of the things that -- when
- 15 | I've written about instructional inclusion, it's
- 16 | very -- in some ways it's really easy to collect
- 17 data that says where are the kids. Right. Are
- 18 | they in general ed.
- 19 Understanding what services and
- 20 supports there I think would be great to know,
- 21 but it's much more difficult to figure out a way
- 22 to collect those data and then report them.
- But it doesn't -- it doesn't -- this
- 24 | table will not tell you what services and
- 25 supports are provided.



1	Q. And, similarly, from this table you're
2	not able to discern the quality of supports and
3	services provided to students in any of these
4	settings, correct?
5	A. Not from this table, no.
6	Q. Do you know, are GNETS program sites
7	considered schools under Georgia law?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
9	A. I my understanding of what I read
10	about GNETS, from what I remember, is that they
11	are considered schools.
12	Q. So I will represent to you that
13	regional GNETS program sites are specifically
14	excluded from the state's definition of a
15	school.
16	A. Okay.
17	Q. And so knowing that, can you say with
18	certainty how students placed in GNETS are
19	reflected in this data?
20	A. Well, what I can say with 99 percent
21	certainty is that if they have IEPs, then it
22	should be required that the state of Georgia is
23	reporting their placement.
24	So my assumption is and, again,

kids with IEPs are served in different places in



Τ	different states, but I would assume that that
2	would how they would be reported with their
3	IEPs.
4	Did I dive into exactly how Georgia is
5	reporting these required federal data, no, but I
6	think I could assume that that's what they would
7	be reported under.
8	Q. Dr. Wiley, let's turn to page 19,
9	please.
10	I'm looking at the first full
11	paragraph under the "CAP" title, subheading.
12	You wrote, the last sentence last two
13	sentences there, "Students are referred to GNETS
14	through the IEP process, as required by IDEA.
15	If an IEP team determines that a student with a
16	behavior-related disability has not benefited
17	educationally in a less specialized placement,
18	placement in a GNETS program can be considered.
19	Dr. Wiley, what were these
20	statements actually, let me rephrase that.
21	Were these statements based off of
22	your review of the things listed in the
23	considered materials?
24	A. The manual would be one where I
25	believe that's where I read the description of



1	the	procedures	for	referral	to	GNETS.	And	it

- 2 also came up in my conversations with some of
- 3 | the Georgia Department of Ed staff.
- 4 Q. And -- but you did not evaluate the
- 5 | supports and services offered by Georgia's
- 6 general education requirements, correct?
- 7 A. For individual students, no, I didn't.
- 8 Q. Or collectively.
- 9 A. Or collectively. That's correct.
- 10 Q. And you can't speak to what
- 11 | alternative placements are actually available to
- 12 | students with disabilities in the state of
- 13 | Georgia, correct?
- 14 A. Do you mean other kinds of special
- 15 | schools besides GNETS? When you say
- 16 | "alternative," I'm just trying to --
- 17 Q. Yeah. Referring to the -- again to
- 18 | the continuum that you're talking about --
- 19 A. Yeah.
- 20 Q. -- in this section.
- 21 A. Yeah.
- 22 Q. You can't speak to what other options
- 23 | there are in the continuum in the state of
- 24 | Georgia, correct?
- 25 A. I can't except that, as you saw in the



1	regulations for IDEA, that schools are required
2	to offer general ed, resource rooms,
3	self-contained special schools.
4	Based on that, you're right, I haven't
5	gone in and double-checked that, but it would be
6	surprising to me if they didn't have something
7	like that.
8	Q. But even within what's provided within
9	the IDEA, what that actually looks like in
10	practice can vary quite a bit from state to
11	state and even district to district, correct?
12	A. It varies, but not as much as some
13	people might think. And that's one of the
14	interesting things about this case to me, is
15	that I think that people have looked at
16	Georgia like these are really unusual things
17	going on.
18	I think you'll probably talk about the
19	next paragraph where I try to provide examples
20	of it may not be identical to GNETS, but there
21	are a lot of ways that different states provide
22	the continuum of placements or services.
23	But okay. So if you're saying do I

know whether it's like other states, I don't

know that. I would be surprised if it was much



24

1	different.
2	Q. Are there students placed in GNETS
3	without FBAs beforehand?
4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
5	A. I don't know. I don't know. And I
6	didn't look at individual students in order to
7	rebut the claims that I laid out at the
8	beginning.
9	I am not sure where the experts
LO	reported that that is the case or to what extent
L1	it is the case.
L2	I would also say the tough part about
L3	functional behavior assessment is that it is
L4	required by IDEA, but under a really narrow set
L5	of circumstances. And there are people in my
L6	field who say it's too bad that you know.
L7	But I again, just like I said, an
L8	IEP team may not have to make a decision based
L9	on checking a rigid number of boxes.
20	They may be able to say well, here's
21	what we did, these were the services we
22	provided, but it's the determination of the IEP
	1

The short answer is, though, that I

team that a more specialized placement is



needed.

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24

1	did not look at individual files to say how many
2	do and how many don't. I have no idea.

- Q. Thank you.
- 4 Let's go to the next page, please.
- 5 A. Okay.

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6 Q. Page 20.

I'm looking at the bottom. The second to last sentence you wrote "Full inclusion proponents believe that FAPE can be provided in general education to all or very nearly all students with disabilities, regardless of their special education needs."

And when you use "general education" here, what do you mean by that?

A. I think primarily I would be referring to general education classrooms, because full inclusion proponents, and I didn't cite them here, but people who make this argument are saying that we could teach all of these kids in general ed, or very nearly all.

Some people give a little bit of qualification. I think I use the example later, but the SWIFT Center, which is, you know, maybe, I don't know, a funded center. Their motto is "All means All."



1	So I think that what they're saying is
2	that all students can be taught in general
3	education classrooms.
4	Q. And do you understand that to mean
5	general education classrooms with or without
6	supports?
7	A. I think that that the full
8	inclusion proponents are saying with supports.
9	Q. Okay.
10	A. That they that that FAPE can be
11	provided.
12	Q. Dr. Wiley, out of curiosity, why are
13	you addressing what full inclusion proponents
14	believe in your rebuttal report?
15	A. I think because the experts tried to
16	characterize certain statements as the consensus
17	of the field.
18	I also think that in particular
19	Dr. McCart, I think, probably again, I can't
20	characterize her, she would have to do it the
21	way she would, but I think that she does some
22	of her publications suggest that she believes
23	that all kids could be all, or very nearly
24	all.

So I was trying to give it a context



1	in the field, that there are people who think
2	with the right services and supports all, or
3	very nearly all, but I would argue that even
4	though there have been full inclusion advocates
5	since the '80s at least, and earlier really, the
6	consensus of the field is that we don't know how
7	to do that. Ethically or effectively.
8	Q. And so am I correct, then, in
9	understanding that this isn't in response to
10	anything in either of the United States' expert
11	reports, but rather you trying to lay out what
12	your understanding of the status of opinions in
13	the field are?
14	A. It may not have worked perfectly, but
15	I think I was trying to rebut the whole notion

17 Ο. Okay.

of there's a consensus.

- 18 And to understand that there are
- 19 different views. And one of those views is full 20 inclusion.
- 21 0. Okay. Let's go to the next page,
- 22 please.

- 23 Α. Okay.
- The first line you wrote "For as long 24 0.
- 25 as full inclusion proponents have called for the



1	elimination of the LRE and CAP, special
2	education researchers, leaders, and advocates
3	have, in turn, criticized and questioned the

4 feasibility, wisdom, and ethicality of full

5 | inclusion."

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And again same question. Is this in response to anything in either report?

A. It's in response to the idea that there's a consensus that the vast majority of kids with behavior-related disabilities could be served in general education.

And I'm trying to give an example of highly cited research that spans a long period of time that has said this full inclusion is not supported by the evidence.

- Q. But was there anything in either -- well, okay. Thank you.
- A. Yeah, I didn't say it, and I probably could say, you know, when Dr. McCart or Putnam says the consensus of the field. I didn't make that clear, but that is what I'm trying to rebut.
- Q. All right. Let's go to the next sentence after the string cite there.
 - A. Sure.



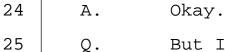
1	Q. You wrote "Critics of full inclusion
2	highlight the lack of evidence that all or very
3	nearly all students with disabilities can be
4	effectively and appropriately taught in general
5	education environments."
6	Again are you saying that the evidence
7	does not support that all or nearly all students
8	with disabilities generally can be educated in
9	general education environments?
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. Okay. Now, if I can, turning back to
12	table 2 on page 16.
13	A. Sure.
14	Q. The table here that you cite shows
15	that nationally, just with students with
16	emotional and behavioral disabilities, over
17	80 percent are educated in general education
18	some or all of the time, correct?
19	A. What page is that on? I can't believe
20	I can't find my own table.
21	Q. 16. 16.
22	A. Thank you. 16.
23	I was like "Is it before this or
24	after?" I really should know.
25	Okay. So this may be a confusion of



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

	UNITED STA	TES VS STATE OF GEORGIA	2/1
1	the tab	ole, but when you say 80 percent of	
2	student	s with	
3	Q.	Well, so I'm	
4	Α.	Go ahead.	
5	Q.	just looking at inside the regular	
6	class.		
7	Α.	Yeah.	
8	Q.	You look at all states, and the three	
9	numbers	there.	
10		Over 80 percent are in general	
11	educati	on or regular classes some or all of the	
12	time, c	correct?	
13	A.	So let me clarify that what that	
14	column	means is this is the percentage of kids	
15	with emotional disturbance who are taught		
16	80 perc	ent or more of the day in regular	
17	educati	on. So the 80 percent doesn't refer to	
18	the kid	ls.	
19	Q.	Yeah.	
20	A.	Right.	
21	Q.	I'm with	
0.0		01	



Α.

Q.

22

23

Q. But I'm actually -- I'm adding the

-- you, actually.



Okay.

	UNITEDSTATE	3 33 ATE OF GEORGIA	
1	first thr	ee columns.	
2	Α.	Okay.	
3	Q.	That show that some percentage of the	
4	day, some	it's less than	
5	Α.	Oh, okay. I see what you're	
6	Q.	Right.	
7	Α.	Yeah. Yeah.	
8	Q.	So it's confusing because 80 percent	
9	shows up	two different ways.	
10	Α.	Yeah.	
11	Q.	But I'm saying if you look at all of	
12	the state	's data, this shows that over	
13	80 percen	t are educated in general this is	
14	just stud	ents with behavior with emotional	
15	disturban	ce.	
16	Α.	Correct.	
17	Q.	Over 80 percent are educated across	
18	the count	ry in general education settings some	
19	or all of	the time, correct?	
20	Α.	Right.	
21	Q.	And so I'm trying to reconcile this	
22	with your	statement on page 21.	
23	Α.	That there isn't evidence that they	
24	can be.		

That there isn't evidence that they



Q.

can be educated in general education
environments.

A. Well, you're right that it's 80 percent, but there's still 12.3 percent, plus whatever the other percentages are, who are not served in general ed. So this is where the fuzzy terms get difficult. If we're talking about all, this wouldn't provide support for that. What is vast majority. If it's 80 percent.

Now, I mean, the other thing that's really important if, you know, you're thinking about placement and, you know, how to use the continuum of alternative placement is that, like you said earlier, this doesn't say anything about the services that are provided, either in a separate setting or general education.

And so the fact that 80 percent are in general education does not mean that they're all being appropriately and effectively served. Or as appropriately and effectively as they can be.

- Q. Is it your opinion that there should be fewer students with ED being served in regular classes some or all of the time?
 - A. My opinion is that we should focus



first on what is appropriate instruction at the
individual level. And that if we the more
that we can provide those in general ed, that's
great, but we shouldn't include kids or fuss
with these numbers until we know, like, here are
the ways that we can deliver this type of
support to the student with this level of need
or this type of need. And my general argument
is that we don't know that.

So when we say there isn't evidence that we can effectively serve these kids, you know, there are other indicators we can use about these services. And they include things like involvement with the juvenile justice system, dropout, failing classes.

If we're just looking at placement, you know, we might go "Yay, we've done a great job," but when we look at those outcomes we say maybe we've lost focus on appropriate intensive services and that's going to be the most important thing.

That's my opinion and my perspective.

I'm not saying they should be more or less, I'm saying that we should do more to ensure that kids with EBD who need special education are



1	identified and get the appropriate services to
2	their individual needs as we can.
3	Q. But if I understood you correctly,
4	what you were saying a few moments ago with
5	relation to this table 2 is that you can't tell
6	from this whether students who are in regular
7	classrooms some or all of the time are being
8	appropriately served in
9	A. Not in this table. That's right.
10	Q. But you also can't tell for students
11	in separates schools; is that correct?
12	A. I can't tell for either one.
13	Q. Okay.
14	A. This is just how many are served in
15	these particular settings. That's right.
16	Q. When you use this term in this
17	sentence that we discussed back on 21
18	A. Okay.
19	Q. When you use the term critics of full
20	inclusion, do you include yourself in that

22 A. Yes.

group?

- The "full" is the critical qualifier.
- I am not a critic of inclusion, appropriate responsible inclusion.



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 276

1	I'm probably talking too quietly. I'm
2	worried.
3	MS. ADAMS: We haven't gotten
4	any
5	THE WITNESS: Oh, good. So we're
6	all right. Thanks.
7	Q. In your opinion is there a difference
8	between educating students so that they have
9	interactions with general education peers in
10	educating students in general education
11	environments?
12	A. I just
13	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
14	A might need that one unpacked a
15	little bit.
16	Q. I'm just trying to see is there a
17	distinction between educating students in a way
18	that they are able to interact with general
19	education peers either you know, that could
20	be the cafeteria. It could be extracurriculars.
21	It could be whatever. Is that the same thing as
22	educating students in general education
23	environments to you?
24	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
25	A. So you're asking me if I make a



1	distinction between educating students when they
2	interact with nondisabled peers and what was
3	the second part? I'm sorry.
4	Q. No. I'm trying to figure out if there
5	is a distinction.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. You know, if would you consider
8	a self-contained classroom where students are
9	able to interact with nondisabled peers, would
10	that transition out to a general education
11	setting in your mind? Is that still a
12	specialized setting that allows for interaction
13	with nondisabled peers? Where does that fit for
14	you?
15	A. If I'm understanding your question
16	correctly, it's on that continuum. Right. So
17	self-contained would be the 40 percent or less
18	in general ed.
19	You know, I think that, again, if
20	we're very thoughtful about nondisabled peers
21	and how, you know, interactions with nondisabled
22	peers can for some students enhance their
23	educational outcomes, their educational

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{I'm}}$ always wary of the assumption that



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experience. That's great.

people	think	that w	ve <u>-</u>	just	put	them	tog	gethe	r	and
magical	lly thi	.ngs ha	appe	ens.	And	d that	ː's	not	th	е
case.	That's	not t	he	natı	ire d	of dis	sabi	liti	es	

But I also want to emphasize here that, again, from my experience, but also from some of the research that I cited, that the social experience of being in a special school can be remarkable.

And what I'm weary of is -- I do agree with the presumption, and for all the reasons that we've sort of discussed so far, but I also am weary of this argument that somehow because kids with disabilities only interact with each other that that's going to be inherently harmful. It's not intentional. But in a way to me it can devalue the kids with the disabilities themselves.

And I have examples, not just from when I was a teacher. I didn't include my paraprofessional experience. I worked in a special school in Alameda, California. And it was a incredible place and these kids became great friends with each other. They made great progress.

All I'm saying is that it's a mistake



1	to think, one, that you can just put them
2	together and things will happen.
3	And, two, that, you know, that's there
4	end-all and be-all, most important thing of the
5	educational experience of students with
6	disabilities, if that makes sense. Okay.
7	Q. I follow you.
8	So let's go to the next paragraph, if
9	we can. We're still on page 21.
L0	A. Okay.
L1	Q. And I'm going to start halfway through
L2	that first sentence. You wrote "full inclusion
L3	advocates underestimate the academic,
L4	behavioral, and social problems exhibited by
L5	many students with disabilities, particularly
L6	students with behavior-related disabilities."
L7	And I don't see that there's a
L8	citation to this statement.
L9	Is this your personal opinion of full
20	inclusion advocates generally?
21	A. It is my opinion. And in my
22	scholarship I've cited examples of that. I
23	didn't do that here. I'll be honest that I
24	didn't cite some of those examples. It was sort
25	of a part of me that was trying to be polite in



1	this context.
2	And not that it's you know, again,
3	there are legitimate wide opinions in the field.
4	I'm not says it so shameful.
5	But I think what you will see
6	consistently in some of the things that I've
7	written I've talked about this, is that when you
8	advocate and say yeah, we can do this with all
9	kids, there tends to be a way of describing
10	those kids that doesn't acknowledge how diverse
11	they can be, how, you know, intensive their
12	problems can be.
13	But you're right. I didn't cite those

But you're right. I didn't cite those examples here, but I could. I could, if anybody needed them at some point, give you some examples of what I'm talking about.

And, by the way, that's not just full inclusion advocates, just so that you have the full context. There are examples.

For example, when response to intervention was sort of the big thing that was emerging, and there were people who said look, we can do response to intervention, we don't need special ed anymore.

And when those folks said, they tend



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1	to talk about oh, these kids with, you know,
2	academic problems, they're not so tough, we just
3	need to make a few tweaks.

So that's my point. For some kids a few tweaks can absolutely get you there. But when we look at who these kids actually are, the whole population of kids with behavior-related disabilities, some of them have really complex and intensive needs.

And so I thought that was important because there were a few things in the report that to me reflected that, you know these kids are -- if you just listen to their communication, for example, they would be fine. And the truth is they're more complicated than that overall.

Q. So is this statement in response to anything in particular in either of the United States' experts reports?

A. Yeah. Again, in response to, I think, statements made by Dr. McCart in particular where she said sometimes they do this just to regulate their emotions and they need a few minutes of quiet time.

So, again, I didn't tie it into that



directly, but that was one of the things that I was responding to.

But it also links to the previous section, which is why do we have to make these decisions on an individualized basis rather than saying the vast majority.

And it's because -- it's not that every kid with behavior-related disability is like another kid with a behavior -- right.

There's a lot of diversity.

And so I wanted to include the research that says if we're going to respond to these kids appropriately and give them access to education in a meaningful way, we really have to consider this diversity and when their needs get really pretty complex.

- Q. But to that point, for some students with behavior-related disabilities, at some times could a few minutes of quiet time be what they need to reregulate?
- A. I think that that may be true, but just saying that is really all you need to do.

And I don't think -- it's one of the few specific things that I remember Dr. McCart mentioning, and to me it really mischaracterizes



1	the intensity of the problems that we're talking
2	about.
3	So strictly it's true. I just think
4	that in order to understand this case, it's
5	important to consider these kids in more depth
6	than that.
7	Q. Do you believe that Dr. McCart in her
8	role as an expert in this case is an advocate of
9	full inclusion?
10	A. I would say that based on her writings
11	and based on the SWIFT Center that she works
12	for, to me that's what would be full inclusion.
13	I think one example would be, and I
14	don't cite it here, but there's a publication by
15	Wayne Sailor and Dr. McCart called the Stars in
16	Alignment where they're talking about MTSS and
17	how we're basically on the cusp of making full
18	inclusion a reality.
19	And there are some people who think
20	that, who think that MTSS can make general

And there are some people who think that, who think that MTSS can make general education appropriate for all kids, regardless of their needs.

So that's my opinion. Dr. McCart may say no, I'm not an advocate.

One of the challenges is that



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1	difference	between	are	you	saying	all	kids.

- 2 | Well, Dr. McCart makes exceptions. She says no,
- 3 | the vast majority. There are some kids who are
- 4 | going to need special placements. At least
- 5 | that's how I understand her report.
- 6 But if you're asking me in my view, I
- 7 think that her perspective reflects that full
- 8 | inclusion perspective.
- 9 Q. And so when you're talking about full
- 10 | inclusion proponents and advocates and
- 11 | responding to what you understand some of their
- 12 positions to be in your report, are you
- intending to respond to some of Dr. McCart's and
- 14 others outside writing within your report?
- 15 A. I am not.
- MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- 17 A. I am trying to respond to Dr. McCart's
- 18 | statements and conclusions in her report. Some
- 19 of them are very much consistent with other full
- 20 | inclusion outside of here. That's sort of what
- 21 | I'm -- I mean, that's what I'm answering your
- 22 | question with. I was really trying to rebut the
- 23 claims and the arguments, but -- does that make
- 24 sense?

I would think -- I would say that some



1 of the arguments that are made in here are 2 reflective of the consensus of full inclusion 3 folks in the field. 4 Ο. Understood. 5 MR. GILLESPIE: We've been going 6 for about another hour, hour 10. Do you 7 want to take another break? 8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. Off the 9 record, 2:45. 10 11 (A recess was taken.) 12 13 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on 14 the record, 3:00. 15 BY MR. GILLESPIE: 16 All right. Dr. Wiley, we are still on O. 17 page 21. 18 Α. Okay. 19 Ο. And we're moving on to section II. 20 In that bottom paragraph there, I'm 21 talking about the end of that first sentence, 22 where you refer to individualized educational 23 programming required to address students with 24 behavior-related disabilities needs. 25 And what I wanted to understand is



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023

1	what do you mean by saying "individualized
2	educational programming required to address
3	those needs"?

- A. So in that sentence I'm referring to IEPs, but the emphasis on individualized, that we have to look at the types of special educational needs that each of these students have and also the intensity of those needs and make sure that we address them.
- Q. And so you're just referring to the II IEP itself here? Like the document?
 - A. I would say that I intend that to be linked to the IEP conceptually and as a practice that we have to think about the diversity of needs, the intensity of needs, and we need to make sure that we provide individualized programming that addresses those needs.
 - Q. And I guess when you say
 "individualized programming" there, I'm just -I'm trying to make sure I have a clear
 understanding of what you mean by that.
 - A. I think I mean both just as a broad concept that they need individualized educational programming, but it's okay if it also refers to IEPs specifically as part of



1	special	education.

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I think I intended this mostly just as an introductory sentence. I don't know that I was trying to express anything earth shaking.

- O. I know. I understand.
- A. But, no, that's fine.
- Q. I just want to make sure, because, you know, when you say "individualized programming" -- I mean are there -- are you

thinking of categories of supports and services

11 or what can that entail?

the student.

A. Everything that would go into an IEP I
think is the way to think about it. The
services and supports that you provide to a
student that address the educational needs of

And in that sense, you know, the other part of the order is important in the law, not just because it's a law, but conceptionally, is that we first identify exactly the individual characteristics or needs of the student, then we identify the services and supports, and then we

So it could be academic interventions.

It could be social, emotional, behavioral



identify placement.

1	interventions. That's what I'm referring to.
2	The things that would be reflected on an IEP to
3	address the needs of the individual student.
4	Q. Okay. Thank you.
5	The next page, please. That middle
6	paragraph. The one full paragraph.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. And in the middle you say "For
9	example, for students with emotional and
10	behavioral disorders (EBD); estimates of the
11	actual prevalence of EBDs in the school-aged
12	population based on epidemiological studies
13	indicate that between 3 percent and 6 percent of
14	children and youth have EBDs severe enough to
15	warrant intervention."
16	And my question's actually really
17	simple. What do you mean by "warrant
18	intervention"?
19	A. What I mean is that and when you
20	talk about emotional and behavioral disorders
21	are challenging to conceptualize, because they
22	include both the behaviors and the emotions
23	which are unusual, but then they also have some,
24	in order for it to be a disorder, functional



impairment.

2.0

	So does	it impa	air my	ability	to make
friends,	hold a jo	ob, I'm	talkin	ng childr	ren and
adults, y	ou know,	learn.	All c	of these	different
things.					

And so the estimates in these epidemiological studies are based on that idea. Like who are the kids that have unusual emotions and behaviors that also impair them in some life area.

So those estimates sort of reflect out of the whole population, somewhere between 3 and 6 percent -- some will say that's a conservative estimate, too, but require some kind of intervention, would warrant intervention in school, possibly special education. Could be mental health but not special education.

So it's a pretty broad -- but that's kind of how you in epidemiological studies -- like if you're identifying the flu in a study, we know how to do that.

An emotional, behavioral disorder is behaviors that are outside of the norm and emotions and they impair you in some area of functioning. Without both of those things, you don't really have an emotional, behavioral



-	
1	disorder.
	TATBOLUCE.

- Q. And so are you using intervention synonymously with supports and services?
- A. Yeah. And I don't mean it to be just necessarily special education, but that would be the way in which this is studies.

So there are people for a long time who have noticed that we have really low identification for kids under the category of emotional disturbance. But we have evidence from research that there are probably many more kids.

Now, some of those kids almost certainly are served under other categories; learning disabilities, OHI, you know, different things.

So -- but, nonetheless, there is some good evidence that a lot of these kids aren't officially getting services of any kind, which is also, I think, important to remember when we think about inclusion in general education, is it's not just the kids that we've identified and are giving services, but in some places there can be a lot of really needy kids in general ed classrooms who haven't been identified.



1	Q. And thank you for that
2	clarification.
3	A. Uh-huh.
4	Q. This analysis that you're referring to
5	here, it was not of students with EBD in the
6	state of Georgia, correct?
7	A. This particular thing that I cite or
8	my analysis? You mean, like, Forness and
9	Kauffman & Landrum?
10	Q. Yeah. Either way. It doesn't apply
11	to the state of Georgia, correct?
12	A. Yeah, it doesn't refer to the
13	prevalence of EBD specific to Georgia. Most of
14	these are national studies. And there may be
15	even a few from other countries, but mostly the
16	United States, I think.
17	Q. Okay. Thank you.
18	Let's go to the next page, please.
19	A. Okay.
20	Q. We're going to look at the footnote
21	there, and I'm going to start after Dr. McCart's
22	quote.
23	You wrote "Again, because the
24	individual characteristics and needs of students
25	vary significantly, the apparent success of a



1	few students with behavior-related disabilities
2	does not mean that integrated provision of
3	supports will work for the 'vast majority' of
4	these students. Individual differences must be
5	taken into account, as required by IDEA and
6	sound special education practice."
7	Now, it's not your position that
8	experts in your field can't ever generalize
9	about student populations based on a review of a
10	sampling of students, correct?
11	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
12	A. I'm going to try to answer, and you're
13	going to tell me if I understood your question
14	correctly.
15	You know, we do say things, for
16	example, about generally effective practices for
17	students with EBD. And in that sense that's
18	kind of a generalization. Right.
19	We say hey, here's a practice that
20	this research suggests may be effective with
21	kids with EBD. But.
22	I think there's always an
23	understanding that kids with EBD, like any
24	disability category, is very diverse. So we
25	always do it sort of with an asterisk that



1	says you know, and I think you see it in some
2	of the more recent position papers on the state
3	of the field, which I cite in different places,
4	that we've made progress helping many kids with
5	EBD, but a lot of times there's that caveat that
6	when we're talking about the kids with the most
7	intensive, we still got things that we need to
8	figure out.
9	Does that answer your question?
10	Q. I think so.
11	A. Okay.
12	Q. But let me paraphrase to make sure I'm
13	understanding correctly.
14	A. Okay.
15	Q. You don't object to making, drawing
16	conclusions about student populations generally,
17	as long as you account for the fact that there
18	will be exceptions and individualized
19	assessments being made
20	A. Yeah.
21	Q to recognize those; is that
22	accurate?
23	A. That is accurate in this context. I'm
24	mentioning it because Dr. McCart points to an
25	example of at least one student one student,



1	yeah, and just to be careful that because one
2	student appears to be successful, that that's
3	not a strong argument that we can now meet the
4	needs of all kids. That sort of was my only
5	point. I would not generalize for one student.
6	Q. Thank you.
7	Are you aware that Dr. McCart reviewed
8	dozens of student records in forming her
9	opinions in this case?
10	A. I am aware of that, but it's not clear
11	to me in her report exactly how she reviewed the
12	reports or how she came to her conclusions.
13	Q. And are you aware that Dr. McCart
14	conducted 70 site visits to GNETS programs?
15	A. I am over a period of time that my
16	question, again if I'm putting my manuscript
17	reviewer hat on would be how did you structure
18	those interviews, did you use any kind of
19	standardized observation instrument, and did the
20	number of days over 70 sites really justify your
21	ability to draw conclusions.
22	And I think a thing that I would say

as a manuscript reviewer -- and I don't know if

this works for everybody. I would say you're

really being overly confident in the validity



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1	and the reliability of your findings. You have
2	to be able to justify that.
3	I think in a case where we're trying
4	to understand what's happening in these GNETS
5	programs and what's happening in these in
6	zone schools, that some level of rigor would
7	have been better, to say I can draw, you know,
8	any kind of I can put any kind of confidence
9	in her findings.
LO	Q. Would you agree that somebody that's
L1	reviewed individual student records, conducted
L2	on site observations, that has observed students
L3	live would be in a better position to opine on
L4	the needs of a student population?
L5	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L6	A. And you're talking about in this
L7	specific example, not McCart observing in
L8	general but
L9	Q. I'm talking generally.
20	A. That literal question, that direct
21	question.
22	Q. That direct question.
23	A. Not if they're using biased methods to
24	collect that information. And we are sometimes

not aware that we're being biased in what we're

1	paying attention and not paying attention to and
2	that's why use of a standardized at least
3	procedure, if not instrument and there are
4	a lot of observation protocols that are
5	available would to me make me better able to
6	respond to her findings.
7	So if you go in with a conclusion in
8	mind, and I'm not saying that but I'm just
9	saying if, then I would not put more confidence
10	in those findings, I would question them.
11	Q. So let's address that parameter you've
12	put there.
13	A. Yeah.
14	Q. So assuming somebody's doing an
15	evaluation in good faith, would you agree that
16	somebody who's done those things, who's looked
17	at individual student records, gone on site,
18	conducted live observations, would be in the
19	position to make observations about the student
20	population that was reviewed and observed?
21	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
22	A. And I want to be clear. I am not
23	questioning at all Dr. McCart's motives when I

say this. A lot of times the bias and

observation is not intentional at all.



24

1	There are advantages, if your goal is
2	to accurately characterize something, to going
3	and observing and doing all of these things, but
4	if you're not careful about how you do it, your
5	conclusions could be much less reliable than
6	someone who I spoke to and said here's what we
7	do every year.
8	That would have added as well, is to
9	kind of triangulate some of her records reviews
10	and observations with GA Georgia Department
11	of Ed staff, right, to say here's what I found.
12	Can you give me more context for this?
13	And they might have said "Oh, well,
14	here's some records that show"
15	So it's tough. You know, if your goal
16	is to provide accurate information, to me it
17	depends on how you do it whether or not you
18	would be better able to characterize what's
19	happening, who the students are, and those kinds
20	of things. Right.
21	You said in good faith, and I'm just
22	going to replace that with using sound methods,
23	and then I would say yes.
24	Q. Okay.

Using sound methods, then I would say



Α.

1	they're in a better position to say what's
2	happening.
3	Q. You said a couple times now that
4	you know, about objections to methodology.
5	If you were reviewing the
6	United States' experts reports as though it were
7	a manuscript, is that the standard that you kind
8	of apply to the
9	A. Only the methods.
10	Q United States' experts reports?
11	A. And I didn't literally do that, but
12	I'm giving you an analogy where I would say
13	okay, you did these things, you drew these
14	conclusions and you interpreted this way. I
15	would say now we need to be mindful of the
16	limitations of what you did.
17	And I would be for me, if I had
18	used methods that I felt were shaky, I would
19	qualify them quite a bit and say I only went for
20	this number of days. Or it may be that I didn't
21	observe something in the record that could have
22	been there.
23	That's sort of what I'm saying. I'm

not saying I reviewed their entire report that

I took the conclusions and claims, and I



24

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way.

1	did my best to rebut them using the sources that
2	I talked about.
3	Q. And so I'm sorry. I just want to
4	make sure that I'm understanding what you're
5	telling me.
6	A. Yeah.
7	Q. You're saying that you applied the
8	standard that you had applied to an academic
9	manuscript to the United States experts'
10	reports to the United States' experts
11	methodology in putting together their reports;
12	correct?
13	A. I and I would have expected
14	maybe not even what would be stringent enough to
15	pass peer review, but I would have expected
16	something more structured and, you know, more
17	based on something from standards in the field.
18	You know, Dr. McCart's table was
19	interesting, but I didn't understand how she
20	applied it. She just gave sort of different
21	definitions and examples to her of what would be
22	segregation.
23	And then so I think that when you
24	say that, I would say I get it. I wouldn't
25	expect them to have all of the resources and



1	time to do it at the highest level of, like,
2	peer-reviewed research, but I would expect that
3	there would have been more transparency in the
4	process and more checks on those findings.

- Q. Do you think in putting together your report that your methodology was consistent with standards in the field?
- A. My -- my -- well, -- so if I used the method if this was to be compared to research, it would be a synthesis of research around a particular problem.

And I think that what I did in terms of identifying literature that was relevant to the analysis -- again, maybe not quite to peer reviewed, but I think I had a process whereby I tried to identify research that synthesized everything. Right.

So if I used syntheses in literature reviews, it's not oh, I've cherry-picked a study here or there that I thought oh, yeah, this one really supports my case.

I was looking at here are the people who have synthesized research on a particular intervention or and inclusion and I'm basically reporting these are the things that they



1	actually	found.

Does that make sense?

Q. It does.

- A. So I did make an effort to not have my bias in it. Bias, I also mean error. So there may be someone who would look at these things and say hey, I would have emphasized this more or that more. That's possible. There can be different interpretations.
- Q. So if your report was intended to be a synthesis of research, then what role do the interviews and your review of the records we talked about before play into that process?
 - A. Yeah. So the materials that I reviewed and the conversations and things like that were meant to bring together both what we know from research and also specific contextual information for this particular case.

So I didn't want it to be, you know, purely academic. So I did include some things that were based on conversations that were based on my review of the materials.

You know, when you're saying that, maybe it's my mistake for using the manuscript example because it puts a little bit, you know,



1	too much focus on that, but as far as the way I
2	reviewed the literature as part of, not my
3	entire, rebuttal report was it was made with
4	effort to be objective about what the research
5	says.
6	Q. And if you were to opine on the GNETS
7	program specifically, what methodology would you
8	use to conduct a thorough evaluation?
9	A. And this would be similar to, you
LO	know, my experience with program evaluation.
L1	And I can give you that example. Now, this was
L2	one program within a Massachusetts collective,
L3	but
L4	Q. You're talking about back when you
L5	were
L6	A. Yes.
L7	Q a graduate student?
L8	A. Right. And I haven't pulled the name
L9	of the school yet.
20	Observations, records reviews,
21	interviews with faculty. And we had
22	instruments, because this was a research
23	instrument institution for systematic reviews
24	of records and observation tools that allowed us
25	to focus on particular things and state upfront



1	here'	S	what	we	were	looking	for.
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So we were trying to give the leadership, and also the faculty there, as accurate of a picture of what we saw going on with our program and make recommendations for how they might improve.

So program evaluation includes some of the things. And I get it, there are decisions that have to be made in limited periods of time, but that's what I would suggest would have added more credibility to some of the conclusions.

- Q. And how large was that program in Massachusetts?
- A. That was one school. So I -- you know, I can only ballpark. 30 to 40 students.
 - Q. And what was your process with -- so you said, again, that your report is about -- mostly about being a synthesis of the research, and so what was your process, then, for synthesizing the research?
 - A. Oh. Well, I looked at specific claims about, you know, just, for example, you know, we now know that X, Y, and Z are effective and can be implemented in general ed. Like those kinds of -- and then I said well, what is the actual



1	case of the research that you take something
2	like functional behavior assessment.
3	And my focus was on searching for meta
4	analyses and literature reviews that were as
5	current as possible that also focused, if I
6	could, primarily on kids with behavior-related
7	disabilities and also, to the extent that I
8	could, there were, like, three of the syntheses
9	that were focused on functional behavior
10	assessment in general ed settings.
11	So I'm trying to evaluate very
12	specifically that claim that we could, for
13	example, implement tier three or functional
14	behavior assessment in general ed.

And I think that the experts were saying this is the consensus of the field and research shows, and I found something different.

So I would use -- I knew some of the research, but I would use key searches. I would also look at things that cited a particular reviews or reviews that it cited.

I used some of the process that we used to try to make sure we don't miss particular -- and in this case because it was hard to go study by study, I was mostly focused



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1	on published syntheses of bodies of research.
2	Q. And did you look for counter examples
3	as part of your syntheses?
4	A. Yeah. I mean, so when you're
5	looking at things that cite a particular review,
6	you look at it and you see if there appears to
7	be another review that might have, you know,
8	found a different conclusion.
9	You also look at things that it cites.
10	And you will find, because of the
11	nature of the complexity of these things that
12	they're studying, they'll cite a previous review
13	that maybe found something slightly different
14	and they'll say okay, we're going to update that
15	review. They may change the parameters of the
16	review. For example, some reviews of functional
17	behavior assessments are in any setting and some
18	are well, we wanted to look at, you know, in
19	general education settings.
20	So that was the process that I used.
21	You know, again, there may be a
22	reviewer who would say, you know, maybe you
23	should look at X, Y, and Z, but I think that I

did a pretty good job finding the most directly



relevant literature.

24

1	I'm giving the examples of section IV,
2	I want to say, where I was looking at, you know,
3	what do we know about making general ed
4	appropriate and effective for students with
5	behavior-related disabilities.
6	Q. But you would agree that the
7	evaluation you conducted would not have been
8	consistent with standards in your field if you
9	were opining specifically on the sufficiency of
10	the GNETS program, correct?
11	A. What I think I did here was
12	appropriate for a rebuttal report of specific
13	claims.
14	If my task was to go and evaluate a
15	program, then I would have used a different set
16	of methods. Some of them would have been
17	similar to, for example, Dr. McCart. And I know
18	Dr. Putnam also visited some.
19	But I would have used a more
20	structured transparent approach. That's all I'm
21	saying.
22	Q. Understood. Thank you.
23	Let's go to page 25, please.
24	A. Yes.
25	THE WITNESS: Does it matter that



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 307

1	that came on?
2	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: It's okay.
3	THE WITNESS: Okay.
4	Q. So I'm looking at the bottom
5	paragraph.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. You wrote "The best available evidence
8	suggests that the most effective way to address
9	the learning difficulties of students with EBD
10	is through intensive academic instruction.
11	Intensive academic instruction is instruction
12	that is delivered in small groups using
13	specialized curricula (which, because students
14	with EBD are below grade level, includes
15	off-grade-level content)."
16	Did I read that correctly?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. And you don't know whether or not
19	GNETS actually does this, correct?
20	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
21	A. I don't know. I didn't see any
22	information that would tell me, you know,
23	whether or not or whether some programs are and
24	some programs aren't.
25	Q. Okay. Again I'm trying to truncate a



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 308

1	little k	oit.				
2	Α.	Oh, that's okay.				
3	Q.	Let's go to page 28, please.				
4	Α.	28?				
5	Q.	Yes.				
6	Α.	Okay.				
7	Q.	I'm looking at that first paragraph,				
8	and I'm	actually going to start with the first				
9	sentence	e. You wrote "Similar to students with				
10	EBD, stu	dents with ASD" autism spectrum				
11	disorder	r "may need to learn functional skills				
12	that are not part of the standard curriculum,					
13	but nonetheless relevant for maximizing the					
14	success	and independence of the individual				
15	student	in current and future environments."				
16		But you agree a functional curriculum				
17	shouldn	t replace an academic curriculum,				
18	correct					
19	Α.	That's correct. And so currently in				
20	the fiel	d and I think what's true in Georgia				
21	and pret	ty much every other state is you have				
22	the stat	te standards, and then you have modified				
23	standard	ds. I think Dr. McCart mentions those.				
24	And thos	se can be functional and also parallel				
25	the acad	demic curriculum.				

1	There is a requirement and idea that
2	kids access the general ed curriculum, and this
3	is one of the ways that we do it with kids who
4	also may need some functional instruction.
5	I'll just say that that's what the law
6	says, that's what some folks in research will
7	say, is that there's value in making sure
8	there's a connection.
9	And then there are some, and I may
10	have cited some of them somewhere, who have said
11	that we've got to be careful not to take this
12	exercise to a ridiculous point. Meaning that
13	yes, to the extent that's appropriate for the
14	individual student, they should be learning the
15	general academic curriculum.
16	But we also have what we call an
17	individual curriculum, which is this student may
18	need to learn very functional skills.
19	And whether or not we make it look
20	like it's the general ed curriculum or not, it's
21	that they need to learn these things in order to
22	maximum their independence.
23	Q. Thank you.
24	I'm going to skip a sentence and then

go to where you wrote "The goal of special

education and FAPE for every student is enabling successful participation in the community after graduating from school."

How do you enable a student to successfully participate in the community after graduating from school if they're never exposed to peers without disabilities?

A. What is successful participation in the community is going to differ for different kids. And all of us, really. Right. So when we all graduate, we all do different things and we have to be prepared in different ways.

I'll say that, you know, there are a set of skills, academic, adaptive, behavior that increase your options when you graduate from school. This is true also with kids with behavior-related disabilities.

Kids who graduate and they've never learned, you know, how to -- you know, control their behavior, I'll just say that sort of generally, may have much more limited options in terms of employment and things like that.

So the focus is not so much -- and school really for all kids is kind of off Broadway in terms of society. And then society



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1	is Broadway.	And you	can	have	lots	of	different
2	things that k	ids do.					

But the focus on free and appropriate publication education first, what does this student need to need -- learn, what's going to benefit the most now and in the future is going to differ.

And I don't think that being around kids with disabilities is going to be by itself, and I don't think many people are saying that, but is going to make the turning point for now I'm ready.

If you're around people who don't have disabilities but you don't learn critical skills, you're not prepared for maximizing your independence and options.

Q. I just want to clarify. Did you mean being around kids without disabilities there at the --

A. Yeah. Did I say something different?

Q. You said with, but --

A. I apologize.

Q. No.

Let's go to page 28, please.

Page 28, please.



1 A. I think I'm on 28	1 A.	I	think	Ι'm	on	28.	
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- Q. Oh, we are on 28. Oh, my gosh. Look
- 3 at me. I lost track. Right page. Bottom of
- 4 the page.
- 5 At the very end you say "Typically,
- 6 appropriate programming for students with
- 7 behavior-related disabilities will include, " and
- 8 | you list seven different items.
- 9 A. Yeah. A direct quote from the
- 10 publication. Yep.
- 11 Q. Is this whole section a direct quote
- 12 | from that --
- 13 A. Yeah.
- 14 Q. -- Mitchell, et al.?
- 15 A. I think it's page 71 of Mitchell,
- 16 et al., which is one of the state of the field
- 17 papers.
- 18 Q. Okay. And you agree that these seven
- 19 | items are appropriate programming for students
- 20 | with behavior-related disabilities?
- 21 A. Typically. Yeah. In different
- 22 | versions and different levels of intensity.
- 23 | That's important to note, too, because if we're
- 24 going to, for some kids with behavior-related
- 25 | disabilities, teach them in general ed



1	classrooms, then this has to be able to bend to
2	some degree.
3	Does that make sense?
4	Q. Absolutely.
5	A. So, you know, there are things that
6	are the most structured and the most intensive.
7	And then general ed it might be sort of a
8	variation of that. And some kids will succeed
9	with that and some kids won't. Yeah.
10	Q. Thank you.
11	Let's discuss each of them kind of one
12	at a time if we can.
13	A. Sure.
14	Q. Let's start with number 1. Or, no,
15	let's say letter A.
16	"Systematic delivery and application
17	of interventions coupled with data-based
18	decision-making about impact and effect."
19	Let's just start with what does this
20	mean?
21	A. All right. How did I lose this? What
22	page is this on?
23	Q. Oh. It's the bottom of 28 going on to
24	29.

Thank you. Oh, okay.



Α.

1	Q. Yeah.
2	A. "Systematic delivery and application
3	of interventions coupled with data-based
4	decision-making about impact and effect."
5	So systematic with delivery. Again,
6	there can be variability in degree of
7	systematicity. I think that's a word.
8	But that it's done goal oriented in a
9	planned way. Again, you may have a behavior
10	intervention plan that's appropriate for one
11	student that has some sort of general ideas
12	about what to do.
13	But then systematic means it's goal
14	directed and that we're going to measure
15	progress towards that goal.
16	Q. And what about data-based
17	decision-making? What does what does that
18	entail?
19	A. So there are, again, degrees of
20	intensity and structure, but it's the idea that
21	we won't just intervene and hope but that we'll
22	actually collect some data and say oh, sure
23	enough this student is making progress.

Now, there are, you know, kinds of

data that you might collect that aren't



24

1	extremely systematic. You may just say hey,
2	this student's having difficulties once in a
3	while. Let's just make a note whenever they
4	have this kind of difficulty and then look at
5	whether or not it's decreasing.

Two, more systematic, including some packaged kinds of database. So in intensive academic intervention you might use a curriculum-based measure and you might administer it once every week and you might even graph it, right, and say okay, is the student's learning increasing.

So the notion that it's planned and goal oriented would be, I think, the systematic part. And to me that allows for real systematic versus a little bit more.

And the data is that you collect some data that's appropriate given the nature of the intervention.

Q. And so would you expect, then, that there would be either improvement or that there would be, for lack of a better word, redesign of the interventions?

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

Q. With data-based decision-making.



A. Right. So that's the idea, is that you don't just collect data for fun, that you actually say well, hold on a second, if the student isn't making progress, maybe we need to adjust the intervention or the support.

The other thing to keep in mind with that is that, again, when you talk about -- and this is -- I didn't include this in my report, so I don't know if I'm allowed to say, I happen to be on the National Center on Intensive Intervention.

We've done PBIS quite a bit and, you know, they talk about myths of intensive intervention, and one of them is that you do this and the kid gets better and that's sort of the end of the story. Unfortunately, because disabilities are lifelong typically and developmental, you may have ups and downs, right, with some students.

I just wanted to make sure I say that. You adjust the intervention based on that. But understanding that, and I don't think many people think this, you just do this and then they're going to be, you know, great from here on out.



1	Is that okay?	
2	Q. Thank you.	
3	A. I'm going too fast, too.	
4	Slow down. Okay.	
5	Q. All right. Let's go to B. "Ongoing	
6	monitoring of academic and behavioral	
7	performance."	
8	Is this kind of along the same lines	
9	that we've been discussing?	
10	A. Yes.	
11	Q. Okay. And again, not to belabor the	
12	point, but you would expect educators to adjust	
13	what they're doing if the student's not showing	
14	improvements	
15	A. That's correct.	
16	Q over a sufficient period of time?	
17	A. That's a component of data-based	
18	decision-making. Yeah.	
19	Q. All right. C. "Provision of	
20	substantial opportunity to practice newly	
21	learned skills across relevant settings.	
22	What does this mean?	
23	A. So if you, you know, provide some sort	
24	of instruction or prompting for a new skill, and	
25	we can apply this to both behavior and	



1	academics, is that they have opportunities to
2	demonstrate that skill and receive some feedback
3	in an academic instruction in a highly
4	structured, for example, is a more structured
5	version, but a program.

Usually you're providing, the term we use is, like, opportunities to respond. So the student, you know, completes a problem or a question and the teacher provides some practice.

And then in academics we also try to program for transfer. So you've learned this reading skill or math skill and now you apply it.

And behavior. You know, you've learned a new way to deal with, you know, getting upset, and you prompt the student in the -- during the day or across their settings or activities. And so they have opportunities to practice it and they also receive some sort of effective feedback.

- Q. And I think that's the next part of my question. What does "across relevant settings" mean?
- A. Across relevant settings -- again I quoted someone here, but relevant to the



1	behavioral skill or the academic. Right.
2	So let me see if I can come up with
3	another one.
4	You know, you learn a skill where if
5	someone cuts in front of you in line, that
6	you'll say "Excuse me." You know, "You cut in
7	front of me in line."
8	So it would be in that setting where
9	you're in lines. Right.
LO	So I think that what this speaks to is
L1	it's not just teaching the skill in isolation,
L2	but also making sure that you support it in
L3	relevant settings where you're hoping the
L4	student will demonstrate it.
L5	Q. And that could be outside of the
L6	specialized setting. Assuming that some of this
L7	is being
L8	A. It could be
L9	Q implemented
20	A inside of it. It could be outside
21	of it. It depends on the student. And but
22	opportunities to practice is an important
23	component.
24	Q. All right. D is "intervention

programs and practices matched with type and



Τ	intensity of the problem."
2	Could you
3	A. That's kind of the general that's a
4	kind of a general statement, but
5	Yeah. And, I mean, this would really
6	fit with an IEP. Right. I mean, that you've
7	identified the specific student problems that
8	you're trying to address. You provide them with
9	the appropriate type of intervention for that
LO	problem and at an appropriate level of
L1	intensity.
L2	Q. And maybe I can narrow this down just
L3	a little bit for you.
L4	What does it mean to be matched with
L5	type and intensity?
L6	A. So with type, you know, the law
L7	requires that to the extent practicable we use
L8	research. So I would say research-based
L9	intervention that addresses the particular type.
20	So a problem that addresses a problem
21	of social skills. A problem that addresses, you
22	know, some sort of interfering behavior or an
23	academic problem.
24	This is a broad statement that makes
25	a lot of sense, but it's essentially you're not



1	giving an intervention that doesn't target
2	specifically that problem that the student is
3	exhibiting.
4	And intensity. That so that's a
5	nice one to talk about. Again, in terms of the
6	National Center on Intensive Intervention,
7	because they actually talk about intensification
8	strategies.
9	Where I'm thinking about this right
10	now is in terms of academics, but specifically
11	what's talked about is you can reduce group
12	size. That's one way to intensify academic
13	instruction. You can give the student more
14	opportunities to respond. Sometimes that comes
15	with you know, you can make instruction even
16	more explicit, with more modeling and more
17	practices.
18	So there are several dimensions when
19	we talk about intensity that apply to both
20	I'll just use academic and behavioral for now.
21	Frequency of reinforcement might be
22	one for behavior. So it's a number of different

When I'm doing classroom management

variables that we look at when we talk about

what is the intensity of this intervention.

23

24

1	and I'm talking about individualized strategies,
2	I'll say there are some individual things you
3	could do that are not really that much work or
4	that intensive but they may solve the problem.
5	And from an efficiency point of view
6	we may do that, right, and say oh, if I just
7	move this seat, oh, the problem is solved,
8	rather than doing something really complicated.
9	And at the same time you can be much
LO	more structured. Frequent duration. Those all
L1	dimensions that apply to intensity.
L2	Q. Thank you.
L3	A. Yes.
L4	Q. I'm going to skip E, actually, and go
L5	to F. "Planning that specifically addressed
L6	transfer of skills across settings and
L7	maintenance of effect over time."
L8	Would transfer of skills across
L9	settings be kind of like we were discussing
20	before under
21	A. Relevant
22	Q. Yeah.
23	A. You're right.
24	Q. And then maintenance of effect
25	overtime. Could you explain that one to me?



1	A. So it's always a goal of intervention
2	that the effects are sustained. Right.
3	So and, actually, it's something
4	that I didn't touch on a lot in the functional
5	behavior assessment literature, but maintenance
6	is usually a part of this research.
7	Like there will be a single subject
8	design and you'll implement an intervention over
9	two, three weeks. And then you'll go back a
LO	month later and say did they maintain this
L1	change.
L2	That's always a goal. So both
L3	generalization and maintenance of the new thing
L4	that you've taught. It's a hard thing to do,
L5	though. I mean, behavior is very responsive to
L6	the immediate circumstances. So depending.
L7	You know, so there are different
L8	things that we recommend in research that will
L9	promote maintenance, but it's one of the things
20	we have to consider. Yeah.
21	Q. And that's why you should
22	continuously you. Let me be more precise.
23	That's why educators should be
2.4	continuously evaluating



Α.

That's right.

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 324

1	Q.	whether or not
2	A.	That's right.
3	Q.	something's working
4	Α.	That's right.
5	Q.	or continuing to work?
6	Α.	That's right.
7	Q.	Okay.
8	Α.	Yeah.
9	Q.	And G. "Understanding long-term
10	intervent	ion may be required."
11		Is that kind of along the same lines
12	that	
13	Α.	I said earlier. Yeah.
14		It's important to understand,
15	particula	rly with kids with the most complex
16	problems,	that it isn't usually a one shot. You
17	know, the	se kids require and I've worked with
18	them, a l	ot of people have. But they require
19	a lot of	support. Sometimes it's lifelong, even
20	into adul	thood.
21	Q.	So am I correct understanding, these
22	seven ite	ms that we just went through reflect
23	the types	of programming that would, in your
24	opinion,	be appropriate for students with EBD?
25	Α.	I think that these are how do I
	1	



1	keep doing this.
2	I think that they weren't even really
3	synthesizing research, but it was sort of a
4	synthesis of practice to say that these are the
5	hallmarks of effective programming.
6	I don't think that they were saying
7	that you have to have all of them or to what
8	degree of intensity. But these are the kinds of
9	things that this was the state of the field
10	paper, is kind of what we know.
11	Q. I want to be clear. I'm not asking
12	for your perception of what the authors of
13	this
14	A. Yeah.
15	Q thought. Your perception
16	A. My perception, yeah.
17	Q is that okay. Is
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Please. I'm sorry. Did you just say
20	yes?
21	A. Yeah. I'm sorry. Do you want to
22	restate the question and make sure it's clear on
23	the record? Okay.
24	Q. I think I think we're clear.
25	Thank you.



1	Do these types of does this list
2	also reflect the types of programming that
3	would, in your opinion, be appropriate for
4	students in the GNETS program?
5	A. These would be some of the ones that I
6	would look at.
7	Q. And you would agree that these are
8	appropriate steps to for educational bodies
9	to consider and implement as appropriate?
10	A. In any setting. I would say for kids
11	with EBD. And then it depends on what how
12	systematic intensive it needs to be. And then
13	setting might need to be considered.
14	Q. Assuming assuming that these seven
15	categories of programming are not present in the
16	GNETS program or in the state of Georgia, am I
17	correct that you would support the adoption of
18	this type of programming?
19	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
20	A. Yeah. I mean, I'm going to answer it
21	because I feel bad that I keep putting
22	qualifiers.
23	It would depend somewhat on the
24	program and the kids that they're serving, but

these are some of things -- and I also don't



1	want to say that because I included this as an
2	example in my report that it's the only place
3	where you could look for a summary of, you know,
4	hallmarks of effective programming for kids with
5	EBD.
6	But yes, these are some of the things
7	that I would use to look at and evaluate, again,
8	any setting, whether you're serving a kid in
9	general or at a special setting. Yeah.
10	Q. Dr. Wiley, in your work today do
11	you are you ever on students' IEP teams?
12	A. I am not.
13	Q. Have you ever been on a student's IEP
14	team?
15	A. Yes, I have.
16	Q. When was the last time you were on a
17	student's IEP team?
18	A. It probably would have been when I
19	was before I started my doctoral program.
20	When I was working in schools.
21	Q. Okay.
22	A. It's pretty unusual for a researcher
23	to be placed on an IEP team.

Do you ever review IEPs as part of



Do you ...

Q.

24

_		_
1	vour	work?

- 2 A. Well, I have some doctoral students
- 3 | who that's part of their dissertation research.
- 4 And so we have redacted IEPs that they've looked
- 5 at and evaluated for quality.
- 6 The student that I'm thinking about
- 7 | right now has identified -- like I was talking
- 8 | about, records review forms. There are a number
- 9 of forms that have been used in research to
- 10 | objectively evaluate IEP components and things
- 11 | like that.
- 12 And the only other thing I would add
- 13 | is that in some of our classes we use -- now,
- 14 these are not classes I teach, but our faculty
- 15 all work together.
- We have an IEP class where they're
- 17 | actually looking at real life IEPs to try to
- 18 | understand procedural and substantive components
- 19 of IEPs.
- 20 Q. In those settings you're reviewing to
- 21 | IEPs for educational purposes or research
- 22 purposes, correct?
- 23 A. Educating the preservice teachers.
- 24 | That would be the class example.
- 25 And then for research the student I'm



1	thinking of specifically is interested in kids
2	who are deaf or hard of hearing, and she's
3	designing her dissertation to be an evaluation
4	of IEPs for kids who are deaf or hard of
5	hearing.
6	Q. And I guess my next question is have
7	you in the last 10, 15 years reviewed a
8	student's IEP for sufficiency or fidelity of
9	implementation or anything along those lines?
10	A. I have not.
11	Q. Okay.
12	MR. GILLESPIE: I forget when we
13	dropped off last time. Are we about an
14	hour in?
15	MS. ADAMS: Yeah.
16	MR. GILLESPIE: Yeah. Let's take a
17	break.
18	THE WITNESS: All right.
19	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: All right. Off
20	the record, 3:44.
21	
22	(A recess was taken.)
23	
24	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record,
25	4:00.



1	BY MR. GILLESPIE:
2	Q. All right. Dr. Wiley, we left off on
3	page 29 of your report.
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. We're now on section III.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. And am I correct in understanding that
8	this section is generally intended to highlight
9	limitations in the research supporting
10	integrated placement?
11	A. Yeah. And I think that I was
12	rebutting I think the statement a statement
13	that was made by the experts, both Dr. McCart
14	and Dr. Putnam, that research shows that
15	inclusion kids achieve better outcomes in
16	inclusion. Yeah.
17	Q. Would you agree that experience in the
18	field can also be informative as to the efficacy
19	or reliability of practices?
20	A. I think experience in the field with a
21	grain of salt. Yeah, that is possible. I mean,
22	we always have to be careful with antidotes
23	where people will say I did this practice and it

Unfortunately in education there are



works really well.

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1	a lot of practices that are, you know, highly
2	questionable that people use and say oh, it
3	works.

But then also -- I think the anecdote would be a concern and I think that until we rigorously evaluate a practice, then we should be careful with saying it's effective or not.

- Q. Are there times when research lags behind practice?
- 10 A. When research lags behind practice.
 11 That's a great question.
- I'd have to think about that one. I
 can't think of examples specific that I would
 point to.
 - Q. But as we discussed earlier, educators and clinicians may have to -- may have a practical need to rely on practices with imperfect support of the research, correct?
 - A. That is true.
- Q. Okay. I'm just going to start with, actually, the title that you have for section III here.
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. It says "Research does not demonstrate that inclusion is more beneficial than other



1	replacement options."
2	And it's not your opinion that
3	inclusion needs to be more beneficial to be
4	preferred to separate environments, correct?
5	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
6	A. I think in the individualized
7	decision-making it does. We have to be able to
8	say that an IEP that is appropriate for the
9	student where it's best implemented.
10	And beneficial is a broad term. Most
11	of this research looks at a number of academic,
12	social, behavioral. Some of the research also
13	looks at the impact on other kids, both positive
14	and negative.
15	Q. But you would agree that if in an
16	inclusive setting was equally beneficial to a
17	separate setting, than the inclusive setting
18	would be preferred, correct?
19	A. I think in that hypothetical that
20	would be true. And that's also consistent with
21	the law.
22	Q. Okay.
23	A. Now, I'm also assuming there that
24	they're not like barely beneficial. Then we



would have to rethink that.

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 333

1	Q. Let's go to the bottom of page 32,
2	please.
3	A. 32.
4	Q. I'm looking at that last sentence that
5	actually will go on to 33.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. You wrote that "The idea that the
8	individual characteristics of students with
9	disabilities are essential when considering
10	placement outcomes is conceptionally consistent
11	with the individualized process described
12	earlier for determining the LRE as required by
13	IDEA."
14	Did I read that correctly?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Once in a specialized setting, what
17	sort of process should there be to evaluate if
18	the placement is successful?
19	A. It's the same for an IEP regardless of
20	where it's implemented. There has to be
21	progress monitoring. I think that it would have
22	to be at least progress monitoring once per
23	quarter, but it would depend on also the nature
24	of the IEP goals that you're measuring. So the
25	student would have to make progress. And I'll

1	use the language that is meaningful based on the
2	student circumstances.
3	Q. Same page, 33. We're going to go to
4	the last full paragraph.
5	A. Okay.
6	Q. At the beginning you wrote "Second,
7	placement research is conceptionally flawed
8	because this research gives insufficient
9	attention to the actual practices used in
10	different educational environments, i.e., what
11	instruction and services were providing in the
12	different placements being compared."
13	Am I correct in understanding that it
14	is your opinion that opining on the
15	appropriateness of a placement without
16	consideration of the actual practices of that
17	practice is inappropriate?
18	A. I'm saying that research that doesn't
19	consider the actual practices is not appropriate
20	and can't be interpreted.
21	Q. Is it also true in other context, that
21 22	_
	Q. Is it also true in other context, that

MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.

1	A. Yeah. I mean, so appropriateness for
2	the individual student would require you to
3	think about the individual needs of that student
4	and the services that are applied are
5	provided through an individualized education
6	program.
7	Q. So you would have to consider what
8	services are actually being provided beyond just
9	what you're being told would be provided,
10	correct?
11	A. Yeah. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. Let's go to page 34. The next
13	page.
14	The paragraph with the bolded
15	"Inclusive Placement" language. Just the first
16	sentence there. You wrote "Teaching students
17	with behavior-related disabilities in inclusive
18	placements can be associated with negative
19	outcomes that must be considered."
20	Isn't it true that teaching students
21	with behavior-related disabilities in separation
22	placements can be associated with negative
23	outcomes?
24	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
25	MR. GILLESPIE: What's the



1	objection?
2	MS. JOHNSON: Negative outcomes.
3	MR. GILLESPIE: It's Dr. Wiley's
4	language.
5	A. You're talking about separate
6	placements, and I think I'm talking about
7	inclusive placements here.
8	Q. Correct.
9	A. I think that, again, talking about the
LO	outcomes of a place without talking about the
L1	services doesn't make a lot of sense.
L2	So when you say isn't it true that
L3	separate placement can be associated with
L4	negative outcomes, well, in any case, you know,
L5	any placement can be associated with negative
L6	outcomes if the student's individual needs are
L7	not being addressed. Right.
L8	And so the example here, what I'm
L9	saying, if you include students in general ed
20	and they're not provided with the type and
21	intensity of supports and interventions that
22	they need, then negative outcomes can ensue.
23	Q. And I guess I'm asking that's true
24	regardless of whether it's an inclusive or
5	A Correct



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 337

1	Q a separate placement, correct?
2	A. Yeah.
3	Q. Okay. Let's go to page 35, the next
4	page.
5	A. Okay.
6	Q. Paragraph "Negative academic
7	outcomes."
8	Now, there at the beginning you wrote
9	"Placement in general education has not produced
10	positive learning outcomes for many students
11	with disabilities. Despite the upward trend of
12	students with disabilities taught in general
13	education, students with behavior related and
14	other disabilities persistently exhibit
15	unacceptably low academic achievement."
16	Do students with EBD not exhibit
17	unacceptably low academic achievement in
18	separate settings?
19	A. Some do and some don't. Right.
20	Q. And that's also true for students with
21	disabilities taught in general education,
22	correct?
23	A. That is true. And so I want to say a
24	couple things really quickly here. Oh, I did
25	cite Gilmour, et al. That would be a good



1	example of a recent meta-analysis where they
2	combined a lot of research on grade level of
3	kids with disabilities that had some breaking
4	out of kids with behavior disabilities.
5	And so in general what we're saying is
6	independent of placement, we ought to be
7	concerned about the academic achievement of kids
8	with EBD.
9	The other asterisk that I have to put
LO	on this is when people say, like, so what should
L1	we expect? What would be acceptably low? And I
L2	think it would be wrong to say that we would
L3	expect every kid with a behavior-related
L4	disability to be on grade level. Okay.
L5	But really what's baked into this part
L6	and the research that I'm citing is that we
L7	could do better if we made sure to provide these
L8	kids with best available evidence, academic
L9	instruction. And mostly that's intensive
20	instruction.

Does that make sense?

So I am trying to respond to, you know, your statement can negative outcomes be -- and maybe I'm not saying it right.

Can separate placements be associated



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1 with negative outcomes. Is that where we 2 started? I'm sorry. 3 O. So -- no. No. You're -- actually, 4 here you're talking about -- you know, the 5 language you used --6 Right. Α. 7 -- of unacceptably low academic 0. 8 achievement. 9 Α. Yes. Yes. Okay. 10 And --0. 11 Α. Does that occur in special placements? 12 That's -- yeah. 0. 13 It can. Α. 14 This statement that you have here Ο. 15 applies to both students in general education 16 and students in separate placements, correct? 17 Α. It can apply, yes. 18 In the studies that you cite in Okav. Ο. 19 this paragraph of your report, do you know if 20 they account for whether students in general 21 education were receiving appropriate timely 22 supports and services? 23 So the research that I'm citing here, 24 again, is a meta-analysis or a synthesis. I 25 don't know that first -- I know you're not



1	saying this. You're saying services.
2	I'm not sure that settings was used as
3	a moderator variable to look at differences in
4	academic achievement. I would have to look at
5	that again.
6	I don't think that in this synthesis
7	they were looking at the services that were
8	provided.
9	And one of the things that I would
L0	underline here, because I didn't see much in
L1	Dr. McCart and Dr. Putnam's reports about
L2	intensive academic instruction. I think there
L3	was mention of things, like, being exposed to
L4	the general curriculum and universal design for
L5	learning.
L6	When we talk about it's really
L7	important that we are clear about oh, I'm
L8	sorry what are appropriate academic supports
L9	if we were to look at this meta-analysis.
20	And, again, the best available
21	evidence we have is that, first of all,
22	universal design for learning is popular, but we
23	do not have research to suggest that it will
24	meet these kids' needs in general ed or



anywhere.

1	And that we also need to be clear
2	about what does work for accelerating the
3	academic achievement of kids with
4	behavior-related disabilities.
5	So you're right. I don't think that's
6	in there, but I would say it's really important
7	to be clear about what those services ought to
8	be.
9	Q. Understood.
LO	Let's go to page 37, please.
L1	I won't read the whole thing, but in
L2	this footnote you reference speaking with
L3	Dr. Holifield and Ms. Cole and Ms. Morris about
L4	parents' feelings about GNETS.
L5	And my question is, did you ask to
L6	speak with anyone who felt differently about the
L7	GNETS program?
L8	A. In that conversation or at all?
L9	Just at all.
20	Q. At all.
21	A. I did not ask to speak to anybody who
22	felt differently. Again, I had topics in mind
23	for these conversations and I didn't have any
24	presumptions about what they would say. I had
25	those terrible notes with my topics, and I think



1	I made note of what I was told bye these
2	different people.
3	Q. I think we covered this, but it would
4	have been this morning.
5	Did you ask to speak with anyone that
6	you didn't get to speak with?
7	A. No.
8	Q. Okay.
9	A. I had no request denied, if that's
10	what you're describing,
11	Q. Yes.
12	A I'd like to talk to.
13	Yes, that's true.
14	Q. Did you ask if there were some parents
15	who felt differently than what you describe
16	here?
17	A. I did not ask that question, and I
18	didn't know that that would be a realistic ask,
19	to be able to speak to parents and also to be
20	able to I mean, I'm saying that now, but
21	you know, when I think about it, but I think it
22	didn't occur to me because I didn't know that
23	that might be something that I would be able to
24	do in my capacity as an expert witness.
25	So instead I talked to some folks that



1 have worked in GNETS.

- Q. You're not purporting to be -- to provide expert testimony on what parents do or do not feel about the GNETS program, correct?
- A. I am not, but can I say one other thing? I know I'm doing this and I'm -- you know, it was interesting to me to read the ADA language about whether or not students with behavior-related disabilities would object to being placed in general education. Right. I sort of got that right.

And I think it's interesting because what that means within a school-aged kid with disabilities in the IEP process -- I'm not saying that there are -- like, the IEP process is not -- is always perfect. So I'm not using that as a perfect proxy for parents expressing what they wanted.

But they are required to be part of
the IEP process, including the placement
decision, and I just wondered -- I'm not going
to say anything that's a conclusion about that
except how does that work when you say what is
the preference of the student when you have this
IEP process where the parent is supposed to have



1	input into the IEP and the placement decision.
2	So that's not talking to the parent.
3	So I know that's way off topic, but I want to
4	say it out loud because it is a thought that
5	occurred to me as I was looking at the case and
6	the expert reports.
7	Q. Dr. Wiley, would it concern you to
8	learn that there are parents who have gone so
9	far as to move out of the state of Georgia to
10	keep their kids from being placed in the GNETS
11	program?
12	A. In a hypothetical it would concern me.
13	I would want to know some more of the details,
14	of exactly what went on that that happened.
15	But I think that any time people are
16	that unhappy with any educational program that
17	we're off the track. Right.
18	Q. Would it concern you to learn that
19	there are other parents who have moved out of
20	the state of Georgia after seeing how their
21	child was treated after being placed in a
22	regional GNETS program?
23	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
24	A. And again it's a hypothetical. I
25	think that it that would concern me.



1	And the other thing that I want to
2	say, I'm sorry, is that my focus would be on how
3	do we make sure that that program is better,
4	better resourced and supported to do work that
5	parents would be happy with.
6	That's all hypothetical. I don't know
7	what actually happened in any of those cases.
8	Q. Let's go to section IV of your report,
9	which begins on page 38.
10	A. Okay.
11	Q. But just generally speaking, in this
12	section of your report, am I correct in
13	understanding that your overall critique is that
14	the United States' experts did an insufficient
15	job acknowledging limitations in the research
16	around the supports and services you discuss?
17	A. I would say that in their statements
18	and conclusions, yes, they didn't do a
19	sufficient job looking at limitations.
20	Q. And these limitations that you
21	acknowledge in this section apply regardless of
22	setting, correct?
23	A. Well, some of the research that I
24	reviewed was specific to general education,

because that's the specific claim, is that we



1	now know what's effective when we implement it
2	in general education.
3	In some cases I talked about generally
4	effective practices or promising practices that
5	would be independent of setting.
6	But I did have a particular attention
7	on, for example, functional behavior assessment
8	implemented in general education settings. I
9	think I reviewed three recent meta analyses.
10	Q. So let's go to page 39.
11	A. Okay.
12	Q. I am looking at that bottom paragraph.
13	A. Okay.
14	Q. Sir, the first sentence you wrote "The
15	claim that we now know how to appropriately and
16	effectively include the 'vast majority' of
17	students with behavior-related disabilities in
18	general education environments is inconsistent
19	with current gaps in and weaknesses of the
20	relevant research."
21	Again, based on the data that you
22	cited in table 2 is it your professional

opinion that the vast majority of students with

behavior-related disabilities are being

inappropriately educated in general ed



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classrooms some or all of the time?

A. We have the indirect evidence that I think I referred to earlier that -- the outcomes we talked just now about, academic, but also post school outcomes, which would suggest that we probably ought to be doing better.

And the fact that 80 percent of these kids are in general ed but they still have high dropout rates, high arrest rates, mental health problems after they graduate, difficulty being employed, I didn't cite that research, but of all the kids with disabilities, it's kids with behavior-related disabilities that appear to be at the highest risk for those outcomes.

Now, for me to draw very specific conclusions about where are they being appropriately served and where are they not, that's tough, but we have to be able to say what do we know about appropriately, effective serving these kids and what do we know about whether or not general education, for example, is implementing it when we're talking about the question of including the vast majority of students with behavior-related disabilities.

Does the research in the field show



Q.

1	that academic outcomes are superior in separate
2	settings?
3	A. The again that goes to the
4	placement research. And what I said sort of at
5	the beginning of the next section is we can't
6	use the placement research to say something
7	about general ed and we can't say it to say
8	something about separate placements, because of
9	the flaws in how those studies are designed and
10	also the fact that they don't consider
11	individual characteristics and the practices
12	that are actually implemented.
13	Q. So is it fair to say that no, the
14	research does not show that academics
15	academic outcomes are superior in separate
16	settings?
17	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
18	A. It doesn't show that they're superior
19	or inferior.
20	Q. Fair.
21	A. Okay.
22	Q. Let's look at the next sentence. You
23	wrote "The consensus of the field is that more
24	research is needed to understand how best to
25	serve students with behavior-related



disabilities, particularly those with the most 1 2 intensive needs." 3 In light of this need for more -actually, let me withdraw that. 4 5 You know what, actually, I think we 6 covered this earlier. 7 Α. Okay. 8 Ο. We're going to skip that. 9 Let's go to page 41, please. 10 Α. Okay. 11 And the first full paragraph with the 0. bolded "Limitations of services." 12 13 Α. Okay. Your first sentence was "Placing the 14 Ο. 15 'vast majority' of students with 16 behavior-related disabilities in general 17 education cannot be done ethically and 18 responsibly without addressing the limitations I 19 discuss below." 20 Is it your opinion that placing the vast majority of students with behavior-related 21 22 disabilities in separate settings can be done 23 ethically and responsibly without addressing the 24 limitations in your report? Oh, that's an interesting phrasing. 25 Α.



1	Let me let me make sure I get my head around
2	it.
3	Placing students in separate settings.
4	You're asking me whether I can think that that
5	can be done ethically and responsibly without
6	addressing the limitations I discussed below?
7	Q. You make this you have this
8	conclusion, this summary statement here
9	A. At the beginning of this discussion.
10	Q. Yeah. And I'm trying to say are you
11	drawing a distinction between the applicability
12	of this conclusion to separate settings.
13	Can students be placed, the vast
14	majority of students with behavior-related
15	disabilities, be placed in separate settings
16	ethically and responsibly without addressing
17	those limitations?
18	A. So the first thing I would say is that
19	I was responding to the expert reports stating
20	this, that we are now ready and able to teach
21	these students in general ed. So that was
22	primarily my focus.
23	And then I would say in terms of, you

know, ethically and responsibly educating,

right, independent of placement, students with



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1	behavior-related disabilities requires us to
2	push what we know about effective practices and
3	how to implement them.
4	Just like in the law, I think the
5	setting is sort of the next question. I think
6	that we have a responsibility, it's an ethical
7	responsibility and a professional
8	responsibility, to try to provide the most
9	effective special education that we can to these
10	students.
11	I think that there are instances
12	that we have examples that I cite in the next
13	section where they have been taught
14	responsibly and ethically. And so we know that
15	it can be done.
16	I also think that's true of general
17	education. I think the important additional
18	factor when we say both of those things, it's
19	possible under some circumstances to
20	responsibly, and, you know, in both general and
21	separate placements. It depends on the
22	individual student and what they need.
23	Q. But in both settings in order to
24	ethically and responsibly place the students
25	with behavior-related disabilities in those



1	settings, you would need to address the
2	limitations that you outline in this section,
3	correct.

A. I think that we have to address the limitations of providing special education that's appropriate and effective, regardless of setting.

And, yes, I'm not letting special placements off the hook in that sense. I used an analogy at some point of, you know, placement and thinking about medicine and outpatient versus emergency rooms. Right. And I think that across all of those medical settings we want to make sure that we're using the best available treatments. Right.

O. Sure.

A. And it's the same thing. But we also understand that there are going to be some patients and some treatments that are going to be most effectively delivered in a particular setting.

So it's hard to disentangle all of these things, which I think, you know, you understand generally my perspective on that.

But I do think that we have a responsibility to



1 try to figure out how to maximize the 2 appropriateness of effectiveness of services 3 across all settings. 4 Is it your position that while the 5 research is still in development that the 6 default should be that students with 7 behavior-related disabilities are being served 8 in separate settings or specialized settings? 9 Α. Default, no. I think that decision needs to be made on an individual basis. 10 11 Let's go -- let's jump ahead a little Ο. bit --12 13 Α. Okay. 14 -- to 53. 0. 15 All righty. Α. 16 Oh, actually, you know what. We're Ο. 17 going to do 51 first. 18 Α. Okav. 19 Q. Yeah. 20 All right. At the bottom of page 51, 21 the last sentence that goes on to 52, you wrote 22 "A major barrier to tier three implementation is 23 the failure to specify, validate, and 24 disseminate the necessary and sufficient

technologies (training, quidance, materials)



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 354

1	required for high-quality implementation of
2	FBA-based interventions under typical classroom
3	conditions."
4	Did I read that right?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And you would agree that failure to
7	provide training would be a major barrier to
8	successful implementation of tier three PBIS,
9	correct?
10	A. And I'm just making sure that I say
11	this is tier three, again, independent of
12	setting.
13	Yes. Training is one of the critical
14	components of implementation.
15	Q. And, likewise, guidance is a critical
16	component of
17	A. Yes.
18	Q implementation of tier three of
19	PBIS, correct?
20	A. Tools, materials, training. What I

- A. Tools, materials, training. What I collectively refer to as the technology of implementation.
- Q. And would you agree that receiving quality training with fidelity is critical to enable school personnel to develop effective



1	EDVGJ
_	FBAS:

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- A. So you're saying that the training has fidelity or you're saying training to implement with fidelity?
 - Q. Let's say both.
- A. All right. Yeah. It's a great one that you bring up, because people -- obviously we have a national technical assistance center.

 We have all kinds of different aspects of
- we have all kinds of different aspects of training.
- But training is a challenge itself.
 Right. Figuring out what's the right amount,
 who delivers it, what's the format.
 - So when I say we need to sort of field test training -- I think that people do wonderful work, by the way, you know, in these things, but we don't really -- we can't really demonstrate what is sufficient training, what is adequate training, what are all of the elements that are required for it to ...
 - And, by the way, this is an in-service and preservice. I think in this case there's been a lot of discussion about can Georgia train, you know.
 - But I also think preservice has to be



1	looked	at	very	closely.	I	think	that	if	our
---	--------	----	------	----------	---	-------	------	----	-----

- 2 | goal is to -- is high quality or high fidelity
- 3 | implementation, we have to do many, many
- 4 different things in how we train, for example,
- 5 | general education teachers, if they're going to
- 6 | play a role. We need to make changes to teacher
- 7 | education and how functional behavior assessment
- 8 is trained.
- 9 And then, you know, the other part of
- 10 | it is to say yes, functional behavior assessment
- 11 in tier three, recognizing that training isn't
- 12 | the only barrier.
- So my point throughout the report has
- 14 | been there are implementation barriers that are
- related to setting, and that's why we have the
- 16 | continuum of alternative placements. Or one of
- 17 | the reasons.
- Does that make sense?
- 19 Q. That does. Thank you.
- 20 A. And if you don't read anything else,
- 21 | this paper by Pogrow is a really interesting
- 22 one. And it's about education reform and what
- 23 | it really takes. Anyway.
- 24 0. I appreciate the recommendation.
- 25 A. I apologize.



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 357

1	Q. No.
2	Let's go to page 59, please.
3	A. Okay.
4	Q. Let's look at that full paragraph
5	there in the middle.
6	We discussed some of this already. So
7	you wrote "There is nothing about the
8	requirements of IDEA and the existence of the
9	continuum of alternative placements that
10	prevents or impedes efforts to reform general
11	education to be more appropriate and effective
12	for students with behavior-related
13	disabilities."
14	And this is what we were talking about
15	earlier today that you're in support of,
16	correct?
17	A. I'm in favor of the continuum of
18	alternative placement as currently required. Is
19	that what you mean?
20	Q. Well, actually, I was looking at the
21	reforming general education to be more
22	appropriate and effective for students with
23	behavior-related disabilities.
24	A. Am I in favor of that? Is that what
25	you're asking?



UNITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA

- 1 Q. Yes.
- 2 A. The answer is yes. Yes.
- 3 Q. Okay.
- 4 A. I mean, my focus is special education
- 5 | wherever it's delivered.
- 6 Q. And then the next sentence says "To
- 7 the extent that such efforts are successful,
- 8 | responsible inclusion of more students with
- 9 behavior-related disabilities will follow."
- 10 And so you're saying if that capacity
- 11 | is built and that competency is built in general
- 12 | education, that will naturally result in more
- 13 | inclusion; is that correct?
- 14 A. And I use the term "responsible
- 15 | inclusion" very deliberately there, which means
- 16 | that it's placement where their needs are
- 17 | addressed.
- 18 | O. That's a situation where I want to
- 19 | make sure I get the answer before the
- 20 explanation.
- 21 A. Oh. Do it again. I'm sorry.
- 22 Q. No, you're good.
- 23 And so I just want to make sure that
- 24 I'm correct, that you're saying that if the --
- 25 | if the capacity and the competency is built in



1	general education, that the natural result will
2	be that there's more inclusion of students with
3	disabilities?
4	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
5	A. I mean, I'm not being difficult, but
6	I'm just saying that we've already seen
7	increased inclusion of kids with ED. That was
8	the Williamson study from before.
9	So when I say responsible inclusion, I
10	mean they're going to the capacity and so
11	the capacity is really what you're describing,
12	which is do they have the capacity to deliver
13	with fidelity the kinds of services appropriate
14	to the individual kids.
15	So in that sense I would say yes, if
16	those that's what I think is the correct way
17	of thinking about improving general education
18	and promoting responsible inclusion.
19	Q. Thank you.
20	A. Sure.
21	Q. Let's go to section V, which is the
22	next begins on the next page.
23	A. Okay.
24	Q. And earlier you said that it's not

your opinion that separate placements are



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 360

1	inherently superior to more integrated	
2	placements, correct?	
3	A. Correct. In terms of student	
4	outcomes, yes.	
5	Q. And is it fair to say that your	
6	opinion in this section is summarizing academic	
7	research that you believe supports the use of	
8	separate placements for some students some of	
9	the time?	
10	A. I'm also rebutting the claims.	
11	Q. Sorry. Is that a "yes" first?	
12	A. Yes. I think it's a yes. Sorry. I	
13	got to get better at that. My apologies.	
14	Say it again.	
15	Q. So am I correct that your opinion in	
16	this section is summarizing the research that	
17	you believe supports the use of separate	
18	placements for some students some of the time?	
19	A. Yes. Probably not all of it, but what	
20	I thought was key research to demonstrate the	
21	point.	
22	Q. Even for the students that you think	
23	can be served in separate placements or should	

be served in separate placements, would you

agree that whether a separate placement is



24

1	preferable to a more integrated placement would
2	depend on if the student is receiving the
3	quality and scope of supports and services they
4	need?
5	A. Yeah. To me job number one is
6	providing the services that the kids need.
7	Q. Wherever it is?
8	A. Wherever it is.
9	And then, you know, if the IEP team
10	determines that specialized placement is
11	required to implement that IEP.
12	But always and I say this somewhere
13	where I soapbox, and I apologize, but I think
14	that we've sort of forgotten to make that job
15	number one.
16	Q. At various points in your report you
17	refer to students in GNETS as the students with
18	the most complex and extensive needs, with the
19	most intensive needs, with the most intensive
20	behavior problem or problem behaviors, and
21	with the most severe impairments. Is that
22	generally consistent with your understanding?
23	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
24	A. So when I'm referring to students with
25	the most complex needs that I think that that



1	would likely apply to students who are served in
2	GNETS, yeah. I mean, I would speculate that
3	that's true.
4	The only that I would expect
5	that there would be some correspondence between
6	specialization of setting and intensity of need
7	and complexity of need when kids are not able to
8	be appropriately served in general. That's
9	often the factor. Right.
10	I'm only giving you that look that I
11	have something else to say because there can be
12	variability geographically essentially.
13	Some of my early research in
14	Massachusetts looked at context and that
15	sometimes you had kids with much more intensive
16	needs, let's say, for example, in low income
17	districts.
18	And anyway. So I'm just going to
19	add that bit of a context, that there can be
20	some variation, but I would expect to be
21	generally their correspondence between
22	specialization of placement and intensity of
23	needs.



Thank you.

Yeah.

Q.

Α.

24

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 363

1	Q.	I'm going to take you to page 63.
2	Α.	63?
3	Q.	Yes.
4	A.	Okay.
5	Q.	I'm going to jump around a little bit,
6	so bear w	ith me. Okay?
7	A.	Sure.
8	Q.	So in the bolded paragraph,
9	Α.	Okay.
10	Q.	the first sentence, you wrote
11	"Research	on separate schools for students with
12	behavior-	related disabilities is somewhat
13	limited,"	and then I'm going to take you to the
14	next page	first.
15	A.	Okay.
16	Q.	The bottom of that first incomplete
17	paragraph	•
18	Α.	64?
19	Q.	Yes.
20	Α.	Okay.
21	Q.	You wrote "more rigorous research on
22	separate	schools is also necessary."
23		Do you see that?
24	Α.	Uh-uh. Which I'm sorry. Which
25	paragraph	?



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 364

1	Q.	This is the first paragraph.
2	Α.	Oh.
3	Q.	Last clause there.
4	Α.	Right.
5	Q.	Okay. And then on page 59, if we can
6	go back.	
7	Α.	Okay.
8	Q.	In the middle of the paragraph we were
9	talking e	earlier, you wrote "It is irresponsible
10	and uneth	nical to insist that all or nearly all
11	students	with behavior-related disabilities" can
12	"be place	ed in general education before
13	limitatio	ons of evidence and implementation have
14	been sati	sfactorily addressed."
15		Did I read that right?
16	Α.	Uh-huh.
17	Q.	So, Dr. Wiley, in your opinion why do
18	the limit	tations and the evidence and
19	implement	tation need to be satisfactorily
20	addressed	d before students are placed in
21	inclusive	e environments but does not seem to be
22	the case	for placing students in separate
23	environme	ents?
24		MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
25	Α.	Yeah, the limitations have to be



1	addressed. That's how the field make progress;
2	limitations of evidence. We need more research
3	and better research in general. Implementation.
4	So when we identify effective practices,
5	figuring out how to implement them.
6	But I first started that I get
7	what, you know, kind of you're saying by
8	saying that if somebody were to kind of swoop in
9	and say hey, you know, we know enough, it's
10	time and this is a little bit how I
11	interpreted some of the conclusions in the
12	expert reports. We know what to do. Let's go
13	ahead and do it. That that on its own would be
14	unethical.
15	I think there's an ethical duty in
16	separate schools to conduct more rigorous
17	research to understand how to implement
18	effective programs for those kids as well.
19	So in a sense I'm saying for both that
20	is an equal concern. You know, but right now,
21	given the limitations and the gaps that we need
22	to fill, we need to have all of the options
23	available to us on an individualized basis.
24	I would never make a categorical
25	statement about which percentage, for example,



	GIVITED GIVITED VS GIVITE OF GEORGIA
1	what we mean by "nearly all" or "vast majority."
2	I think that that's unethical. I think we have
3	to go student by student and we have to
4	recognize, like, here are the limitations.
5	We have to sort of operate within
6	reality when we make individualized decisions
7	about placement for kids with behavior-related
8	disabilities.
9	Q. So is it fair to say that it's your
LO	position, then, that we shouldn't eliminate
L1	separate placements from the CAP. Correct?

12 A. That's correct.

13

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- Q. You're not saying that there's more support for separate placements or better support for separate placements than more inclusive placements, correct?
- A. I am not saying that. That whole section of the research on placement is sort of my -- what I'm saying I understand the research to be.
- Q. You're not giving it an expert opinion that one or the other is preferable, correct?
- A. About the research. I think I was responding to the expert claim that we now know.

 And I think it was stated in various forms. So



1	that was my response to the claim by the experts
2	that there's a consensus or that research has
3	documented those different statements.
4	Q. Okay.
5	A. Yeah.
6	Q. But, again, I guess just to make sure
7	that I'm clear, your your position is in
8	favor of keeping those separate placements as an
9	option?
10	A. A continuum, yes.
11	Q. Okay. Thanks for bearing with me on
12	that.
13	A. No. That's okay.
14	And, you know, when I brought up best
15	available evidence, it was to say that, you
16	know, there is the other reality is that we
17	are making these decisions without perfect
18	knowledge or perfectly developed practices.
19	But across settings, again, I think we
20	should be putting to close those gaps and to
21	make sure that we are able to be responsive to

vulnerable population.

24 Q. Let's -- I'm getting really close to

all of the individuals needs of this really

25 the end here.



```
1
               Oh, that's okay. I'm not pushing you.
       Α.
 2
       0.
               We can go longer if you want,
 3
     Dr. Wiley.
 4
                  MR. GILLESPIE: Let's take -- let's
          take a quick break here --
 5
 6
                  THE WITNESS:
                                All right.
 7
                  MR. GILLESPIE: -- and wrap up.
 8
                  THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record,
 9
          4:40.
10
11
               (A recess was taken.)
12
13
                  THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record,
14
          4:52.
15
       BY MR. GILLESPIE:
16
               So, Dr. Wiley, we talked about this a
       Ο.
17
     little bit earlier today, but generally
18
     speaking, how important is it for students with
19
     behavior-related disabilities who are in
20
     separate placements to be reevaluated regularly
21
     for more integrated placement?
22
       Α.
               That should be part of the process.
23
               And I think -- I'm not sure whether
24
     it's in regulations or it's just considered like
     a best practice, is -- like an annual
25
```



-	
1	reevaluation.
_	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

- 2 I don't know that the exact components
- 3 of that are spelled out somewhere. They may be.
- 4 | I think that there are a few guides out there
- 5 | for how to do that, yeah.
- 6 Q. And would it concern you if that was
- 7 | not happening within a separate placement?
- 8 A. If that wasn't happening, I would say
- 9 it should be.
- 10 Q. Earlier today we talked about
- 11 | self-contained classrooms a bit, and I just had
- 12 | a quick follow up on that.
- 13 A. Okay.
- 14 Q. Are there any services and supports
- 15 | that cannot be offered in a self-contained
- 16 | classroom but could be offered in a separate
- 17 | school?
- 18 A. Supports that cannot be offered in
- 19 | self-contained but could be offered in a
- 20 | separate school.
- 21 Well, I think that -- again I'm just
- 22 | going to use my examples. You know, I was in a
- 23 | Center program in Fairfax County that I think I
- 24 | said in my -- was attached to an elementary
- 25 | school. And we had many special spaces.



1	One of them was our own gym. One was
2	our own music and art room.
3	We also had a room that I often worked
4	in as a crisis resource teacher. We called it
5	the get room, which stood for get everything
6	together. And so when kids were in crisis, I
7	would sometimes provide support to the
8	classrooms.
9	So those are some of the kinds of
10	things that you would see at separate schools in
11	terms of special facilities and configurations
12	that you would not necessarily have in a
13	self-contained classroom.
14	Q. And sorry. In that example you're
15	referring to having your own gym and other
16	facilities like that?
17	A. Yeah. Dedicated spaces for various
18	things. That one classroom in a general ed
19	school, you may or may not have access to those
20	things. So I think there are some things about
21	separate schools that enable some things above
22	and beyond a self-contained classroom.
23	Q. Is there anything else?
24	A. You said services and supports.
25	I think at different levels of



1	intensity, I think, that there may be
2	differences between self-contained.
3	You know, let me give the example of a
4	student who may need frequent crisis support.
5	You know, they may engage in, you know, loud or
6	potentially really aggressive behavior. And
7	that may be both not really dignifying for the
8	students themselves but also potentially
9	disruptive in a school.
10	So I don't know if I'm giving a good
11	example. You're making me pull them out of my
12	head. But that may be different in a special
13	school versus a self-contained classroom.
14	Q. But, I guess, I want to have an
15	understanding.
16	Is there anything that a separate
17	school can provide that a self-contained
18	classroom could not offer? And I hear your
19	point on facilities, but I'm just
20	A. Yeah.
21	Q. Is there anything else that
22	A. And I think that you're talking about
23	services when you say "provide."
24	Q. That's right.
25	A. And I think that, again, when we



1	talked about what would be hallmarks of
2	effective programming for behavior-related
3	disabilities, you may be better able to apply
4	them at a level of structure across all settings
5	and also a level of intensity across all
5	settings in a separate school.

And, you know, we talked about this as well. In that continuum when we think about a special school or a separate school, that having that option for some kids who need it can almost prevent them from even more restrictive settings.

So when I talked about that old 1950s example, when you take apart that continuum and you really only have general ed, and then, you know, let's say residential, you've lost the whole notion of continuum of inclusion really.

And being in a separate school that's not a residential facility can be thought of as being more inclusive than a hospital or residential facility.

You're probably familiar, but I just want to make sure I say that out loud. Yeah.

Q. Thank you.

Dr. Wiley, did -- you didn't review



a major part of my rebuttal.

1	any	materials	related	to	GNETS	funding,	correct?
---	-----	-----------	---------	----	-------	----------	----------

- A. Only some of the things that were in the reports, which I think were some summaries of those things. I think I saw some numbers in terms of annual budgets, but it wasn't obviously
- Q. Okay. And earlier today we talked a bit about separate placements, and I want to make sure I'm -- we talked a lot about separate placement. That didn't really narrow it down.
- 11 A. Right.

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- Q. About whether or not unnecessary
 placement and separate placements could be
 harmful to students. And I want to make sure
 I'm clear on this.
 - Is it your testimony today that in no circumstances can separation from peers in an education setting be harmful to result in adverse consequences for students?
 - A. I think there is a possibility -- and let me give an example.
 - I don't think I cited the research,
 but there's some research that hasn't been
 updated, and it was about let's give the example
 of self-concept of kids with disabilities in



1	kids who were taught provided those services
2	mostly in general education.
3	I think mostly in the research I'm
4	talking about it would be self-contained
5	classrooms, for example.
6	And there were some kids who felt
7	stigmatized by having to leave the classroom to
8	go to their resource room or self-contained.
9	And then there were some kids who were
LO	quite the opposite. They felt stigmatized
L1	struggling to read in a general ed classroom.
L2	So the harm of teaching students in
L3	separate placements, that might be an example
L4	where for some kids it's possible that they
L5	might have a negative self-concept or experience
L6	stigma from being placed.
L7	So I will say that, yeah, I could
L8	imagine circumstances.
L9	But the other thing that I would say
20	is with any decision, whether it's inclusion or
21	self-contained classroom or separate placement,

But we also may need to look at it more holistically and say yeah, it's unfortunate

there probably may be some downsides and



potential negatives.

22

23

24

1	that the student my example may feel
2	stigmatized by being in a separate school, but
3	considering all the other problems that we have
4	to address, it's almost like thinking about it
5	is going to sound like a side effect. Right.
6	So you take a medication, you know
7	there's side effects, but overall that also
8	applies to inclusion.
9	Sometimes we say hey, there are some
10	downsides to being in general education, but
11	maybe the net positive determined by the IEP
12	team we say that's okay.
13	And I think you were asking some of
14	that a little bit earlier. Like do we have to
15	have do we have to focus on the best outcome
16	or can we balance between. Yeah, there's a
17	little give and take to a particular setting.
18	Again, I believe in the idea that
19	that's for the IEP team to determine. And I
20	think that they ought to be helped to think
21	about all of these things. Right. And to the
22	extent they have research that can inform their
23	iudament or professional expertise or all

But I hope that that helps.



24

25

different kinds of sources.

1	So I wouldn't say that there's no
2	possible downside to being placed in a separate
3	classroom or school.
4	Q. Thank you. That is helpful.
5	A. Yes.
6	MR. GILLESPIE: What number are we
7	at?
8	COURT REPORTER: 984.
9	MR. GILLESPIE: 984. Let's do it.
10	
11	(Deposition Exhibit 984, The Washington
12	Post article titled "No, special
13	education does not treat disability like
14	a disease and is not 'obsessed' with
15	forcing students to conform," was marked
16	for identification purposes.)
17	
18	Q. Dr. Wiley, do you recognize this one?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. What's that?
21	What's Exhibit 984?
22	A. I do. This was a response to
23	letter to the editor in The Washington Post.
24	Q. And you authored the portion that's
25	under your by-line, correct?



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 377

1	Α.	I	did	with	Dimitris	and	Jim,	yeah.
---	----	---	-----	------	----------	-----	------	-------

- Q. Okay. I'm just going to direct your
- 3 attention to one really small part, actually.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. I don't have a lot of questions about
- 6 this.
- 7 But on the second page, the very
- 8 | bottom.
- 9 A. Okay.
- 10 Q. Last sentence. You wrote "Pointing
- 11 | out instances of special education practiced
- 12 | badly is one thing; condemning the whole
- 13 | endeavor is quite another; " --
- 14 A. Okay.
- 15 Q. -- is that right?
- 16 A. I didn't find it. I'm sorry. Did you
- 17 say it was the last paragraph of the second
- 18 page?
- 19 Q. Yeah. It's the very last line of the
- 20 second page.
- 21 A. Oh. That's makes it easier.
- 22 Q. Yeah.
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. So "Pointing out instances of special
- 25 education practiced badly is one thing;



1	condemning	g the whole endeavor is quite another."	
2	Α.	Okay.	
3	Q.	You wrote that?	
4	A.	Yes.	
5	Q.	And	
6	A.	With my co-authors, yeah.	
7	Q.	Okay. What do you mean by "special	
8	education	practiced badly"?	
9	Α.	I think that it just means that	
10	students a	are provided or not provided services	
11	and suppor	cts that they need.	
12		And, you know, the point would be	
13	you can ar	oply it to any profession. Law. We	
14	won't do t	that one. Medicine. Where you can	
15	say, you }	know, there are instances where people	
16	practice t	these things madly.	
17		And so I would say that's, you know,	
18	any time t	that an individualized education	
19	program is	s not implemented well.	

- Q. Have you witnessed special education practiced badly?
- A. I think that I have in my entire -from being a practitioner to also being a
 researcher.
 - Q. And, you know, I'm not asking for



1	names or anything like that.
2	A. Right.
3	Q. But in what context would you say
4	you've been exposed to special education
5	practiced badly?
6	A. So the examples that immediately jump
7	to mind are when I was actually, it was when
8	I was transitioning from being an autism
9	resource teacher to a behavior specialist.
10	And part of why I became a behavior
11	specialist is I was working on a very
12	high-profile case of a young lady with autism.
13	And the mother was quite vocal, and had been for
14	years, that she didn't think her child was
15	receiving appropriate special ed services.
16	Now, in that case I'm not focusing on
17	that student, but there were times when I went
18	to work with that teacher and that school team
19	and meet with a parent where I would look at
20	this is just one very specific example kids
21	with more severe disabilities in a
22	self-contained classroom and they spent
23	inordinate amounts of times looking at
24	magazines.

And I thought to myself that's an



1	example of where that's not a great use of their
2	time. So very concretely that's just one
3	specific example.
4	If I sat here and thought for a while,
5	I could probably in and that role as a
6	behavior specialist and resource teacher, I was
7	in a little bit of a unique position.
8	But why I think I was pretty good at
9	that point was I didn't come in there judging
10	everybody. I always saw it as problems to be
11	solved.
12	Q. And, you know, this may be obvious,
13	but in that particular example, what would you
14	say was bad about that practice?
15	A. Well, in the times and again I have
16	to be careful because I was critical of methods
17	earlier. I was sort of their intermittently.
18	So I developed a perception that there was a lot
19	of time being spent. I was just saying you
20	know, I didn't put on my vitae my
21	preprofessional I think I mentioned one thing
22	earlier.
23	But my mom was a speech therapist at a
24	center for kids with severe disabilities, and

what I remember about my times there is that it



- 1 was just everything was happening all the time.
- 2 | It was an energetic place that had a lot of --
- 3 and when I saw that, I would say to myself that
- 4 | just looks like too much sitting around and
- 5 | doing nothing.
- Does that make sense? Did I answer
- 7 | your question?
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. Okay.
- 10 Q. I think you did.
- 11 Is special education practiced badly a
- 12 | concern in your field?
- 13 A. It -- yes. Special education
- 14 | practiced badly is a concern.
- 15 Q. Why?
- 16 A. It's a concern, because -- I mean, I'm
- 17 | thinking about there are some sort of systematic
- 18 observations.
- 19 So when I speak from, like, the
- 20 research part, I think there's examples where
- 21 | people have observed or done observational
- 22 | studies where it would be like this. Right.
- 23 Where you would say these kids are not getting
- 24 | the kind of individualized supports that they
- 25 | need.



1	If you gave me time, I would come up
2	with some examples.
3	But some of the ones that influenced
4	me early on were like Naomi Zigmond, University
5	of Pittsburgh. And she would go to blue ribbon
6	inclusion schools and she would observe kids
7	with learning disabilities included in general
8	ed classrooms and they weren't getting the
9	special support that they really needed.
10	So there are examples of that, where
11	we say, you know, there is a concern that
12	special education may not always be practiced as
13	well as it can be and we should make that a
14	goal.
15	More recently, in my scholarship,
16	where I've talked about multitiered system
17	support, which I am a proponent of, and, again,

I say it's a promising practice, I worry that it
takes our focus off of special education.

Making general ed better is good for a

number of reasons, but -- you know, so I'm talking about myself, but I think there are others who would say, you know, we need to get ourselves back on job number one, which is making sure that special ed is practiced more



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1	uniformly	in	more	places	effectively	and	well.
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- Q. And what effects would you say special education practiced badly can have on students?
- 4 A. Yeah. I mean, -- so I think, broadly
- 5 put, then kids fail to achieve their maximum
- 6 potential. So all the things that I talk about,
- 7 | you know, why participation and instruction and
- 8 | the benefits of learning are so important in
- 9 education is it gives you choices. It gives you
- 10 independence.

- 11 That's going to vary a little bit from
- 12 | individual to individual. I think it is
- 13 | important to consider what that means for
- 14 students, especially in special education, and
- 15 | their circumstances.
- But essentially you -- you fail to
- 17 | maximize their learning and the benefits of
- 18 | learning.
- 19 Q. So, Dr. Wiley, what I want to do next
- 20 is I want to quickly run through a list of
- 21 | factors, and the question's going to be the same
- 22 | for each.
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. In your opinion-- the question is, in
- 25 your opinion, is this an indicator of special



1	education practiced badly.
2	A. Okay.
3	Q. And my hope is to start briefly with
4	yes or no, and then we can break down a little
5	bit more afterwards.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. Okay. So is in your opinion is the
8	use of corporal punishment an indicator of
9	special education practiced badly?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Is in your opinion is seclusion of
12	students an indicator of special education
13	practiced badly?
14	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
15	Q. You can answer.
16	A. I'm going to I'm sorry. I can't
17	get that in a yes or a no, because I think that
18	the focus in the field is greatly reducing, if
19	not eliminating, the use of seclusion.
20	But I think that done appropriately
21	that it can be a part of effective special
22	education for some students.
23	Q. In your opinion is the use of physical
24	restraints as a punishment an indicator of



special education practiced badly?

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1	Α.	As	а	punishment,	ves.
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- Q. In your opinion is -- are poorly maintained facilities an indicator of special education practiced badly?
- 5 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
- A. I have a hard time speaking to that
 one because, again, I think any school should
 have basic cleanliness and safetiness. I don't
 know how that attaches to special education
 directly. That's why I'm pausing with that one.
- 11 Q. If I said if it is an indicator of education practiced badly.

It could be education.

- Could be an example of building
 maintenance practiced badly. I don't know.
 - Q. In your opinion are -- is overutilization of computer-based learning an indicator of special education practiced badly?

 MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
 - A. If -- yeah. I mean, if you're -- I mean, you're sort of -- baked it in there. I mean, if it's being overused, then I would assume it's not being used effectively.
- Q. Is the removal -- in your opinion is the removal of learning materials as a



1	punishment special education practiced badly?
2	A. As a punishment? I would have to look
3	at that one more closely. I need more context.
4	Q. In your opinion is a failure to
5	provide behavioral supports identified in a
6	student's IEP an example of special education
7	practiced badly?
8	A. You have to provide the supports that
9	are identified in the IEP.
LO	Q. Is that a yes, then?
L1	A. So, yes, if you're not implementing
L2	the IEP, then
L3	Q. Is the failure to individualize or
L4	update a student's IEP an example of special
L5	education practiced badly?
L6	MS. JOHNSON: Object to form.
L7	A. A failure to individualize or update.
L8	So individualize it should be based
L9	on the individual needs of the student.
20	Update. You want to clarify that for
21	me? Like a three-year evaluation? What do you
22	mean by "update"?
23	Q. Just periodically update in accordance
24	with the needs of the student.

Yeah. So if the needs of the student

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1	changes,	such	that	the	IEP	changes,	then	you
2	have to 1	update	e it.					

- Q. Is the failure to provide FBAs or BIPs for students with serious behavior-related disabilities an example of special education practiced badly?
- A. Not necessarily.
- Q. Okay. Is the failure to have FBAs
 conducted by qualified personnel an example of
 special education practiced badly?
- 11 A. People who know how to do functional
 12 behavior assessments should be the ones that are
 13 conducting FBAs and developing BIPs.
 - Q. Is the failure to base FBAs on appropriate data an example of special education practiced badly?
 - A. Yeah. I mean, the functional behavior assessment has to be based on reliable and valid data.
- Q. Is the failure to train teachers and other staff who work with students with behavior-related disabilities on effective strategies based on a student's BIP an example of special education practiced badly?

MS. JOHNSON:



Object to form.

1	A. So I think that implementing a BIP
2	badly would be an example of.
3	Q. And so a failure to implement a BIP
4	with fidelity would be an example of special
5	education practiced badly?
б	A. It would be, yep. An example of
7	implementing the BIP badly.
8	And I also put that because there's
9	an assumption in MTSS that kids who don't have
10	an IEP and who are not receiving special
11	education could get an FBA or a BIP.
12	Q. So you answered a slightly different
13	question. You said it's an example of
14	implementing the BIP badly.
15	A. Right.
16	Q. But would you also agree that's an
17	example of
18	A. Yeah,
19	Q special education
20	A part of their
21	Q practiced badly?
22	A. Yeah. I would say that.
23	Q. Thank you.
24	Would you say the failure to evaluate
25	the fidelity of BIP implementation is an example



1	of specia	al education practiced badly?	
2	A.	It's a good idea to evaluate	

implementation, you know, for a BIP to work and

- also to make sense of whether the student does
- 5 or does not make progress. It's important to
- 6 know whether or not the BIP was being
- 7 implemented.

3

- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. And I think that would be fidelity.
- 10 And it's -- so I don't mean to take
- 11 you off task, but, you know, when I was a
- 12 | behavior specialist and -- I worked with schools
- 13 to develop BIPs, and then I would consult with
- 14 | them on implementing it.
- 15 And then I would come back and we
- 16 | would look at progress monitoring data. The
- 17 | first question was always are we implementing
- 18 the behavior intervention plan.
- Because if they weren't or they were
- 20 doing it inconsistently, then it's hard to know
- 21 | well, was the lack of progress because it was
- 22 | the wrong BIP or was it because it wasn't
- 23 implemented consistently.
- So I think evaluating -- and there are
- 25 a lot of different ways to do that, by the way.



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

October 30, 2023 390

- I don't want to also make the assumption that
 you would have to use, like, tiered fidelity.
- 3 That's more like at a school level, tier three.
- But you want to have a way -- you want
- 5 | to have a way, it could even just be a
- 6 checklist, to be able to say are we implementing
- 7 the BIP.
- 8 Q. In your opinion is a lack of certified
- 9 behavioral or therapeutic staff or students with
- 10 | serious behavior-related disabilities an example
- 11 of special education practiced badly?
- 12 A. So break out for me the staff you're
- 13 | talking about.
- 14 O. Behavioral or therapeutic staff.
- 15 A. Are you talking about, like,
- 16 | board-certified behavior analysts?
- 17 Q. That would be an example, yes.
- 18 A. Registered behavior technicians,
- 19 | school psychologists, --
- Q. Exactly.
- 21 A. -- counselors, special ed teachers.
- 22 Q. It could be inclusive of any of those.
- 23 A. Oh, okay. You have to have people who
- 24 have expertise. I think that that's not really
- 25 | well-defined in the field.



1	And certainly one of the challenges
2	for implementation is ensuring there's
3	sufficient behavioral expertise to maximize
4	implementation. Yeah.
5	Q. And, similarly, would you agree that a
6	lack of certified instructional staff would be
7	an example of special education practiced badly?
8	A. Yeah. You want to have people who are
9	sufficiently trained to provide special
LO	education. I would say that's a challenge not
L1	only we're dealing with in general, but for kids
L2	with behavior-related disabilities. It's a
L3	particularly pronounced problem everywhere.
L4	Q. Would you say a lack of differentiated
L5	instruction based on ability and targeted needs
L6	is an example of a special education practiced
L7	badly?
L8	A. Differentiated instruction is not a
L9	research-based practice.
20	Q. Okay.
21	A. It has many meanings to many different
22	people. I think it's better to talk about
23	tiered instruction of increasing intensity. And
24	so we want to make sure that students are

receiving instruction at a sufficient intensity



1 for their academic needs.

- Q. I'm getting to the end here. I
- 3 promise.
- 4 A. That's fine.
- 5 You said differentiated instruction.
- 6 Did you say one other thing? I just want to
- 7 | make sure I ...
- 8 Q. Based on ability and targeted needs.
- 9 A. Oh, ability and targeted needs, yeah.
- 10 | Targeted needs, yeah.
- 11 Q. Would you say that a categorical lack
- 12 of access to curricula for art, music, PE, or
- other electives is an example of special
- 14 | education practiced badly?
- 15 A. So students don't have access to PE or
- 16 to art or to music. I'm not quite sure exactly
- 17 | what that means.
- And it's funny because it's in an area
- 19 of special ed that I wish we had more research
- 20 on. I know it doesn't all have to relate to
- 21 research, but, you know, how do we support kids
- 22 | with disabilities in music and art and things
- 23 | like that.
- I mean, I think that kids should have
- 25 art and PE and music in the elementary grades.



1	I think when you get older, then like I'm
2	thinking about high schoolers. It really
3	depends what they do. Right. Band or graphic
4	arts or anyway.
5	Q. And you said that you think that kids
6	should have access to art and PE and music in
7	the elementary grades. Is that true regardless
8	of whether or not the student has disabilities?
9	A. Yeah. I mean, you're relating it to
10	special education in an interesting way. So if
11	you're saying should students have with
12	disabilities have access to art and music and
13	PE but I also, because I'm not an expert in
14	those areas, I imagine that those could take a
15	number of different forms.
16	Q. Sure.
17	A. And may even need to be specialized in
18	a way for kids with more intensive needs.
19	But go ahead. Sorry.
20	Q. Thank you.
21	Dr. Wiley, would exclusion from
22	extracurricular activities categorical
23	exclusion from extracurricular activities be an
24	example of special education practiced badly?
25	N Veah I don't think you can exclude



1	kids from extracurricular activities because
2	they have a disability.
3	Now, you may have other individualized
4	reasons for looking at that, but I'm pretty sure
5	that that's explicitly addressed in IDEA;
6	extracurricular activities.
7	Q. Would reduced instruction time to
8	accommodate long bus rides to and from school be
9	an example of special education practiced badly?
10	A. Reducing instruction time so that
11	students have less instruction because of a I
12	think that would need a close look.
13	Again I'm not sure. I probably have
14	to look at a specific context. But I don't
15	think that that would be you know, so when
16	I'm talking about practice of special education,
17	I want to make sure that kids have sufficient
18	instruction. Right. In that sense if that's
19	somehow being unnecessarily constrained, then
20	that would not be good.
21	Q. It would be concerning?
22	A. It would be concerning, yeah. Require
23	a closer look to understand the context.
24	Q. And, to round us off, would a failure

to coordinate with external providers of

students with behavior-related disabilities be
an example of special education practiced badly?
A. So I think that this goes to related
services. And if students need related services
in order to benefit from special education, then
that's what's required in special education
practice.

community-based behavioral health services for

In terms of wraparound services, again, I think that that's been a model that's been in the field for a long time. It's existed in children's mental health. I think right now we're just getting to the point of figuring out how to do wraparound services really effectively.

So I'm hemming and hawing on that one just because I think that absolutely if there's a related service that's identified in the IEP that's definitely part of special education.

I think the PBIS wraparound thing is new and evolving, and I hope it continues to grow and becomes clearer how we can implement those.

- Q. Thank you.
- A. Yeah.



1	Q.	Ι	want	to	touch	base	really	quick	on
2	the discus	ssi	lon ai	cour	nd secl	lusion	ı.		

A. Okay.

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- Q. Dr. Wiley, how would you define
 appropriate use of seclusion of students with
 disabilities?
- A. Well, I know that in Ohio, for

 example, there are laws and regulations

 regarding the use of seclusion, and I think

 a lot of those present important guardrails for

 the safe use of restraint, the safe use of

 seclusion.
 - Q. Do you know whether the state of Georgia has any laws around the use of seclusion?
 - A. I would assume that it has some regulations around the use of -- and I think in most states, but I don't have this as part of my report, they tend to be more regulated than outright banned.

I know that in my experience we had a seclusion room and we took data on restraints and seclusion, and a consistent goal of our crisis intervention was to reduce both. Reduce the use of restraint, reduce the use of



seclusion and the time in either. Right. And we did that in my time in that role. It was an explicit goal.

And -- but, however, there were times when -- and I think everybody acknowledges this. It's not restrained as punishment, but safe restraint in order to keep the child safe or the student safe and other people safe that could be used. And seclusion could also be used in that way as well, as a safe way to protect the student.

So the -- some of the things when you say what would be appropriate use, the door should not lock on its own. You should be able to always view the student. So the seclusion rooms I've seen, you have a way of seeing what's going on with the student. You should never leave the student. You know, like leave the room, the seclusion room.

So if you're talking about those kinds of things, there are guardrails around the safe use of seclusion.

In the field I think there's agreement that we want to reduce that as much as possible, but it's not clear that we could say hey, it's



1	possible to educate every student with
2	behavior-related disabilities without ever using
3	restraint or every using seclusion. That's just
4	not the reality of some of these kids that we
5	work with. But we want to do it safely and
6	ethically and according to professional
7	guidelines.
8	Q. And, in your opinion, would it be
9	appropriate to seclude students for
10	disability-related behaviors?
11	A. So disability-related behaviors.
12	There is a legal mechanism for that, right,
13	manifestation, determination where we say was
14	the behavior a manifestation of that student's
15	disability.
16	I think that's an interesting one to
17	bring up, because when you talk about kids with
18	emotional, behavioral disorders, sort of parsing
19	out.
20	So let me take a if it's seclusion
21	for a disability-related behavior that is not
22	harmful to the student or to others, then that
23	would be inappropriate.
24	Does that make sense?

How would you determine whether or not



Q.

25

seclusion	of	а	student	with	behavior-related
disabiliti	ies	is	appropi	riate	?

A. Is the student making progress. I mean, I think all the other indicators that we use to say is the behavior decreasing. Is the student able to participate in instruction more.

I know that in my experience that was done as well. But I'll give you the one example of our 25 students in the special school. There was one student who actually had a tumor in his brain that later was -- after I left was surgically removed. Some of his behaviors were aggressive and at times violent, and they really were in some ways beyond his control.

So my point is this, that we needed to use seclusion probably more than any other kid with, you know, in that program. More than we would have expected to or wanted to.

So there's that asterisk of saying we would want to see that overall that student is making progress behaviorally, reducing those problem behaviors and those kinds of things. So data would be the thing that would tell us.

Understanding that there may be some kids who it is not a straight arrow. Right.



1	It's like we're using seclusion as part of
2	that's the other part, too. It has to be part
3	of a comprehensive program. If you're using
4	just restraint and seclusion without any kind of
5	positive reinforcement or other kinds of
6	positive programming, that's not acceptable and
7	that would be bad practice.
8	Q. And to make sure I'm understanding.
9	To paraphrase you again, you're saying that
10	seclusion without showing improvement as part of
11	the programming for the child would be
12	inappropriate?
13	A. You would need to revisit and say
14	and so my focus in the time that I was at my
15	school and I was in crisis resource, again, we
16	kept that data and it was something that we
17	reviewed.
18	And what was neat about my experience
19	at that school was we did make changes that were
20	able to reduce seclusion and restraint
21	dramatically. So it should be a focus of
22	programming, both individual, but also in
23	overall in the school.

So, yeah, if you were using seclusion,

you should also be thinking about what are the



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1	other things we need to address upstream from
2	this behavior in order to make it less likely
3	that they become so aggressive or, you know,
4	violent, to the point where they could be a harm
5	to themselves or to others.
6	Is that making sense?
7	Q. That does. Thank you.
8	MR. GILLESPIE: Crystal, do you
9	have anything?
LO	I'll pass the witness.
L1	MS. JOHNSON: I do not have any
L2	questions for you. I think we can go
L3	MR. GILLESPIE: I can think up some
L4	others if you want.
L5	We can go off the record.
L6	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record,
L7	5:25.
L8	
L9	(A discussion was held off the record.)
20	
21	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on
22	the record, 5:26.
23	MR. GILLESPIE: Just to note that
24	we'll want to order a copy of the
25	transcript.



1	MS. JOHNSON: And Dr. Wiley will
2	read and sign.
3	COURT REPORTER: Do you want a
4	copy?
5	MS. JOHNSON: Please. Yes. E-tran
6	is fine.
7	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record,
8	5:26.
9	
LO	(Deposition concluded at 5:26 p.m.)
L1	
L2	SIGNATURE:
L3	The Deponent will read and sign the
L4	transcript of said deposition.
L5	
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1	REPORTER CERTIFICATE
2	
3	The State of Ohio,)
4) SS:
5	County of Cuyahoga.)
6	
7	I, Sarah R. Drown, a Registered Diplomate Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter,
8	and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby
9	certify that the within named witness, ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D., was by me first duly sworn to
10	testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the cause aforesaid; that the
11	testimony then given by the above-referenced witness was by me reduced to stenotypy in the
12	presence of said witness; afterwards transcribed, and that the foregoing is a true
13	and correct transcription of the testimony so given by the above-referenced witness.
14	I do further certify that this
15	deposition was taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified and was
16	completed without adjournment. I do further certify that I am not a relative, counsel or
17	attorney for either party, or otherwise interested in the event of this action.
18	HEREBY, I attest to and certify the
19	aforementioned on this 13th day of November, 2023.
20	
21	
22	
23	SarakDram
24	Sarah R. Drown, RDR, CRR Notary Public, State of Ohio
25	Commission expiration: 04-22-27



1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	
3	Our Assignment No. J10416168
4	Case Caption: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. STATE OF
5	GEORGIA
6	
7	DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY
8	
9	I declare under penalty of perjury that I have
LO	read the entire transcript of my deposition taken
L1	in the above-captioned matter or the same has been
L2	read to me, and the same is true and accurate, save
L3	and except for changes and/or corrections, if any,
L4	as indicated by me on the DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
L5	hereof, with the understanding that I offer these
L6	changes as if still under oath.
L7	
L8	Signed on the, 2023.
L9	
20	
21	ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.
22	
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1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
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25	ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.



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25	ANDREW WILEY, Ph.D.



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA		Index: \$2004
		188:2	20,000	32:14
Exhibits	\$		95 i 25	124:9
		14		211:25
	4000	244:10,12	2014	228:17
10416168 An	\$200	15	105:17	237:5
drew.Wiley,	95:15	38:1	2016	288:13
Ph.D		329:7	158:22	289:11
EXHIBIT979	1	16	2010	
3:8			2019	30
100:1,3,		253:3	254:22	5;2
10	1	270:12,	2023	205:14
10416168 An	124:9	21,22	5:2 211:9	303:15
drew.Wiley,	127:7,8	180	21	32
Ph.D	211:8	136:18		333:1,3
EXHIBIT980	257:10	10	272:22	
3:11	313:14	19	275:17	33
123:6	10	262 i 8	279:9	333:5
	285:6	1950s	285:17	334:3
10416168 An	329:7	245:22	23	34
drew.Wiley,		372:13	123:15	335:12
Ph.D	100	1005	0.4	
EXHIBIT981	25:1	1997	24	35
3:13	140:21	6616	50:5,6	337:3
147:10	217:20	1:31	147:22	37
149:15	10:13	210:25	175:23	341:10
10416168 An	85:8		25	
drew.Wiley,			110:16	38
Ph.D	10:27	2	111:8	345:9
EXHIBIT982	85:18		150:17	39
3:16	11:22	2	306:23	346:10
150:1,7	141:9	124:9	399:9	2 00
130:1,7		127:7		3:00
10416168 An	11:35	152:25	28	285:14
drew.Wiley,	141:14	157:11	308:3,4	3:44
Ph.D	12	211:24	311:24,25	329:20
EXHIBIT983	11:24	253:6	312:1,2	
3:18	12:7	260:6	313:23	
211:4,14	17:11,23	270:12	29	4
10416168 An	24:5 28:2	275:5	313:24	
drew.Wiley,	40:5	346:22	330:3	4
Ph.D				241:1,4
EXHIBIT984	12.3	2,000	2:45	242:4
	273:4	119:23	285:9	
3:25	12:44	20		40
376:11,21	210:20	246:3	3	255:23
		266:6		256:20
	13	-	_	257:7,11
	21:8		3	258:12



NDREW WILE` NITED STATE:	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	In	October 30, 202 dex: 41accesse
277:17	6,000	5:5	392:8,9	319:1
303:15	119:23		absence	320:23
1	63		90:15	321:12,20
349:9	363:1,2	9	90.13	332:11
349.9	303.1,2		absolutely	337:6,15,
:00	64	9.9	26:17	17 338:7,
329:25	363:18	256:23	34:17	18 339:7
:40		90	39:22	340:4,12,
368:9	7	34:24	40:3	18 341:3
			101:25	347:4
:52		90ສ	185:1	348:1,15
368:14	7	34:24	189:4	360:6
	17:11	36:4 40:6	192:1	392:1
5	70	979	209:2	academicall
<u> </u>	294:14,20	100:1,3,	281:5	
		10	313:4	y 127.12
,000	71		395:17	137:12
119:23	312:15	980	abstract	259:18
0	79	123:4,6	78:24	academics
110:12	255:23	981	70.24	318:1,10
		147:8,10	academic	321:10
04		149:15	10:22	348:14
239:4	8		29:15	
1		982	30:3	acceleratin
353:17,20	8/23/2023	149:24	39:10	g 241.2
	123:6	150:1,7	40:14,19	341:2
2		983	41:23	accept
353:21	8/24/2023	211:4,14	54:9	21:9
3	147:10		59:11,13	acceptable
353:14	8/25/2023	984	60:4,17	204:25
0	150:1	376:8,9,	61:9 65:1	400:6
9	0.0	11,21	88:8	400.0
357:2	80	99	213:16	acceptably
364:5	53:10,13	261:20	251:7	338:11
:25	247:18		259:6	access
401:17	255:22		279:13	63:15
:26	270:17	A	281:2	94:19
401:22	271:1,10,		287:24	109:16
	16,17	abide	299:8	194:15
402:8,10	272:8,13,	6:24	301:20	210:9
	17 273:4,	-1-2724	307:10,11	282:13
6	10,18	ability	308:17,25	309:2
	347:7	136:9	309:15	370:19
	80s	193:18	310:14	
17.11	268:5	289:1	315:8	392:12,15
17:11		294:21	317:6	393:6,12
288:13	8:59	391:15	318:3	accessed
289:12				



166:2				
	achievement	97:8	307:8	adulthood
accessible	59:13	238:2	320:8	324:20
31:10	337:15,17	239:4,15,	352:1,4	adults
31.10	338:7	16,19	375:4	289:3
accidental	339:8	240:3,5	401:1	209.3
127:5	340:4	343:7		advantage
accommodate	341:3	30346	addressed	190:22
394:8		ADAMS	322:15	advantages
394.0	acknowledge	253:9,15	336:17	297:1
accomplish	90:3	276:3	358:17	29 / · 1
26:13	280:10	329:15	364:14,20	adverse
accordance	345:21	adaptive	365:1	373:19
	acknowledge	310:14	394:5	
386:23	s		addresses	advice
account	397:5	add	286:17	37:3
292:5		197:16	320:19,	advised
293:17	acknowledgi	215:19	20,21	33:14
339:20	ng	328:12		
	87:15	362:19	addressing	advising
accuracy	345:15	added	76:15	25:20
162:15	acronyms	297:8	267:13	advocate
accurate	46:1	303:10	349:18,23	85:23
6:7 8:11	40.1	303.10	350:6,16	280:8
28:21	Act	adding	adaguagu	283:8,24
38:12	48:17,21	271:25	adequacy 33:11	
101:2	238:25	addition		advocates
117:13	active	10:22	36:6 38:2	99:17
162:13	253:20	29:8 63:8	adequate	268:4
182:14	253.20		33:16	269:2
214:15	activities	82:7	75:23	279:13,20
222:1	190:3,10	additional	355:19	280:18
	198:22	45:10		284:10
227:2	200:20	99:5	ADHD	affordable
255:13	210:11	126:8	106:20	20:20
293:22,23	318:18	145:1	adjust	∠∪•∠∪
297:16	393:22,23	249:7	316:5,21	age
303:4	394:1,6	351:17	317:12	5:8 16:8
accurately				Agency
119:13	actual	address	administer	50:8
179:12	110:6	19:20	315:10	20.0
	221:22	20:13	administrat	agenda
209:9	288:11	169:1	ion	122:6
		200:10	63:17	aggressive
297:2	303:25			
297:2 achieve	334:9,16,	285:23		
297:2 achieve 224:24			admit	371:6
297:2 achieve 224:24 330:15	334:9,16, 19,24	285:23		371:6 399:13
297:2 achieve 224:24	334:9,16, 19,24 ADA	285:23 286:2,9	admit 108:17	371:6
297:2 achieve 224:24 330:15	334:9,16, 19,24	285:23 286:2,9 287:15	admit	371:6 399:13



	ITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: agreementappli		
5:22	397:23	56:23	analysts	280:24	
48:23	-13	58:12	390:16		
56:6	ahead	84:15		apologies	
57:12	9:3 36:10	97:24	and/or	360:13	
63:7 64:1	38:7 68:6	183:17	118:25	apologize	
65:18	70:20	202:5	151:17	26:23	
69:13	85:16,19	245:18	259:6	46:16	
76:3	86:11		Andrew	63:5	
	107:25	263:11,16	5:1,8,14,	120:24	
77:10,19	109:14	273:14			
79:4 81:3	110:3,15	356:16	20 100:4	132:7	
83:14	115:13	357:9,18	211:8	137:7,17	
88:15	194:24	America	anecdotal	157:19	
188:16	196:22	6:3	128:10	181:7	
191:8,18	197:5	0.3	154:24	259:21	
194:14	200:23	Americans		311:22	
199:2		48:17	anecdote	356:25	
202:6	229:23	238:25	331:4	361:13	
207:1,8	271:4		annual		
216:22	353:11	amount		apparent	
219:16	365:13	53:19	254:12	291:25	
224:7	393:19	146:7	368:25	appears	
225:9	aide	250:21	373:5	294:2	
	204:15,22	355:12	annually	305:6	
227:6	204:13,22	amounts	130:15		
232:7,23		379:23		applicabili	
234:11,15	206:13	3/9.23	answering	ty	
235:7	aides	Amy	65:12	350:11	
242:12	206:15	211:6	119:13	ann1: aatian	
243:21			242:23	application	
246:10,12	Alameda	analogy	284:21	239:14	
249:6	278:21	298:12		313:16	
250:9	Alignment	352:10	answers	314:2	
278:9	283:16	analyses	7:15 8:11	applied	
295:10	203.10	117:16,	126:3	40:21	
296:15	allocated	17,18	160:15	41:23	
306:6	249:7	118:2,6	193:20	82:22	
308:16	2110222222	184:1,17	anticipate		
312:18	allowances	•	99:14	89:21	
	58:5	304:4	シ グ・⊥仕	132:5	
326:7	allowed	346:9	anticipated	134:6	
330:17	245:19	analysis	52:1	213:20	
332:15	302:24	36:6 38:2		247:15	
354:6,23	316:9	83:16	anticipatin	299:7,8,	
360:25		89:22	g	20 335:4	
388:16	alternative	172:15	7:8 26:21	applies	
391:5	53:24		antidotes		
371.3	F4.2 7	239:18		52:11	
	54:3,7,	001.4.0	440:22		
greement 18:23	54:3,7, 11,12,22	291:4,8 300:14	330:22	57:24 126:22	



NDREW WILEY, PH.D. NITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA		October 30, 202 Index: applyattende		
63:9 64:1	149:14	82:3	216:14	
			256:12	
			262:1,6	
		333.9	385:23	
		assessment	396:16	
	393.14	34:7,10	390.10	
	argue	38:21	assuming	
	107:24	49:17	109:7	
	259:15	66:7 67:5	219:22	
	268:3	79:14	255:12	
		103:4	296:14	
			319:16	
245:4	243:25		326:14	
247:5	argument		332:23	
248:20			332 - 23	
250:7,25			assumption	
258:19			185:20	
270:4			256:2,21,	
273:20,21	294.3		24 261:24	
	arguments		277:25	
	109:2		388:9	
	284:23		390:1	
	285:1			
			Assurance	
		356:7,10	19:9	
304.20	347:9	387:18	asterisk	
appropriate	arrow	assessment/	292:25	
ness	399:25		338:9	
56:21			399:19	
64:5		140.10	0,7, 2,7	
179:19		assessments	ate	
196:3		35:24	195:19	
334:15,23		214:23	attached	
335:1	393:6,12	293:19	369:24	
353:2	article	305:17	307.21	
		387:12	attaches	
	370 12		385:9	
_	arts		attempt	
	393:4	98:4	259:11	
159:17	ASD	assistance	237•11	
area		355:8	attend	
	300.10		18:2	
	aspect		105:14	
	94:8	98:3,6	224:4,10	
		_		
168:15,19 289:9,23	177:14,22	associate	attended	
	177:14,22 aspects	associate 23:9		
289:9,23			attended 121:19,24 146:10	
	63:9 64:1 74:9 75:16 77:11 97:23 170:1 187:17 223:17 224:21 227:13 244:1,21 245:4 247:5 248:20 250:7,25 258:19 270:4 273:20,21 275:8 282:13 346:15 347:17,19 362:8 384:20 appropriate ness 56:21 64:5 179:19 196:3 334:15,23	63:9 64:1 149:14 74:9 181:15 75:16 201:9 77:11 237:11 97:23 393:14 170:1 argue 187:17 107:24 223:17 259:15 224:21 268:3 244:1,21 argues 245:4 243:25 247:5 argument 248:20 266:18 250:7,25 274:8 258:19 278:12 270:4 294:3 273:20,21 275:8 arguments 282:13 109:2 346:15 284:23 347:17,19 285:1 362:8 arrest 384:20 347:9 appropriate ness 399:25 56:21 art 179:19 370:2 196:3 34:15,23 335:1 353:2 article approximate 1y arts 9:19 393:4 159:17 ASD area 308:10 aspect	63:9 64:1 149:14 82:3 74:9 181:15 216:25 75:16 201:9 355:9 77:11 237:11 393:14 34:7,10 170:1 argue 38:21 187:17 259:15 66:7 67:5 224:21 268:3 79:14 227:13 argues 103:4 244:1,21 argues 104:7 245:4 243:25 104:7 245:4 243:25 104:7 248:20 266:18 155:2 250:7,25 274:8 156:6 258:19 278:12 215:21 270:4 294:3 218:7 275:8 arguments 223:4 275:8 arguments 223:4 275:8 arguments 246:13 346:15 284:23 304:2,10, 347:17,19 285:1 346:7 346:7 346:7 347:17,19 285:1 346:7 346:7 346:7 347:17,19 387:18 appropriate arrow assessment/ behavior 196:3 399:25 140:18 179:19 370:2 387:18 appropriate art 140:18 179:19 370:2 385:24 334:15,23 393:6,12 293:19 353:2 article 305:17 376:12 387:12 approximate 1y arts assist 9:19 393:4 98:4 159:17 ASD assistants assessments 355:8 assistante 11:20 aspect assistants	



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	I	ndex: attentionb
attention	166:11,	326:21	356:12	292:9
90:16	16,19,21,	380:14	barriers	299:17
240:23	24 167:3,	400:7		301:21
296:1	8,14,19		153:15	316:21
334:9	168:3	badly	248:19	334:1
346:6	206:9	377:12,25	356:14	346:21
377:3	241:15	378:8,21	base	386:18
	252:12,24	379:5	387:14	387:18,23
attorney	255:15	381:11,14	396:1	391:15
238:20	294:7,10,	383:3		392:8
ttorneys	13 295:25	384:1,9,	based	
8:12 9:18	13 293.23	13,25	39:9,12,	baseline
92:21		385:4,12,	14,15	64:18
<i>J</i>	В	15,18	42:12,14	68:10,17
ttributes		386:1,7,	53:19	70:17
60:12	back	15 387:6,	64:15	75:22
audience		10,16,24	88:4	80:5,12,
30:22	18:21	388:2,5,	89:21,23	14
30.22	40:5,6	7,14,21	106:15	
August	76:25	389:1	114:20	Baseline's
123:15	109:11	390:11	116:1	64:23
147:22	113:14	391:7,17	118:17	basic
150:17	141:13	392:14	122:12	58:22
	152:4	393:24	145:11,	67:18
authored	156:10	394:9	15,16	68:3
123:18	168:5	395:3	146:20	70:24
376:24	234:12	373.3	152:15	208:8
authors	258:17	baked	162:1	385:8
325:12	260:6	338:15	174:6	
	270:11	385:21	178:20	basically
autism	275:17	balance	180:20	99:11
35:3,5,9,	285:13	375:16		114:6
15 106:19	302:14	2/3.10	187:9	240:13,16
257:20,22	323:9	ballpark	200:10	283:17
308:10	364:6	303:15	214:7	300:24
379:8,12	382:24	Pand	219:4	hagi g
automatical	389:15	Band	224:25	basis
Ly	401:21	393:3	228:23,25	
193:5		bands	241:11,25	
170.0	background	16:8	251:23	195:22
availabilit	114:10	hans - 3	252:19	245:18
7	148:12	banned	258:2	250:3
199:2,25	bad	396:20	262:21	282:5
ware	26:3	barely	264:4	353:10
aware	130:19	332:24	265:18	365:23
6:1,12			283:10,11	bat
142:17,	158:8,13	barrier	288:12	213:1
20,22	234:6	353:22	289:6	213.1
165:17,20	265:16	354:7		



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	Index: BCBAbehavio		
BCBA	14,19	272:14	163:6	351:1,25	
148:11	29:13,14	282:9	165:10,19	353:7	
ha all	31:20	304:2,9,	167:6,16	357:12,23	
be-all 279:4	33:23,24	14 305:17	180:25	358:9	
2/9.4	34:3,7,	310:14,20	182:4	363:12	
bear	10,12,15	314:9	184:23	364:11	
207:23	35:1,17,	317:25	185:8	366:7	
363:6	18,24		192:13	368:19	
bearing	38:21	320:22	214:5,9,		
33:7	49:2,17,		13 215:2,		
		323:5,15	7,18	390:10	
367:11	24 61:8		216:19		
began	65:1	338:4	217:9	395:2	
238:17	66:7,8,		218:4	398:2	
251:5		356:7,10			
h!	20,21	361:20	221:9,18		
begin 16:21	67:5,8	371:6	222:9,19	behavioral	
	79:14	379:9,10	224:1,8	49:8	
169:21	80:2	•	225:5,15,	56:10	
beginning	82:14,23			59:10	
24:9	87:19,21		230:10	60:16	
72:13	88:2,3		236:1	62:4,13	
150:24		398:14,21	242:9	163:22	
195:1	90:4			184:2	
211:22		399:5	243:12	194:9	
228:16	103:3	401:2	247:23	209:25	
251:11	104:7	behavior-	249:13	213:16	
265:8	106:18	related	262:16	214:23	
334:6	140:6,17,	36:21	269:10	218:25	
337:8	18 142:6	37:20	279:16	237:18	
348:5	148:9,10	39:18	281:7	257:24	
350:9	154:15	40:16	282:8,18	259:17	
	155:2,3	41:10	285:24	270:16	
begins	156:6	42:10	292:1	279:14	
127:8	164:15,16	48:23	304:6	287:25	
130:24	203:2	49:4	306:5	288:10,20	
135:18	205:5,16	64:21	310:17	289:21,25	
148:9	206:18	65:17	312:7,20,	317:6	
228:14	214:23	66:1	24	319:1	
246:25	215:21	68:21	335:17,21	321:20	
345:9	216:8	69:15	338:13	332:12	
359:22	218:7	71:1 73:9	341:4	386:5	
behalf	219:20	77:24	343:9	390:9,14	
	223:3	77:2 4 79:7	346:17,24	391:3	
86:2	226:15,	81:7,18	347:13,24	395:1	
behavior	17,22		348:25		
12:2	259:1,6	118:25	349:16,21	398:18	
28:4,7,	265:13	155:23	350:14		



y 23,24 389:13 301:25 201:20,3 399:21 198:18,23 bit 308:1 34:13 395:6 11:18 316:12 316:12 34:13 395:6 11:18 320:13 bottom 62:17 benefited 14:16 353:12 157:10 288:22 262:16 15:12 362:19 246:23 361:20 198:16 35:12 363:5 266:7 398:10,11 383:8,17 39:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 383:8,17 39:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 362:16 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 57:17 383:11 353:20 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 384:5 363:16 377:8 belabor biased 62:24 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended big 79:23 blended 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 26:24 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 26:24 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 believes 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 20:10:14 140:4 board 10:19 bend BIP 144:24 board 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 39:17 brain 19:25 27:7 18:4 383:13 33:23 331:25 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 brand 34:7 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 39:13 19:25 24:13 33:25 39:11 brand 39:13 13:23 39:14 13:15 22:25 23:20 14:15 57:2 390:16 13:9:13 13:13 49:18 154:1 certified 126:20 brand 19:25 27:7 18:4 38:15 22:13 39:16 13:9:13 24:7 33:13 33:12 33:13 35:7 39:16 blurs 156:7 39:11 13:11 49:18 154:1 certified 126:20 brand 19:25 27:7 18:4 32:25 305:1 13:9:13 24:7 38:13 33:25 305:1 33:13 33:25 38:13 33:25 38:11 33:25 305:1 33:13 33:23 33:12 33:13 33:13 49:18 154:1 certified 126:20 39:11 124:25 39:11 124		100 10	200 2 12	298:19 books	
399:21 198:18,23 bit 315:16 37:7 34:13 395:6 7:12 315:16 37:7 34:13 62:17 benefited 14:16 320:13 bottom 288:22 262:16 15:12 362:19 246:23 361:20 198:18,33 39:17 368:17 307:4 399:10,11 383:8,17 39:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 bisholding 296:24 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 57:17 380:7 346:12 belabor biased 62:24 380:7 346:12 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 575:21 384:5 363:16 43:11 87:9 81:22 blended 18:24 Bowling 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs beliong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 265:19 belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 10:14 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 10:14 69:1 139:13 53:2 32:1 32:1 32:1 32:1 32:1 32:1 32:1 3					
behaviors 311:6 7:12 315:16 37:7 34:13 395:6 11:18 316:12 bottom 288:22 262:16 15:12 353:12 157:10 288:22 262:16 15:12 353:12 157:10 288:8,22 benefits 26:21 363:5 266:7 398:10,11 383:8,17 35:12 365:10 285:20 398:10,12 383:8,17 35:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 399:16 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 399:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 399:12,22 399:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 399:12 399:17 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 301:5 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 55:10 285:20 25 399:12,22 300:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 41:25 301:5 57:17 380:1 383:11			389:13		201:20,21
Section Sect	399:21	•	bit		Boston
11:18 320:13 bottom	behaviors		7:12		37:7
288:22	34:13	395:6	11:18		bottom
288:22 262:16 15:12 362:19 246:23 289:8,22 benefits 22:12 363:5 266:7 398:10,11 383:8,17 35:12 368:17 307:4 399:12,22 bias 54:14 369:11 312:3 beholding 296:24 55:20,25 375:14 333:1 250:16 301:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 belabor biased 62:24 383:11 353:20 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended 377:8 belief 20:15 80:4 18:24 Bowling 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 99:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 96:24 biggest 130:21 board 201:20 belonged 101:14 BIP 140:4 163:19 37:22 bened BIP 144:24 board 124:7 certified 126:20 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 390:16 139:13 197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 brand 34:7 242:6 388:1,3 225:2 126:18 39:13 31:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 126:18 34:7 244:1,3 37:11,14 229:23 153:2 363:8 dx:23 332:3,10, 16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 85:3 88 benefit BIPS 266:21 bolts 85:3 88 benefit BIPS 266:21 bolts 85:3 88	62:17	benefited	14:16		
289:8,22 361:20 198:16 398:10,11 399:12,22 bias 54:14 399:12,22 bias 54:14 301:5 57:17 308:7 375:14 333:1 belabor 41:25 317:11 big 79:23 44:15 108:7 43:11 87:9 44:15 108:7 45:5 110:7 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 believes 181:2 107:25 333:0 beliong 267:22 233:20 108:18 31:13 54:14 382:5 belong 368:17 369:11 312:3 373:8 313:23 373:8 313:23 373:8 313:23 375:14 333:1 353:20 375:14 333:1 353:20 375:14 383:1 353:20 377:8 belief 43:11 87:9 44:15 108:7 88:11 20:15 80:4 18:24 Bowling 20:7 45:5 110:7 91:21 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue belong 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 266:24 biggest 130:21 board belonged 101:14 bened 101:14 69:1 139:17 22:7 bened 313:1 64:11,15 65:12 164:10 beneath 165:22 164:10 179:25 234:7 388:13, 225:2 126:18 326:8 331:25 339:17,18 335:14 17:11 50eak 332:3,10, 16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 363:5 266:7 363:5 266:7 363:1 365:10 285:20 377:8 369:11 312:3 366:7 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 363:16 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 363:16 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:8 369:11 377:11 377:21 377:11 377:11 377:21 377:12 3	288:22	262:16	15:12		
361:20 398:10,11 383:8,17 399:12,22 beholding 296:24 55:20,25 375:14 333:1 368:17 307:4 368:17 307:4 368:17 307:4 368:17 307:4 369:11 312:3 368:17 307:4 369:11 312:3 368:17 307:4 369:11 312:3 368:17 307:4 369:11 312:3 368:17 307:4 369:11 312:3 368:17 375:14 333:1 353:20 384:5 363:16 301:5 57:17 384:5 363:16 377:8 belief big 79:23 blended 41:15 108:7 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 43:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs belong 266:24 biggest 130:21 267:20 267:20 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 board belonged 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 114:15 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneath 65:22 164:10 beneath 197:25 234:7 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 324:7 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 332:3,10, 16,24 390:7 266:21 bolts 85:3 88 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	289:8,22	bonofita	22:12		
399:10,11 399:12,22 beholding 296:24 55:20,25 375:14 333:1 250:16 301:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 380:7 346:12 41:25 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 377:8 belief 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 377:8 belief 20:15 43:11 87:9 44:15 108:7 45:5 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 believes 181:2 100:7 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 96:24 belong 236:8 111:3 96:24 belong 49:18 313:1 69:1 101:14 belong 49:18 313:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 beneath 197:25 234:7 387:23 381:2 249:4 18:24 380:21 144:15 beneath 65:22 164:10 197:25 382:5 bragging 111:3 54:14 Braille 201:20 belonged 108:18 110:7 22:7 beneath 101:14 beneath 65:22 164:10 179:25 234:7 387:23 227:7 187:4 368:17 368:17 368:17 373:8 313:23 331:25 368:17 375:14 333:1 313:23 363:16 377:8 380:7 380:7 380:7 380:10 377:8 beneath 65:19 beneficial 14:15 157:2 2390:16 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 brand 197:25 234:7 387:23 227:7 187:4 326:8 332:3,10, 16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 85:3 88	361:20		26:21		
399:12,22 bias 54:14 369:11 312:3 beholding 296:24 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 belabor biased 62:24 380:7 346:12 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 280:21 124:25 board 201:20 belong 280:21 124:25 board brain 101:14 BIP 144:24 board 124:7 bend BIP 144:24 board 124:7	398:10,11		35:12		
beholding 296:24 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 belabor biased 62:24 380:7 346:12 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended belief 20:15 80:4 18:24 Bowling 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board 201:20 belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 <tr< td=""><td>399:12,22</td><td>383:8,17</td><td>39:17</td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	399:12,22	383:8,17	39:17		
296:24 55:20,25 373:8 313:23 250:16 301:5 57:17 375:14 333:1 250:16 301:5 57:17 380:7 346:12 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:55 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 266:24 biggest 130:21 board 280:21 124:25 201:20 296:24 biggest 130:21 board 201:20 belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 BIP 144:24 board—114:15 26:20 164:10 19:25 399:16 139:13 24:7 234:7 387:23 212:13 bolded 24:153:25 183:25 305:1 139:13 24:26 388:1,3, 225:2 12:13 bolded 24:27:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 166:18 32:33:14 31:25 38:25 38:11 33:1 6,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 85:3 88 26:20 181:2 30:7,118 335:14 17:11 33:13 66:24 388:1,3, 225:2 166:18 325:325 330:17,18 335:14 17:11 33:13 66:22 388:1,3, 225:2 166:18 8:22,23 33:25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 36:19 266:21 bolts 85:3 88		bias	54:14		
belabor biased 41:25 317:11 big 75:21 380:7 384:5 363:16 377:8 belief big 79:23 blended 43:11 87:9 44:15 108:7 45:5 108:7 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 belong 96:24 biggest 130:21 belonged 101:14 belonged 102:15 belonged 101:14 belonged 102:15 belonged 102:15 belonged 102:15 belonged 103:18 belonged 104:12 belonged 103:18 belonged 104:12 belonged 105:19 belonged 105:19 belonged 105:19 belonged 105:19 belonge	-	296:24	55:20,25		
belabor biased 62:24 380:7 345:12 41:25 295:23,25 70:14 383:11 353:20 317:11 big 79:23 blended 377:8 belief 20:15 80:4 18:24 Bowling 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue boxes believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 280:21 124:25 board brain 101:14 169:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 bened 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 board 126:20	250:16	301:5			
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	belabor				
317:11 295:23,25 75:21 384:5 363:16 belief big 79:23 blended 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 280:21 124:25 board Braille 96:24 280:21 124:25 board belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 bend BIP 144:24 board- 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 129:13 390:16 139:13 beneficial 24:153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 227:7 183:25 305:1 brand 234:7 388:1,3 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 242:6 388:1,3 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 331:25 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>383:11</td> <td></td>				383:11	
belief 43:11 43:11 87:9 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 bind 20:7 45:5 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 bilue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 96:24 belong 236:8 111:3 96:24 belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 bend 313:1 69:1 49:18 313:1 64:11,15 65:19 66:1,4,6, 179:9 beneath 165:22 164:10 197:25 382:5 bragging 101:14 beneficial 166:1,4,6, 179:9 beneficial 197:25 27:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 234:7 232:3 331:25 25:389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 313:12 66:24 16,24 17:11 16,24 18IP 26:10 26:21		295:23,25		384:5	363:16
belief 43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 44:15 108:7 88:11 201:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs belong 266:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 BIP 144:24 board- 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 139:13 beneath 65:22 164:10 bodies 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 197:25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 16:24 BIP 26:20 233:30 17,18 335:14 17:11 16:24 1815 24:25 246:10 349:12 83:11 16:24 17:11 16:24 1816 154:1 29:23 30:16 139:13 14:10 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 15:25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 16:24 1818 154:1 335:14 17:11 16:24 1818 154:1 335:14 17:11 16:24 1818 154:1 335:14 17:11 16:24 1818 154:1 335:14 17:11 16:24 1818 154:1 335:14 17:11 16:26 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 18		big		blondod	377:8
43:11 87:9 81:22 blind 20:7 45:5 108:7 88:11 20:1:22 boxes 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue 265:19 believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board 201:20 belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 BIP 144:24 board 163:19 37:22 beneath 65:22 164:10 board 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 331:25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 390:67 1818 390:7 253:12 363:8 88:13 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88		-			Bowling
44:15 45:5 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 236:8 111:3 96:24 belonged 69:1 139:17 101:14 beneficial 14:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 beneficial 197:25 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue blue 114:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 beneficial 197:25 238:25 108:18 11:3 54:14 Braille 201:20 brain 101:14 beneficial 144:24 board 114:15 157:2 390:16 139:17 22:7 164:10 126:20 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 139:11 beneficial 197:25 237:7 187:4 236:8 243:1,3 331:25 387:23 212:13 242:6 243:1,3 331:25 331:25 331:25 331:25 330:7 187:4 332:3,10, 16,24 390:7 242:6 390:7 242:6 390:7 246:10 349:12 363:8 8:23 283:11 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88				10.74	
45:5 248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board 101:14 BIP 144:24 bend 313:1 64:11,15 65:12 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 beneficial 197:25 227:7 187:4 242:6 243:1,3 25:389:3, 230:21 108:18 blurs 156:7 bragging 156:7 brain 101:20 brain 101:14 board 163:19 37:22 114:15 157:2 390:16 124:7 126:20 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 33:25 33:25 38:25 38:21 126:18 8:22,23 33:25 33:25 38:21 33:25 33:	44:15			blind	20.7
248:8,13 135:7 97:16 blue believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 280:21 124:25 belonged 69:1 130:21 belond 101:14 BIP 144:24 144:24 141:1 140:4 157:2 140:4 141:1 140:4 157:2 140:4 141:1 140:4 157:2 157:2 164:10 163:19 174:15 179:9 179:16 179:9 179:16 179:9 179:16 179:9 179:16 179:17 170	45:5			201:22	boxes
believes 181:2 107:25 382:5 bragging 267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs 156:7 belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 280:21 124:25 201:20 belonged biggest 130:21 board 101:14 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 140:4 163:19 37:22 bend BIP 144:24 board- 114:15 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 126:20 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 27:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 332:3,10,	248:8,13			hlua	265:19
267:22 233:20 108:18 blurs belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 96:24 280:21 124:25 board 201:20 belonged biggest 130:21 board brain 101:14 140:4 163:19 37:22 bend BIP 144:24 board- 124:7 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 126:20 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 27:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 33:11 36,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	helieves				bragging
belong 236:8 111:3 54:14 Braille 201:20 belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 140:4 163:19 37:22 bened 8IP 144:24 board 124:7 certified 124:7 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 27:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 12:13 bolded 197:25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 32:3 390:7 253:12 363:8 88:23 88:15 36:16 16:24 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88				382.5	
belong 280:21 124:25 54:14 Braille 96:24 biggest 130:21 board brain 101:14 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 140:4 163:19 37:22 bend BIP 144:24 board-certified 124:7 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 139:13 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 33:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 65:19 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	207.22			blurs	130.7
belonged biggest 130:21 board brain 101:14 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain bend BIP 144:24 board-certified 124:7 313:1 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 234:7 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 40:24 53:19 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	belong			54:14	Braille
belonged 69:1 139:17 22:7 brain 101:14 140:4 163:19 37:22 bend BIP 144:24 board-certified 124:7 313:1 64:11,15 157:2 390:16 126:20 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 8:22,23 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 36,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	96:24	280.21		h	201:20
bend BIP 140:4 163:19 37:22 bend 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 313:1 49:18 154:1 certified 126:20 beneath 65:22 164:10 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 break 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 335:14 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	holongod	biggest			hrain
bend 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 313:1 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded break 243:7 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 8:22,23 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 32:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 36:4 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 36:10 85:3 88		69:1			
bend 49:18 154:1 certified 124:7 beneath 65:22 164:10 390:16 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded break 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 16:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 36,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	101.14	DID	140:4	163:19	
beneath 64:11,15 154:1 certified 126:20 beneath 65:22 164:10 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 234:7 387:23 212:13 bolded break 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 4:23 16,24 BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	bend		144:24	board-	
beneath 65:22 157.2 390:16 139:13 141:1 66:1,4,6, 179:9 bodies 399:11 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 234:7 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	313:1		154:1	certified	
beneficial 65:22 164:10 139:13 beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 16,24 8IPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	hanaath		157:2	390:16	
beneficial 24 153:25 183:25 305:1 brand 197:25 387:23 212:13 bolded 34:7 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 16,24 8IPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88			164:10		
197:25 227:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 234:7 387:23 212:13 bolded 242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 16,24 BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88 187:4 326:8 34:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 187:4 326:8 34:7 246:18 bolded break 8:22,23 24 9:4 17:11 83:11 84:23 85:3 88	141.1		179:9		399:11
387:23 234:7 234:7 242:6 243:1,3 331:25 332:3,10, 16,24 387:23 212:13 300:17,18 3153:2 249:4 332:3,10, 390:7 253:12 264:10 266:21 34:7 34:7 34:7 34:7 34:7 34:7 34:7 34:	beneficial		183:25		brand
234.7 242:6 243:1,3 243:1,3 25:2 126:18 8:22,23 331:25 25:389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 16,24 BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	197:25		187:4	326:8	34:7
242:6 388:1,3, 225:2 126:18 8:22,23 243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 84:23 86:11 84:23 85:3 88	234:7		212:13	bolded	
243:1,3 7,11,14, 229:23 153:2 24 9:4 331:25 25 389:3, 230:17,18 335:14 17:11 332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88	242:6		225:2		
331:25					
332:3,10, 6,22 246:10 349:12 83:11 16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 84:23 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88					
16,24 390:7 253:12 363:8 83:11 benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88		6,22			
benefit BIPS 264:10 bolts 85:3 88		390:7			
bolts 85:3 88		BIDG		303.0	84:23
$196:7 \ 10$				bolts	85:3 88:1
14,18 155:24 276:15 235.3 110:11 141:5	196:7,10,			255:3	110:11



NDREW WILE' NITED STATE:	Y, PH.D. S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index:	October 30, 20 breakdownca
157:16	20:14	bullet	called	249:5,9
195:25	31:19	240:25	5:9 15:22	342:24
207:17	hmaadle.	bunch	19:8	358:10,25
229:8	broadly 187:2	8:12	43:22	359:10,
232:4	383:4	180:21	53:14	11,12
285:7	303.4	100.21	66:16	captured
329:17	Broadway	bus	96:25	212:17
368:5	310:25	394:8	257:19	212.1
384:4	311:1	business	268:25	care
390:12	broken	20:2	283:15	167:4,11
reakdown	16:7		370:4	168:8,18
159:2		buy	anllina	169:2
159.2	Brooke	156:21,22	calling 31:17	careful
reakfast	111:12	by-line		154:18
8:14	112:13	376:25	36:20 72:15	154:16
reaking	114:11		72:15	185:18
338:3	115:1	Byars	calls	209:3
330.3	120:13	111:12	146:18	209:3
reaks	143:23	114:8,16	147:1	
254:19	159:10	bye		297:4
	160:11	342:1	camera	309:11
riefly 26:20	h	342.1	86:20	330:22
	brought		CAP	331:7
384:3	96:13	C	262:11	380:16
ring	99:16		269:1	carefully
21:9 22:6	119:22	cafeteria	366:11	189:7
103:25	153:10	195:12,20		
143:2	178:21	198:14	capability	cart
164:8	367:14	276:20	152:19	222:10
193:24	budgets	270.20	capacity	case
301:16	373:5	cafeterias	36:22	12:12,13
355:7	1. 21.1	46:25	61:21	13:2
398:17	build	calendar	62:3,8,17	14:1,9
-	61:2	159:24	63:9	17:8
road	building	139.24	67:12	42:6,7,22
61:15	67:21	California	69:12	49:3
62:15	257:15,16	278:21	70:24	52:19
64:23	385:14	call	71:15	78:7,15
205:4		55:14	72:2	81:12
216:3	buildings	72:1	73:17,23	82:15
218:13,17	27:18	81:25	76:19	85:25
249:19	47:20	121:15,20	77:2,14	86:6
286:22	built	145:25	203:21	91:24
289:17	358:11,25		205:21	93:19
320:24		146:2,3,	206:4,25	95:3,11,
332:10	bulk	11 148:19	200:4,25	14,24
roader	22:17	162:14		
TORUCI		309:16	247:5	96:9,11,



DREW WILEY TED STATES	7, PH.D. S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index: c	October 30, 20 aseloadcheck
12,16,21,	cases	287:10	certified	83:17
22 97:6,	77:17	290:14	5:12	106:17
15,19,20	86:15	326:15	63:9,10,	188:5
98:11,13,	108:16		17 68:25	287:21
14 99:7,	199:4,9	category	69:2	291:24
13,16	216:15	188:14	390:8	333:8
101:22	217:13	205:4	391:6	348:11
102:4	224:3	290:9		
115:17	225:20	292:24	challenge	characteri
116:19	250:14	caught	63:21	ation
117:4	345:7	18:4	355:11	219:23
119:22	346:3		391:10	220:13
132:17	340.3	caveat	challenges	222:1
133:5	Cassandra	41:7	67:3 84:4	characteriz
160:19	111:13	92:19	153:14	e
169:23	112:14	191:18	154:20	118:11
	114:11	293:5	155:8,14	133:1
171:10	115:2	caveats		
178:14	143:22	196:3	171:21	138:6
179:25	145:22	190.3	173:6	166:1
180:16	147:21	CEEDAR	283:25	171:2
184:7,21		16:2	391:1	175:9
185:6	Catanias	aonton	challenging	179:12
186:14	97:13	center	176:1	217:2
199:10	categorical	16:2	195:14,15	243:19
202:25	217:8	36:14	205:3	267:16,2
218:9,21	228:4	172:22	288:21	297:2,18
229:3	365:24	266:23,24		characteri
233:10	392:11	283:11	change	ed
236:3	393:22	316:10	22:14	158:16
240:8		321:6	34:20	161:21
264:14	categorical	355:8	43:2	101.21
265:10,11	ly	369:23	139:20	chart
278:3	76:4,8,10	380:24	254:25	255:17
283:4,8	77:12,21	centers	305:15	chat
294:9	79:5 81:5	52:5	323:11	121:21
295:3	83:21	52.5		121.21
300:21	242:6	certainty	changed	check
301:18		261:18,21	18:22	253:21
304:1,24	categories	certificati	94:2	aho al-o -l
336:14	31:2 55:8	on	chapter	checked
	103:19	63:19	239:3	46:13
344:5	162:5			checking
355:22	187:5,8,	148:12	character	265:19
364:22	19,24	certificati	131:8,25	
379:12,16	188:2	ons	134:7,11	checklist
14	255:5,21	68:17	characteris	130:5
seload				390:6



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index: checksclassroon	
checks	323:16	claim	52:22	226:24
300:4	334:2	44:21	83:6	251:24
ula a	351:19	102:14	118:1	257:1,9,
cherry-	373:17	186:3	155:11	14 258:9,
oicked	374:18	239:23	181:18,24	12,21
300:19	383:15	304:12	271:13	259:25
child		345:25	311:17	260:4
168:25	citation	346:15	386:20	277:8
199:14	279:18	366:24		321:25
200:22	cite	367:1	clarity	354:2
344:21	266:17		47:15	369:16
379:14	269:24	claiming	50:19	370:13,
397:7	270:14	241:13	181:14	18,22
400:11	279:24	claims	186:11	371:13,18
	280:13	94:14	class	374:7,11,
childhood	283:14	102:6	189:9	21 376:3
17:9,12,	291:7	116:22,25	224:4,10	379:22
14,22	293:3	161:11	255:23	379.22
18:1,9	305:5,12	163:2	271:6	classrooms
children	337:25	177:2	328:16,24	34:2
165:19	339:18	184:2		44:17
166:9	347:11	212:8,9,	class-wide	46:23
167:6,16,	351:12	12	12:1	47:4,8,
23 184:2	331.12	237:14,19	31:24	19,23
288:14	cited	265:7	87:23	48:8
289:2	97:12	284:23	classes	50:25
	101:23	298:25	31:2	51:23
children's	112:7	303:21	141:24	52:18,23
395:12	269:13		196:5	53:5,14,
choice	278:6	306:13	271:11	17,20
202:7	279:22	360:10	273:24	193:6
246:2	304:20,21	clarificati	273:24	197:21
	309:10	on	328:13,14	231:12
choices	346:22	8:4 41:5	320.13,14	242:8
383:9	373:22	45:3	classify	243:9
choose		86:18	73:14	256:16,19
155:25	cites	90:8	classroom	257:17,21
	231:11	119:3		258:3,5,
circles	233:7	169:21	11:25	16 259:4
98:25	305:9	291:2	12:5	266:16
circumstanc	citing		28:2,15	267:3,5
es	57:7	clarified	29:8	275:7
84:1	247:15	33:12	31:17,19	290:25
189:2	338:16	163:15	32:1,8,17	313:1
231:21	339:23	clarifies	48:3,13	347:1
234:2		220:22	52:12	369:11
	Civil		61:16	
265:15	5:10	clarify	205:2	370:8



WITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	Index: clau	usecompensate
374:5	clearinghou	120:13	354:21	communicati
382:8	ses	143:23	Gallaga	on
	110:7	159:10,16	College	26:1
lause	a	160:2,11	20:8	60:23
364:3	Cleveland	341:13	colleges	93:3
lean	20:9		14:20,21	281:14
208:21	143:4	Cole's	19:23	
	climate	159:13	21:7	communities
leanliness	150:11,14	collaborati	22:15	219:15
68:4	151:17	ve		community
208:8		37:11,16	Columbus	20:8 21:7
385:8	clinicians		18:2	163:19
lear	331:16	collaborati	column	165:24
7:18,21	close	ves	271:14	166:15
42:25	74:21	37:12	27111	
44:12	102:3,10	colleague	columns	168:13
		251:13	272:1	177:9
50:10	367:20,24	251.13	combination	214:25
52:17	394:12	Colleagues	132:6	216:2
67:1	closely	98:24	132.6	218:14,16
91:15	33:21	99:1,2	combined	240:14
154:5	139:6		144:5	310:2,5,9
161:23	161:14	collect	150:14	community-
162:5	162:23	96:17	338:2	based
165:13	248:6	152:5		199:12
179:2	356:1	172:17	comfortable	395:1
235:9	386:3	260:16,22	160:5	393.1
253:1	300.3	295:24	comment	Compact
269:21	closer	314:22,25	136:6	15:22
286:20	394:23	315:17	178:17	
294:10	closest	316:2	180:6	compare
296:22	252:14	114	222:5	161:17
325:11,	252.14	collected	222·J	172:21
22,24	co-authors	101:22	comments	231:17
340:17	378:6	130:14	158:17	compared
341:1,7		255:1,7	180:3	107:23
367:7	co-teaching	collecting	commitment	171:2
373:15	137:2	152:23		174:12
397:25	coalesced	161:25	156:21,22	258:20
397.25	214:21		common	300:9
lear-cut		collection	107:6	334:12
228:10	cognitive	151:8	252:9	334.14
1	216:8	152:1		comparing
learer	218:25	collective	communicate	110:4
395:22	Cole	302:12	121:6	173:1
learinghou	111:12	304.14	145:23	175:4
e	112:13	collectivel	163:21,25	
90:19		У		compensated
J U 1 J	115:1	263:8,9		95:10,14,



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA October 30, 2023 Index: competencies..confusing

15,17	322:8	conceptiona	86:14	179:17
•		lly	88:11	184:1
competencie	component	287:19	102:7,16	302:8
S	317:17	333:10	116:22	365:16
16:16	319:23	334:7	127:15	
competency	354:16		161:21	conducted
358:11,25	components	conceptions	178:19	38:1
	58:22	162:1	179:1,8	294:14
compiling	328:10,18	conceptuali	212:9,18	295:11
161:25	354:14	ze	213:23	296:18
complaint	369:2	288:21	236:21	306:7
42:17			237:22	387:9
- .	comprehensi	conceptuall	241:24	conducting
complete	ve	У	284:18	6:22
8:16 13:9	100:16	257:6	293:16	387:13
18:6	117:13	286:13	293:16	
174:15	400:3	concern	294:12,21 297:5	conferences
completely	compressed	20:19		41:2,3
19:4	113:17	137:23	298:14,25	confidence
42:25	116:4	138:25	303:11	295:8
248:22	110.4	161:16	345:18	296:9
258:20	computer	224:14,17	347:16	290.9
259:24	138:9	233:17	365:11	confident
237.24	computer-	331:5	concrete	294:25
completes	assisted		91:8	confidentia
318:8	137:1,14,	344:7,12,		1
completing		18,25	concretely	151:22
169:9	20 138:2,	365:20	380:2	151.22
109.9	23	369:6	condemning	configurati
complex	computer-	381:12,	377:12	ons
91:3	based	14,16	378:1	370:11
107:15	135:18	382:11		
111:1	136:4,12,	concerned	condition	configured
172:9	15	178:3	208:1	133:11
176:5	138:14,16	338:7	209:1	191:4
247:8	385:17		conditions	confirm
281:8		concluded	34:11,18	254:24
282:16	computers	402:10	65:6	-
324:15	138:7	conclusion	81:13	conform
361:18,25	concept	102:14,15	206:4	376:15
	203:13	221:3,4,7	208:5	confused
complexity	252:17	243:14		132:1
109:19	286:23	243:14 296:7	209:4	
226:22			223:14	confuses
305:11	conceptiona	305:8	354:3	40:22
362:7	1	343:22	conduct	confusing
	215:25	350:8,12	35:23	54:4
complicated				



INITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	Index: confusioncontinuu	
191:24	conservativ	59:23	contact	280:1,19
272:8	е	constitutes	26:9	293:23
confusion	289:12	68:6	contacted	297:12
270:25	considerati	255:16	92:1	334:21
270.25		255.10	92.1	362:14,19
Congress	on 334:16	constrained	contacts	379:3
254:5,13	334.10	394:19	129:10	386:3
connected	considered	constraint	contemporan	394:14,23
13:19	52:8 53:4	18:5	eous	contextual
	57:22		150:9	228:7
connection	58:3	constraints		301:17
105:5,7	63:25	189:24	contemporan	301.17
184:8	100:14,17	226:23	eously	continue
309:8	101:16	consult	125:20	22:4
connections	116:13,18	22:5	126:11	continued
112:15	204:25	36:18	148:3	141:1
	233:24	96:7,15	content	
connotation	241:16	389:13	307:15	continues
45:15	256:10			125:12
connotation	261:7,11	consultatio	contest	395:21
S	262:18,23	n	184:16	continuing
51:13	326:13	15:9	context	11:7
	335:19	23:20,24	27:16	12:23
consensus	368:24	29:5,6,16	31:20	13:17
22:13	consistent	36:6 39:4	36:3 56:3	29:11
181:4		consultativ	62:10	324:5
223:25	106:13	e	97:20	324.3
225:8	152:1	35:9 37:6	112:24	continuous
228:8	153:18	38:10,14	113:13	205:20
243:15	163:7		115:24	continuousl
244:8	194:16	consulted	122:19	У
267:16	284:19	14:2	125:9	323:22,24
268:6,16	300:6	16:19	126:15	
269:9,20	306:8	23:14	139:14	continuum
285:2	332:20	28:8,20	145:1	44:6
304:16	333:10	33:10	157:21	45:10,13
348:23	361:22	consulting		56:23
367:2	396:23	10:24	178:5 202:12	58:11
consequence	consistentl	11:15	202:12	74:6
s	У	14:13		84:14
34:13	73:11	21:22	217:10,11	89:6
373:19	280:6	23:6,13	218:21	97:24
	389:23	34:9	220:6	183:16
consequenti		41:21	221:8	192:17
al	constant	42:1	227:4,24	194:21,22
212:9	26:1	42·1 144:24	234:9	202:20
		⊥ 44• ⊿4	240:4	000.14
	constitute		267:25	203:14



UNITEDSTATE	3 VS STATE OF G	LONGIA	muex. C	Unitractscomectry
204:6	conversatio	38:24	18,24	299:12
232:1	nal	42:3,16	185:9	306:10
245:17,19	98:15,21	59:5	186:17,25	307:19
246:4		65:23	187:1	308:18,19
263:18,23	conversatio	66:2	188:19	317:15
264:22	ns	67:14,21	189:16	324:21
273:14	9:15	68:21	194:11,12	326:17
277:16	92:20	71:1,20	198:25	328:22
356:16	103:6	77:4	204:11	330:7
357:9,17	105:9 115:7	88:17	208:2,16	331:18
367:10		90:10	210:1,12	332:4,18
372:8,14,	122:13	95:11,12	212:3	334:13
17	146:8	99:3	213:24	335:10
gont work a	160:23 161:18	101:10	214:16	336:8,25
contracts 36:17	263:2	103:15,16	217:22	337:1,22
30.17		106:13	219:19	339:16
control	301:15,21	107:1	220:12	343:4
164:6	341:23	108:12	221:5	345:12,22
310:19	conveyed	111:13	224:12	352:3
399:14	106:22	114:23	225:16	354:9,19
conversatio	coordinate	116:10,	226:11,12	357:16
n	394:25	13,14	229:2	358:13,24
6:21 9:25		117:7	231:1	359:16
52:17	coordinatin	120:9,10	237:8	360:2,3,
87:1	g	125:22	238:20,	15
113:22	167:5	144:22	21,23	366:11,
116:3,5	copied	146:24	239:15,20	12,16,22
124:4,13	140:3,24	147:24,25	241:23	373:1
125:2	149:9	150:19	245:7	376:25
133:8		159:10	246:20	correctly
134:21	copy 100:13	163:7	247:21	16:18
138:11		164:19	249:16	21:16
139:23	401:24 402:4	170:2,4,	250:12	90:10
142:2	402.4	17,23	251:19	104:25
147:21,22	core	174:4,8,9	252:2	105:12
149:8	43:8	175:7	255:11	144:12
152:8	212:22	176:17,	261:4	167:13
153:17	214:22	24,25	263:6,9,	194:6
154:13	corporal	177:11,	13,24	213:17
155:10	384:8	12,18	264:11	216:25
156:17		179:20	268:8	225:10
158:6	correct	180:19	270:10,18	242:10
226:15	16:19,23	181:22	271:12	244:23
228:23	21:19	182:22,24	272:16,19	247:10
234:12	28:23,24	183:5,7,	275:11	275:3
341:18	30:10	11,14	291:6,11	277:16
	33:4	184:4,7,	292:10	



October 30, 2023

Index: contracts..correctly

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: correspondence..dance

OMITED STATE	S VS STATE OF C	JEURGIA	index: corre	spondencedance
292:14	258:25	61:4	15 370:4,	curricula
293:13	259:2,12,	104:14	6 371:4	218:24
307:16	14 369:23		396:24	307:13
333:14	-	covered	400:15	392:12
_	couple	61:6		
corresponde	6:20	116:15	criteria	curriculum
nce	11:1,7	342:3	93:14	93:8
362:5,21	14:24	349:6	118:18	131:7
corresponds	31:1,8	COVID	185:11	132:1,3
30:3	32:25	254:21	critic	133:22
	83:12	CDT	275:24	173:7
corroborate	97:11	CPI		308:12,
162:10	101:13	134:25	critical	16,17,25
counsel	103:1,14	create	275:23	309:2,15,
5:21 96:8	121:11	16:3	311:14	17,20
98:11	127:1	18:24	354:13,	340:14
	128:7	20:11	15,24	curriculum-
counselor	130:22		380:16	based
133:13,18	149:13	created	criticized	315:9
counselors	150:21	16:13	269:3	313)
131:5,20	159:19	19:14		curve
133:7,9	195:24	29:9	critics	107:25
390:21	196:1	35:18	270:1	109:14
	207:18,20	123:20	275:19	110:3,15
counter	212:25	236:12	critique	cusp
190:3	232:5	254:3	213:20	283:17
228:3	245:14	credential	345:13	
305:2	298:3	17:22		cut
counting	337:24		cross-	198:5,11
12:22	coupled	credentiale	hatched	212:25
	313:17	d	129:24	232:15
countries	314:3	16:21	Crystal	319:6
291:15	314.3	credentiali	401:8	cuts
country	courses	ng		82:11
45:18	19:9,15	21:18	curiosity	319:5
171:3	court	23:11	267:12	
258:1	6:18 27:1		curious	cutting
272:18	46:14	credibility	103:7	221:7
	79:16,18,	303:11	152:10	Cuyahoga
counts	20 84:19	credit		20:8
220:15	99:10	32:14	current	
county	376:8	G	28:18	
28:6		Creek	112:17	D
35:17,19,	402:3	259:19	132:12	
21 36:5	Court's	crisis	160:13	dance
40:7	109:8	134:22	304:5	81:20
156:4	cover	135:3,9,	308:15	
	COACT		346:19	



	2		215.5	205-0
lata	data-based	decades	315:5	325:8
53:7	313:17	50:1	399:5	degrees
96:17	314:3,16	deceleratio	Dedicated	20:12
107:24	315:25	n	370:17	89:19
108:3	317:17	246:25	_	314:19
109:17	database	247:2	deep	
110:4,11	315:7		68:4	deliberatel
111:4		decide	deeper	У
117:18	date	200:15	239:22	358:15
118:2,4,6	92:5,12,	decided	4	deliver
119:4,8	14	129:16	deescalatin	62:8,18,
128:10	107:11,20	130:17	g 135.10	21 203:14
129:6,9	dated	259:14	135:10	274:6
130:14	95:14		default	359:12
151:8,18,	123:15	decision	353:6,9	
21 152:2,		71:5		delivered
5,9,10,23	day	78:11	defense	138:9,10
157:5	52:13,21	113:23	183:9	307:12
172:17,	53:1	118:12	deficient	352:20
18,22,24	209:15	145:11	83:15	358:5
174:7,11,	255:22	245:10	7 61 1.	delivering
12 175:2,	256:20	252:17	deficits	62:20
4,16	257:7,11	265:18	59:13	
184:2,17,	259:13	343:21	define	delivers
19 192:12	271:16	344:1	168:17	355:13
230:6	272:4	353:9	396:4	delivery
254:4,7,	318:17	374:20	1.611	259:8
13,14	daylight	decision-	defined	313:16
255:6,10,	204:7	making	73:7	314:2,5
13 256:8,	204.7	207:10	175:14	
11,14	days	313:18	definite	demonstrate
260:17,22	185:17	314:4,17	122:18	318:2
261:19	245:23	315:25	4.61.41.1	319:14
262:5	294:20		definition	331:24
272:12	298:20	317:18	51:12,20	355:18
314:22,25	deaf	332:7	224:24	360:20
315:17,18	329:2,4	decisions	261:14	denied
316:2	323.2,4	128:23	definitions	342:9
346:21	deal	238:6	236:13	512.7
387:15,19	318:15	282:5	256:6	department
389:16	dealing	303:8	299:21	15:2,3,5,
396:22	391:11	366:6		9 42:8
	391.11	367:17	degree	93:21
399:23	Deans		166:1	94:24
400:16	15:22	declined	201:7	104:19
lata's	dear	158:23	313:2	120:8,12
255:1	uear	decreasing	314:6	142:18,23



DREW WILE	S vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA	Index: depar	October 30, 20 tmentsdifficulti
143:24	100:3	designation	398:25	32:15
163:22	123:6	s	determined	36:15
211:5	147:10	31:14	83:8	42:2
263:3	150:1	designed	102:3	353:5
297:10	180:3	348:9	375:11	development
epartments	211:4			al
14:13	376:11	designing	determines	163:23
23:15,16	402:10,14	329:3	56:21	205:19
	depositions	detail	200:25	316:18
epend	111:11,	111:21	204:14	
201:6	17,20	142:25	226:3	devil
226:21		201:25	262:15	139:4
252:6	112:8	213:5	361:10	diagram
326:23	113:8	213.3	determining	55:20,23
333:23	115:22	details	333:12	55.20,23
361:2	143:14	139:4	333.12	differ
	144:20	151:24	devalue	122:17
epending	169:7,13	193:13	278:16	310:9
25:16	depth	344:13	da	311:7
60:1	38:11	A - L	develop	1: EE
133:16	98:16	determinati	17:17	difference
323:16	283:5	on	34:14	276:7
epends		64:14	35:24	284:1
12:15	describe	185:12	165:14	differences
13:1 38:8	27:10	186:20	199:19	86:13
216:9	87:14	187:20	354:25	292:4
228:2,6	164:11	189:1	389:13	340:3
233:21	342:15	195:21	developed	371:2
234:21	describing	200:17,21	367:18	
258:11	8:13	207:15	380:18	differentia
297:17	33:22	250:1,19		ted
319:21	66:11	251:16	developing	391:14,18
		252:19	16:20	392:5
326:11 351:21	204:1	265:22	387:13	differently
	257:25	398:13	development	341:16,22
393:3	280:9	determinati	10:25	342:15
eponent	342:10		11:2,5,7,	
402:13	359:11	ons 246:5	18 12:16,	difficult
	description	240.5	21,24	7:4 84:11
eposed	262:25	determine	13:11,18	176:5
5:12 6:2,		56:25		234:21
9	descriptor	57:3 65:2	23:19	250:5
eposition	28:21	83:17	24:16,19	260:21
5:1,23	design	102:1	27:13	273:7
6:22	89:9	189:11	28:22	359:5
9:10,23	323:8	199:4,14	29:4,7,	a:cc:
10:1,5	340:14,22	226:9	11,17	difficultie
99:12,18		375:19	31:16	ន



NDREW WILEY, PH.D. INITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: o	October 30, 202 difficultydisciplin
49:9	305:24	193:4,10	282:18	disability
136:18	385:10	194:9,14	285:24	48:23
153:20	44	195:11	290:15	66:1
188:6	director	196:4,11	292:1	81:18
226:22	120:18	197:11	304:7	159:2
259:18	144:6,8	198:13,20	306:5	200:11
307:9	150:12	199:5	310:7,17	262:16
315:2	disabilitie	205:20	311:9,14,	282:8
	s	207:4,5,	18 312:7,	
ifficulty	36:21	25 208:14	20,25	338:14
110:1	37:20	210:1,10	316:17	
202:11	39:18	214:5,9,	333:9	394:2
315:4	40:16	13 215:2,		
347:10	41:10	7,18	337:11,	
ignifying	42:11	216:19	12,14,21	disability-
371:7	46:19,20,	217:10	338:3,4	related
	21 48:1,	217:10	341:4	187:15
ignity	4,6,9,17,	219:11,17		398:10,
206:8	20 49:4	221:10,19	346:17,24	11,21
imensions	54:6	222:10,19	347:12,	disagree
321:18	55:11			219:22
322:11	56:11	224:2,8	13,24	220:13
	62:4	225:6,15,		221:2,3,
imitris		22 226:19	22 350:15	
377:1	64:21	230:10,23	351:1,25	11 225:8,
irect	65:18	232:8,24	353:7	16,17
38:10	68:21	234:16	357:13,23	230:19
212:16	69:15	236:1	358:9	231:5
220:9	71:1	238:25	359:3	235:8
240:23	73:10,15	240:10	363:12	disagreeing
295:20,22	75:25	242:9	364:11	213:22
312:9,11	77:24	243:12	366:8	217:1
377:2	79:7 81:7	244:19	368:19	a:
377.2	91:8	245:2	372:3	disagreemen
irected	118:25	246:8,12,	373:25	t
95:2	163:6,23	16 247:7,	379:21	228:24
314:14	164:16	13,15,23	380:24	231:4
irectly	165:10,19	248:1,3,	382:7	236:6
41:21	167:6,17	9,12	387:5,22	discern
42:1 96:1	180:25	249:9,14	390:10	260:10
	182:5	263:12	391:12	261:2
118:24	184:23	266:11	392:22	
126:10	185:8	269:10	393:8,12	discipline
135:13	186:17	270:3,8,	395:2	54:9
202:24	188:9,24	16 278:3,	396:6	154:21
239:10	189:13	13,16	398:2	155:15
254:7	191:10,20	279:6,15,	399:2	156:12
282:1	192:13	16 281:8		



S VS STATE OF C		ilidex. c	discontinuedriv
401:19	276:17	Doctor	43:8
digguagiona	277:1,5	43:10	44:3,9
	350:11	45:23	45:1
	diatimation	50:11	94:22
153.14		58:21	108:21
disease		63:6 70:6	241:13
376:14	•	73:12	DOJ's
digentangle	/2.12	78:14	
	distinguish	90:9 92:9	241:7
332.22	ing	100:25	door
dismiss	70:6	156:25	397:13
108:12	diatriat	169:5	double-
digorder		189:14	checked
			264:5
			204.5
	∠04・11	249:6	downs
	districts		316:18
	11:3		downside
300.11	23:21,25		376:2
disorders	26:12,16	328:2	3/0.2
49:2	139:9	document	downsides
106:18,19	362:17		374:22
237:18	44	123:11,18	375:10
257:24			dozens
259:2			294:8
288:10,20			294.0
398:18			drafting
42 m - 1 2 m			117:10
	290:10		dramaticall
231:2	dive		
disregardin	9:5	231:10	Y
g	169:19	235:14,	400:21
226:5		16,20	draw
7.2 m		367:3	52:3,4
_		documents	202:19
195:15			294:21
disruptive			295:7
371:9	292:24		347:15
diacominate	diversifyin		dwarei n -
		±02•/	drawing
353.24	20:16	DOE	293:15
dissertatio		103:6,7,	350:11
n		15 106:25	drew
328:3		115:11	298:13
329:3	286:14	DOJ	driven
		טטע	ariven
distinction	divide	10:7	59:6 60:5
	discussions 146:11 153:14 disease 376:14 disentangle 352:22 dismiss 108:12 disorder 35:6 288:24 289:21 290:1 308:11 disorders 49:2 106:18,19 237:18 257:24 259:2 288:10,20 398:18 disputing 231:2 disregardin g 226:5 disrupt 195:15 disruptive 371:9 disseminate 353:24 dissertatio n 328:3	discussions 277:1,5 146:11 350:11 153:14 distinction disease 53:6,18 376:14 72:12 disentangle 53:6,18 352:22 distinguish dismiss 70:6 108:12 district disorder 11:23 35:6 26:11 288:24 264:11 289:21 26:11 288:24 264:11 289:21 districts 11:3 23:21,25 disorders 26:12,16 49:2 139:9 106:18,19 362:17 237:18 disturbance 48:25 254:19 29:2 28:10,20 398:18 272:15 disputing 290:10 231:2 dive disrupt 262:4 195:15 diverse disruptive 280:10 371:9 diversity disseminate 353:24 diseminate 282:10,15 diversity<	401:19 276:17 Doctor discussions 277:1,5 43:10 146:11 350:11 45:23 153:14 distinction 58:21 disease 53:6,18 63:6 70:6 376:14 72:12 78:14 disentangle 352:22 ing 100:25 dismiss 70:6 156:25 108:12 district 169:5 disorder 11:23 189:14 288:24 26:11 228:23 289:21 districts 123:21,25 289:21 districts 327:19 308:11 23:21,25 327:19 disorders 26:12,16 328:2 49:2 139:9 document 257:24 48:25 127:2 237:18 disturbance 123:11,18 259:2 48:25 127:2 288:10,20 254:19 147:17 398:18 272:15 236:19 disputing 290:10 docu



October 30, 2023

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA

INITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		DEUKGIA	Index: drivereducat		
driver	268:5	87:4,8,15	137:14	313:7	
252:18	273:15	90:7	165:11	336:19	
dropout	324:13	97:23	179:14	340:24	
274:15	331:15	135:8	181:1	346:25	
347:9	333:12	136:11	182:11	347:8	
347.9	347:3	245:24	189:9	348:7	
dropped	349:6	274:25	192:16	350:21	
329:13	357:15	288:10	203:5,21	359:7	
dropping	359:24	291:5,13	204:5	370:18	
54:8	364:9	292:17,	205:1,9	372:15	
31 0	368:17	21,23	206:1,19,	374:11	
Drs	369:10	293:5	24 207:2,	379:15	
212:2	373:7	307:9,14	12 208:23	382:8,20,	
dual	375:14	308:10	221:11	25 390:21	
15:23	380:17,22	324:24	222:13	392:19	
16:3,9	early	326:11	223:11,17	editor	
17:20	362:13	327:5	224:21	376:23	
	382:4	337:16	226:24	370.23	
due	302.4	338:8	231:18,23	educate	
199:15	earth	EDDC	232:1,2	62:3	
duly	287:4	EBDS	233:17,	398:1	
5:11	easier	288:11,14	18,23	educated	
	7:12	ed	234:14	207:6	
duration	377:21	9:12	235:3	248:10	
322:10	3//•21	12:19	239:23	270:8,17	
duties	easiest	14:24	241:14	270:8,17	
10:22	209:15	15:23,24	247:19	272:13,17	
A	easy	16:7,14	249:21	346:25	
duty	26:25	17:15,23,	250:22,25	340.25	
365:15	149:22	25 18:8	251:5,18	educating	
	189:8	19:11	256:1	33:15	
E	207:21	20:15	257:22	276:8,10,	
	260:16	21:10	260:18	17,22	
	200.10	24:8,9	263:3	277:1	
E-TRAN	eat	47:3,19	264:2	328:23	
402:5	198:14	48:22,25	266:20	350:24	
e.g	EB	63:21	273:6,23	education	
242:7	84:13	65:7 68:2	274:3	12:8,9,	
earlier		73:8	277:18	10,18	
19:1 77:1	EBD	82:18	280:24	13:17	
81:22	48:22	89:21	290:24	14:14,18	
162:22	49:6	94:24	297:11	15:2,3,5,	
	57:23	96:12	303:24		
169:5	59:2,16	105:11	304:10,14	6,17,24	
226:15	60:14	118:16	306:3	16:14	
234:12 249:15	67:6 69:5	122:23	309:2,20	17:2,9,12	
749 - 15	84:1	— -	505-2,20	19:2,10,	



TED STATES	vs STATE OF G	EORGIA	Index: edu	ucation'seffec
24 20:1,	177:14,	273:1,17,	6,15	educationa
4,25	17,22,25	19 274:25	387:5,10,	ly
22:18	178:11	276:9,10,	15,24	79:25
23:12,15,	187:10	19,22	388:5,11,	262:17
17 36:7,	189:23	277:10	19 389:1	educator
15 43:5	190:2,15,	282:14	390:11	28:5
44:17,24	16 191:1	283:21	391:7,10,	
46:7,9,	194:15	287:1	16 392:14	39:17
18,23	199:13	289:15,16	393:10,24	41:20
47:1,6,7,	202:5,8	290:5,21	394:9,16	educators
8,21	204:18	292:6	395:3,6,	88:15,21
48:3,8,	207:6	305:19	7,19	90:11
13,21	208:2,15			202:18
49:13,15		311:4	education's	214:21
50:8	219:14,18		249:8	317:12
52:12	220:20		educational	323:23
53:9,14				331:15
	222:8,18,		33:11	
55:2,16,			38:3	effect
22 56:20	10 225:7,	343:10	40:15	313:18
57:2,25	14 228:5		41:9	314:4
	233:12			322:17,2
64:7	237:16	18 347:21	56:4	375:5
68:20	239:9	349:17	58:23	effective
69:3,4			59:3	87:18
	243:11,		166:9	167:22
24 72:18,		356:5,7,	178:8,15	206:6
21,23	244:9	22	179:18,19	
	246:1,6		186:25	216:15,1
79:13,24			187:7	217:8,15
80:2	248:10,21	359:1,17	193:14	19 223:5
81:12	249:4,12	364:12	194:2	225:4,21
84:3	250:11	373:18	200:16	231:25
87:22	254:6,13	374:2	210:10	243:11
104:20	255:25	375:10	219:13	252:18
118:17			228:19	292:16,2
	257:12,14 258:10,15		236:2	303:23
119:1			277:23	306:4
120:8,12,	260:1	378:8,18,	277:23	307:8
19,22	263:6	20 379:4		318:20
131:8,25	266:10,	381:11,13		325:5
134:7,11		382:12,19		
141:23	267:3,5		24 287:15	331:7
142:18,23	269:2,11	14 384:1,	326:8	346:1,4
143:24	270:5,9,	9,12,22,	328:21	340:1,4
144:8	17	25 385:4,	334:10	
170:2	271:11,17		344:16	351:2,9
176:24	272:18	18 386:1,		352:6



IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: effectivelyenvironme		
354:25	eggs	213:15	enact	277:22	
357:11,22	8:15,17	237:18	88:15,22	enjoyed	
365:4,18	electives	254:19	00.001100.00	210:11	
372:2		257:24	encourage	210.11	
384:21	196:12	259:1	166:20	enrollment	
387:22	197:12	270:16	encourages	119:18,22	
ee	392:13	271:15	166:17	158:22	
ffectively	elementary	272:14	encouraging	ensue	
43:4	369:24	287:25	151:18	336:22	
75:17	392:25	288:9,20	131.10	330.22	
89:1	393:7	289:21,25	end	ensure	
187:17	elements	290:10	69:4	274:24	
219:14	355:19	398:18	103:4	ensuring	
221:10	333.19		139:21	391:2	
226:17	eligibility	emotionally	158:5	371.2	
227:9	188:2	197:25	190:7	entail	
268:7	251:5	emotions	285:21	11:19	
270:4	eliminate	281:23	312:5	287:11	
273:20,21	366:10	288:22	316:16	314:18	
274:11	300.10	289:7,23	367:25	enthusiasm	
346:16	eliminating	,	392:2	229:23	
352:20	384:19	emphasis	and all	229.23	
383:1	elimination	286:5	end-all	entire	
385:23	269:1	emphasize	279:4	298:24	
395:15	209.1	138:3	endeavor	302:3	
ffectivene	email	169:12	377:13	378:22	
s	26:10	278:4	378:1	entirety	
217:12	92:14		ended	52:20,25	
223:2	embarrassed	emphasized	128:15		
353:2	139:12	301:7	120.13	entity	
	139.12	employed	endorse	13:22	
ffects	emergency	28:5	207:24	33:15	
323:2	69:2	347:11	208:12,19	37:8	
375:7	352:12		209:18,24	entrance	
383:2	emerging	employees	210:4,8,	140:13	
fficacy	107:16	120:7	13		
330:18	156:7	employment	endorsed	environment	
	280:22	310:22	167:4,22	33:11,17	
fficiency		omn1oa	107.4,22	36:7 38:3	
322:5	emotional	employs 142:18,23	endorsement	57:10	
ffort	48:25	142.10,23	167:11	59:4	
212:11	49:2,8	enable	energetic	60:10,11	
301:4	56:10	310:4	381:2	62:19	
302:4	62:3	354:25	JU1•Z	170:2	
	106:17	370:21	engage	180:18	
fforts	131:23	onablina	371:5	181:22	
357:10	194:9	enabling	enhance	191:21	
358:7		310:1	emiance		



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: environments..exemplify

ONLIED STATES	S VS STATE OF C	BEURGIA	index: enviro	nmentsexempiliy
199:6	244:18	173:17	89:5,12	examples
204:11	245:1	236:16	90:12,16,	59:22
227:10,12	333:9	263:4	25 91:1,	165:6
242:14,		304:11	16 172:10	241:12
17,21	essentially	306:14	216:12,20	258:22
249:8	94:2	327:7	219:5	264:19
	164:8	328:10	221:12,21	278:18
environment	218:25	331:6	223:2	279:22,24
S	256:1	333:17	269:15	280:14,
43:5 45:7		388:24	270:2,6	16,19
190:9,21	362:12	389:2	272:23,25	
222:14	383:16		274:10	305:2
231:9	established	evaluated	290:10,18	
241:14	228:20	102:14	307:7	331:13
270:5,9	231:13	328:5	338:18	351:12
273:2		evaluating	340:21	369:22
276:11,23	estimate	34:17	347:2	379:6
308:15	95:22	37:9	364:13,18	
332:4	289:13	140:10	365:2	382:2,10
334:10	estimates	141:21	367:15	302.2,10
346:18	288:10	323:24	307.13	exception
364:21,23	289:5,10	389:24	evident	9:1
epidemiolog			90:20	exceptional
ical	et al	evaluation	evolving	ities
288:12	247:25	36:23	395:21	19:12
289:6,18	312:14,16	38:11,14	393.21	239:2
209.0,10	337:25	102:2,6,	exact	239.2
equal	ethic	22 114:23	18:13	exceptions
178:8	189:4	115:17,21	22:21	284:2
191:9,19,		117:7	37:14	293:18
23 365:20	ethical	241:23	80:6	exclude
equally	193:22	296:15	81:13	393:25
180:17	351:6	302:8,10	92:14	
181:21	365:15	303:7	93:1	excluded
332:16	ethicality	306:7	104:21	73:3
332.10	269:4	329:3	107:17,22	261:14
errata		386:21	110:22	exclusion
100:3,13	ethically	events	133:1	73:4
101:2,10	268:7	13:5	146:7	245:19
117:11	349:17,23	13.3	369:2	393:21,23
120:6	350:5,16,	eventually	examination	373 - 21 / 23
error	24	157:13	5:9,14	excuse
301:5	351:14,24	everybody's	J•9,14	212:1
301.3	398:6	83:1	examine	319:6
errors	evaluate		241:7	exemplify
255:14	36:2,19	evidence	example's	180:9
essential	116:22	83:25	204:23	_000
		87:4,8,14	204.23	



NITED STATES	IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: exerciseexte		
exercise	208:7	20 279:5	191:15	292:8	
309:12	252:1	302:10	200:7	298:6,10	
xhibit	257:13	330:17,20	211:5,7,	299:10	
49:8	299:25	374:15	18 218:21	304:15	
	300:2	396:21	232:22	330:13	
100:1,3, 10 123:6	315:20	399:7	239:12,24	345:14	
	317:12	400:18	241:15	367:1	
147:10	338:11,13		268:10		
149:15	362:4,20	experiences	283:8	experts'	
150:1,7		24:23	342:24	127:23	
211:4,14	expectation	26:8	343:3	299:9	
337:14,16	s	178:22	344:6	explain	
376:11,21	9:13	197:18	350:19	109:15	
xhibited	109:24	expert	365:12	251:2	
279:14	expected	10:7,8,	366:21,24	322:25	
	93:23	14,16	393:13		
exhibiting	299:13,15	42:20		explanation	
34:15	399:18	43:20	expertise	196:25	
321:3		57:20	19:17	197:7	
exist	experience	87:11	39:8	198:5	
203:11	23:7	92:2,24	40:13	358:20	
	24:12,25	94:5,13,	41:7,12	explicit	
existed	25:4,24	21 100:4	108:24	321:16	
395:11	26:2	102:8	165:22	397:3	
existence	27:16,23	107:12	168:15,19		
357:8	28:3	107:12	237:24	explicitly	
	39:9,12,	112:2	375:23	394:5	
exit	15 40:4,	116:20	390:24	exposed	
140:13	6,8,10	120:1	391:3	310:6	
255:6	41:18,21	132:17		340:13	
expand	42:1	134:20	experts 42:24	379:4	
249:8	59:15	134.20	42·24 45:1		
257:1	66:12			express	
	81:24	139:1	93:3,5,	287:4	
expect	112:16	159:1	16,21	expressing	
60:13	128:17	161:7	102:4,11	158:8	
61:13,21	129:5	163:3	127:15	343:17	
62:4,13	131:23	169:24	170:6		
63:8,12	135:1,6	170:14	176:2	extensive	
64:20,25	144:11,14	171:10	177:2	163:12	
65:24	160:12	176:14,21	178:21	361:18	
66:9,24	178:9,15	177:13	179:25	extent	
67:11,16,	200:5	179:23	212:10,18	61:19	
19 68:1,	213:15	180:15	241:7,20	69:10	
14 71:13	233:14	181:15,19	242:1	74:14	
75:22	277:24	183:13	265:9	109:1	
171:23	278:5,7,	186:13,	267:15		
172:11	2/0.5,/,	14,23	281:19	174:2,25	



INDREW WILE	s vs STATE OF (GEORGIA		Index: externalf
194:16,	fact	fair	167:15	13,14
18,20	84:8	37:25	214:24	feasibility
195:3,7	178:20	39:7	216:2	_
223:11	189:25	40:12	218:16	151:13
240:10	241:12	41:6	_	152:3
265:10	247:19	125:4	fan	269:4
304:7	273:18	217:5	73:2	feasible
309:13	293:17	348:13,20	FAPE	152:5
320:17	347:7	360:5	49:11	. .
358:7	348:10	366:9	224:24	features
375:22	310 10		266:9	57:21
373.22	factor	Fairfax	267:10	75:22
external	351:18	28:6	310:1	federal
394:25	362:9	35:17		5:10 49:1
extracurric	factors	36:5 40:7		254:7
ular	191:9,19,	156:4	63:4	255:13
198:22	23 252:8	258:24	70:11	262:5
		259:11,14	89:22	
200:19	383:21	369:23	120:4	feedback
393:22,23	faculty	6.213	230:12	21:12
394:1,6	13:25	faith	317:3	26:5
extracurric	17:7,14,	296:15	£1+	129:10
ulars	15,25	297:21	fault	318:2,20
276:20	18:1	fall	197:4	feel
	20:6,7	229:18	favor	
extremely	25:15	257:10	222:8,17	8:3 22:7
315:1	29:10		249:15,17	115:2
	30:19	fallen	357:17,24	130:18
F	93:9	124:11	367:8	153:25
	104:8,21	falls		156:16
	302:21	29:23	FBA	173:21
face	303:3		49:16	179:15
209:23	328:14	familiar	64:15	209:3
235:2	320.14	35:20	88:4	252:9
facilitates	fail	46:4	153:10,25	
62:25	383:5,16	53:10	156:2	343:4
	failing	83:1	157:12	375:1
facilities	274:15	134:24,25	388:11	feeling
207:25	7/4.13	143:5	FBA-BASED	158:13
208:13,	failure	163:18,20	354:2	
15,21,24,	353:23	164:3,5,6		feelings
25 209:1	354:6	168:7	FBA/BIPS	158:12
370:11,16	386:4,13,	218:8	153:3	341:14
371:19	17 387:3,	238:24	FBAS	felt
385:3	8,14,20	256:8	155:24	
	388:3,24	372:22		158:8,15
faailit	,		265:3	298:18
	394:24	~ ! -	255.1	2/1.16 20
facility 209:6 372:19,21	394:24	family 60:23	355:1 387:3,8,	341:16,22 342:15



IDREW WILE IITED STATE	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA		October 30, 202 Index: fencefocuse
374:6,10	13 269:20	filed	36:10	75:13
ence	280:3	42:18	37:24	93:10
110:1	285:3	files	78:13	94:7 95:3
110.1	292:8		86:10	127:16
ewer	293:3	102:25 103:12	92:11	134:19
110:12	299:17	266:1	126:1	135:7
273:23	300:7	200.1	147:15	165:22
idelity	304:16	fill	198:8	168:10
64:3,11	306:8	122:11	199:24	172:13
65:20	308:20	124:1	220:11	190:10
77:3	312:16	174:21	281:14	214:11
110:20	325:9	365:22	287:6	220:8
165:18	330:18,20	final	392:4	223:6,7
166:10	347:25	158:18	402:6	231:15
172:18,25	348:23	130.10	61	234:10
•	355:14	finally	fine-	237:11
173:10	365:1	8:10 50:7	grained	273:25
174:16	381:12	find	172:15	274:19
175:19	384:18		fit	302:1,25
329:8	390:25	37:13,23 92:13	33:22	304:3
354:24	395:11		55:7	310:23
355:3,4	397:23	112:8	257:5	311:3
356:2		113:4	277:13	345:2
359:13	field's	114:2	320:6	350:22
388:4,25	229:22	159:25		358:4
389:9	figure	197:25	fix	375:15
390:2	78:7	270:20	209:6	382:19
ield	134:6	305:10	flawed	384:18
24:11,24	145:24	377:16	231:20	400:14,21
25:3,24	207:14	finding	334:7	400.14,21
26:2,6,8	222:11	305:24		focused
27:16,23	223:4	61 - 11	flaws	72:14
39:13	226:10	findings	348:9	94:12
41:24	231:24	42:16	flesh	104:6
49:5 69:2	249:23	94:14	14:15	106:9
93:16	260:21	102:6	67.	109:5
96:21	277:4	117:1	flip	111:5
99:1,2	293:8	161:19	153:1	119:4
139:1	353:1	162:16	Florida	218:18
163:8	333.1	236:9	16:2	230:9
175:14	figuring	295:1,9	£1.,	247:25
181:4	223:13	296:6,10	flu	252:16
191:16	355:12	300:4	289:19	304:5,9,
228:9	365:5	fine	focus	25
265:16	395:13	9:16	20:15	foguaça
267:17	file	22:22	28:15	focuses
268:1,6,	101:19	26:24	31:18	31:23



	S vs STATE OF C			Index: focusing
focusing	forget	166:23	formally	173:7
129:25	197:17	167:7,18,	66:22	215:25
379:16	329:12	25 170:24	format	frameworks
folder	forgotten	178:2	138:8	176:5
101:21	101:13	196:8,16	355:13	228:20
101.21	361:14	197:14	222.12	229:4
folks	301.14	199:8,17	forming	229.4
20:24	form	200:4	43:10	free
22:5 34:1	5:23	201:5	44:14	8:4 49:13
44:9	33:18	202:10	45:4	57:1
63:22	36:9	203:25	100:18	71:24
97:11	38:6,17	208:3,17	101:4	246:6
103:7	40:17	210:3	116:13	311:3
144:10	41:11	213:25	171:8	Emaguangu
162:18	43:13	221:6	294:8	Frequency 321:21
253:11	44:19	232:10	forma	321.21
280:25	45:8 54:1	233:2	forms	frequent
285:3	57:14	234:19	328:8,9	322:10
309:6	60:19	249:10	366:25	371:4
342:25	62:7	252:3	393:15	friends
	63:11	261:8	Forness	
Eollow	64:4,12,	265:4	291:8	278:23
34:13	22 65:21	276:13,24	5	289:2
83:13	66:3	284:16	found	front
90:11	67:15,22	292:11	32:20	319:5,7
91:16	68:22	295:15	297:11	fulfill
149:11	69:16	296:21	301:1	
279:7	71:2	307:20	304:17	72:3
358:9	72:4,7,11	315:24	305:8,13	73:17
369:12	73:20	326:19	four-year	77:2
Eont	75:20	332:5	14:20	full
127:1	77:13,25		21:10	6:6 8:11
139:20	77:13,23	334:25		16 44:6
140:25		335:24	fourth	53:14
141:3	81:8,19 83:19	344:23	149:5	76:15
		348:17	fraction	244:21
footnote	86:8,16	359:4	110:23	245:5
160:21	88:18,24	361:23	_	262:10
291:20	89:3	364:24	frame	266:8,16
341:12	90:14	384:14	18:10	267:7,13
force	94:10	385:5,19	113:17	268:4,19
251:14	96:10	386:16	116:4	25 269:4
	100:19	387:25	framework	14 270:1
forced	138:1	formal	28:16	275:19,2
155:25	139:2	23:23	29:24	279:12,19
forcing	145:20	67:2	164:4,12	280:17,19
376:15	157:7	238:22	166:18	283:9,12
2/0.13	161:1	200-22	100.10	203·9,12,



NDREW WILE	Y, PH.D. S vs STATE OF G	BEORGIA	October 30, 202 Index: fullygener		
17 284:7,	functional-	55:25	182:11	258:10,15	
9,19	based	91:20	188:4	259:25	
285:2	88:5	gamama l	189:9,23	260:18	
288:6	fungtioning	<pre>general 9:13</pre>	190:2,12	263:6	
334:4	functioning 289:24		191:1	264:2	
349:11	209.24	12:10,19	192:16	266:10,	
357:4	funded	15:23 16:7,14	194:15	13,16,20	
	266:24	18:14	199:13	267:2,5	
ully 188:21	funding		202:5,8	269:11	
100.71	373:1	24:9 43:5	203:5,21	270:4,9,	
un	373.1	44:16,23	204:5,17	17 271:10	
316:2	funny	46:6,9,	205:1,9	272:13,18	
unction	243:17	18,23	206:1,19,	273:1,6,	
88:4	392:18	47:1,3,6,	24 207:2,	17,19	
203:2	fuss	7,8,19,21	6,12	274:3,8	
203.2	274:4	48:3,8,13	208:2,15,	276:9,10,	
unctional	27111	52:12	23 210:11	18,22	
34:6,10	future	53:8,14	219:14,18	277:10,18	
35:23	308:15	54:17	221:11,15	283:20	
38:21	311:6	55:22	222:8,13,	290:21,24	
49:17	fuzzy	58:9	18,24	295:18	
66:7 67:4	273:7	60:12	223:11,17	303:24	
79:13		61:11	224:5,10,	304:10,14	
103:3		63:2,21	21 225:7,	305:19	
104:7	G	65:7 68:2	14 226:24	306:3	
140:18		69:3	227:14	309:2,15,	
142:5	GA	71:10	231:18,23	20 312:25	
154:15	297:10	72:21,22	232:1	313:7	
155:1		73:8,16	233:12	314:11	
156:5	gaps	78:21,22	234:14	320:3,4	
214:23	346:19	82:18	235:3	327:9	
215:20	365:21	84:3	241:14	336:19	
218:6	367:20	87:22	242:5,15	337:9,12,	
223:3	Gary	104:14	243:11	21 338:5	
265:13	36:15,23	105:11	246:1	339:15,20	
288:24		106:1	247:3,4,	340:14,24	
304:2,9,	gathered	119:1	19	343:10	
13 305:16	186:19	122:23	248:10,20	345:24	
308:11,	gave	141:23	249:4,8,	346:2,8,	
16,24	35:13	161:3	12,21,24	18,25	
309:4,18	165:5	165:11	250:11,	347:8,21	
323:4	299:20	170:2	13,22,25	348:7	
346:7	382:1	176:24	251:18	349:16	
356:7,10	geared	177:16,25	255:25	350:21	
387:11,17	30:24,25	179:14	256:1	351:16,20	
	30.24,25	180:22	257:12,	356:5	
	gears	181:1	14,22	357:10,21	



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: generalization...GNETS

UNITED STATES	S VS STATE OF C	BEURGIA	muex. gene	ralizationGNE 15
358:11	310:21	151:11,16	23 210:15	209:8
359:1,17	330:8	165:17	211:1,12	290:23
362:8	345:11	166:16,22	253:23	298:12
364:12	346:3	167:4,15,	254:1	306:1
365:3	352:24	22 168:1	285:5,15	321:1
370:18	361:22	173:1	329:12,16	362:10
372:15	362:21	174:3	330:1	366:21
374:2,11	368:17	175:5	335:25	371:10
375:10		176:24	336:3	-1 - 4
382:7,20	generated	177:11,17	368:4,7,	glad
391:11	36:25	178:1	15 376:6,	124:16
	geographica	179:19	9 401:8,	GNETS
generalizat	lly	182:19	13,23	42:11
ion	362:12	184:3	at 1	43:12,21
292:18	Coorse	256:17	Gilmour	44:5,10,
323:13	George 104:24	261:7,22	337:25	13,16
generalize	164:1	262:4	give	45:5,17
292:8	104.1	263:3,13,	6:6 16:15	49:20
294:5	Georgia	24 264:16	22:20	50:2
	6:4 14:3,	291:6,11,	84:22	51:18,24
generally	6,10,11	13 297:10	89:8	52:5 55:9
6:13 25:11	42:9,19	308:20	173:22	94:18
58:19	43:2	326:16	175:12	97:14
62:10	47:17	344:9,20	195:20	101:20
68:7	49:22	355:23	205:17	103:16
73:24	73:25	396:14	206:21	105:5,6,
84:10	85:23		266:21	7,11,17
88:14	86:3	Georgia's	267:25	106:3,11
94:9	94:23	107:25	269:12	112:6,15,
122:21	96:8	108:11	280:15	16 114:17
139:5	97:21	166:8	282:13	116:9
154:19	99:6,15,	170:23	297:12	119:4,16,
156:2	20 103:7,	171:11,23	302:11	17,22
164:5	14 104:9,	174:2	303:2	122:24
183:7,10	23 106:1,	175:1,6	321:13	128:8,10,
187:6	25 108:3	263:5	371:3	18 130:1
194:13	109:11,	GILLESPIE	373:21,24	131:17,
214:8,14	13,18	5:15,21,	375:17	19,24
225:4	115:11	25 27:5	399:8	132:6,11,
236:7	117:3	84:22,25	giving	18,21,25
250:7	119:6,10	86:1	169:22	133:6
270:8	120:7,11	99:25	171:19	134:5,18,
270:8	126:16	100:20	173:20,21	23 137:9
292:16	127:19	123:3	173:20,21	138:21
293:16	134:10	141:4,15	181:11	142:18,23
295:19	142:17,22	147:8	205:23	144:12
2,5,1,	143:24	149:1,4,	200.20	147:10



				idex. goaiguided
157:12	362:2	358:22	393:3	grouping
158:2,7,	373:1	371:10	great	149:6
10,13,19,	goal	380:8	9:8 24:20	groups
22 159:6	135:9	382:20	27:6 50:9	189:25
161:8,21	297:1,15	389:2	51:8 52:3	190:1,8
162:2	309:25	394:20	90:8	307:12
164:1	314:8,13,	goodness	92:17	307.12
169:25	15 315:14	137:5	98:16	grow
170:17	323:1,12	137.3	111:21	395:22
176:16	356:2	gosh	174:23	guarantees
177:15,	382:14	312:2	194:21	19:9
21,23	396:23	grade	195:19	
179:13	390.23	11:24	222:22	guardrails
180:17	397.3	12:6	231:14	396:10
181:20	goals	17:13		397:21
182:20	333:24	136:10	260:20	guess
183:14,15	good	307:14	274:4,17	28:21
184:21	5:16,17	338:2,14	277:24	54:19
185:6,25	7:13 8:1	330.2,14	278:23	55:23
186:1,15	21:12	grades	316:24	62:1
203:4	26:3	392:25	331:11	69:17
213:12,	84:10	393:7	355:6	73:12
20,23	86:25	graduate	380:1	87:6
214:1,4,	90:2	31:10,14	greatest	88:14
7,12,15	129:9	98:3,6	21:3	149:5
228:14	141:5	302:17	194:16,	171:9
235:24	170:13	310:11,	18,19	202:3
236:24		15,18	195:3,7	207:1
256:10,	174:18	347:10	~~~~+1··	256:17
14,18,22,	176:6	347.10	greatly 384:18	286:18
23,25	210:15 213:3	graduating	304.10	329:6
261:6,10,	213:3	310:3,6	Green	336:23
13,18	221:12	graduation	20:7	367:6
262:13,18		255:6	ground	371:14
263:1,15	229:14		6:23	3/1.14
264:20	234:5	grain	0.43	guessing
265:2	242:22	330:21	group	140:4
294:14	251:8	grant	85:23	155:5
295:4	252:9	19:22	149:6	169:14
302:6	255:20		182:2	guidance
306:10	257:4	grants	190:1	353:25
307:19	276:5	166:12,	214:25	354:15
326:4,16	290:18	13,14	216:5	
	296:15	graph	218:19	guide
				00.01
341:14,17	297:21	315:11	275:21	90:24
	297:21 305:24 337:25	315:11 graphic	275:21 321:11	90:24 guided



October 30, 2023 Index: goal..guided

midolinas	316:9	770·1E	200.0 E	hereinafter
guidelines 398:7	310.9	278:15 373:14,18	329:2,5	nereinaiter 5:12
398:/	happened	3/3:14,18	Heather	5:12
guides	9:15	398:22	163:25	hey
369:4	104:10	hat	heaviest	90:2 97:4
gym	149:7	179:9	239:8	113:20
370:1,15	344:14	294:17	239.0	152:14
370.1,13	345:7	hawing	heavily	159:5
gyms	happening	395:16	112:7	176:3
46:25	97:5	393.10	heavy	178:7
	112:5,6	head	105:1	231:17
**	139:3	133:1	165:22	236:15
Н	161:8,9	143:1	103.22	250:23
	177:20	212:21	held	292:19
habitable		350:1	85:12	301:7
67:21	179:13,14	371:12	253:18	315:1
68:14	233:22	health	401:19	365:9
half	236:20	38:15,23	helped	375:9
9:21	295:4,5	64:19	114:2	397:25
22:20	297:19		131:20	
124:23	298:2	77:20	178:24	high
146:9	369:7,8	78:2	229:15	35:22
140.9	381:1	79:3,22	375:20	136:18
halfway	happy	81:4	3/5.20	137:10
279:11	26:16	163:22	helpful	165:18
hallmarks	345:5	165:24	61:20	166:9
325:5		166:15	102:20	347:8,9
327:4	hard	170:15	106:24	356:2
	18:5	176:15	166:6	393:2
372:1	136:25	177:9	218:2,10	high-need
hand	175:11	184:3	219:8	77:23
211:13	205:13	289:16	223:18	79:6 81:6
hamalaa	253:12	347:9	230:20	
handed	304:25	395:1,12	233:24	high-
100:9	323:14	hear	376:4	profile
hands-on	329:2,4	26:3		379:12
24:5	352:22	92:19	helpfully	high-
	385:6	118:2	238:17	quality
haphazardly	389:20	129:3	helping	354:1
194:1	harder	129:3 197:7	50:9	354.1
happen			293:4	Higher
7:9 44:13	206:15	207:11		15:3
63:1 69:8	harm	220:6	helps	highest
93:24	236:3,25	253:13	218:3	highest
107:14	374:12	371:18	226:14	300:1
195:16	401:4	hearing	375:25	347:14
234:4		16:18	hemming	highlight
279:2	harmful	21:16	пешштид	217:18



NDREW WILE NITED STATE	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index: highlyidentifyir		
230:14	holisticall	hospital	127:20	147:12	
270:2	У	45:11	168:24	150:3	
330:8	374:25	74:11,19	185:13	211:9	
	_	372:20	187:22	290:9	
ighly	home		188:2	376:16	
59:9	224:4,9	host	193:25		
60:15	homebound	41:3	238:1,6	identified	
61:7	45:12	hour	239:7,19,	60:15	
66:17	74:20	8:23 9:21	22,25	92:24	
78:10		95:15	240:3	93:13	
137:16	honest	124:23	240:3	112:12	
269:13	43:1	146:9		113:7,8,	
318:3	44:11	285:6	245:15	10 114:1	
331:1	221:13	329:14	254:5,6,	115:20	
	279:23	329.14	10,13	145:6	
ighway	hanaa+1	hours	255:8	212:1,6	
246:3	honestly 242:23	25:1	256:8	215:12	
ired	242.23	27:24	262:14	235:18	
96:5	hook	95:23	264:1,9	248:18	
	352:9	146:9	265:14	255:5	
istorical			266:2	275:1	
193:3	hope	how's	269:8	290:22,2	
239:5	49:23	110:7	289:6	320:7	
old	58:20	hypothesis	292:5	328:7	
92:11	61:11	34:14	309:1		
103:22	83:1,3		314:20	386:5,9	
162:20	165:13	hypothetica	316:1	395:18	
181:3	193:20	1	333:7,13	identifies	
289:2	229:21	138:15,22	357:8	201:12	
	314:21	332:19	375:18		
316:3	375:25	344:12,24	389:2	identify	
olifield	384:3	345:6	394:5	144:20	
111:13	395:21		374.3	157:8	
112:14	1 6 1		IDEA's	173:12	
114:12	hopeful	I	244:17	180:7	
115:2	165:12		ideally	200:14	
120:13	hoping	i.e.	63:16	215:5	
128:15	58:21	334:10		225:3	
138:12	91:2		68:24	233:9	
143:23	319:13	idea	ideas	287:20,	
144:7		29:17	314:11	22,23	
145:23	Horner	47:18	:	300:16	
	110:6,19	48:18	identical	365:4	
146:5	horse	50:21	264:20		
147:21	222:11	53:7	identificat	identifying	
159:9	777.T	77:18	ion	100:14	
341:13	horses	97:9	100:5	237:11	
	50:24	106:5	123:8	289:19	
		108:24	123.0	300:13	



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA	Index: I	EPimplementi
EP	329:8	126:12	203:9,18,	217:13
45:21	332:8	379:6	22 204:3	223:1
49:14	333:19,24		205:13	229:18
56:15,25	343:14,	impact	206:1	230:6
57:5 58:1	15,20,25	206:10	215:16	248:19
59:7 60:5	344:1	207:4	223:15	329:9
61:24	361:9,11	313:18	225:6,20	353:22
64:17	375:11,19	314:4	249:11	354:1,8,
65:9	386:6,9,	332:13	252:18	14,18,22
66:23	12,14	impair	304:13	356:3,14
71:8,15,	387:1	289:1,8,	323:8	364:13,19
17,19,23	388:10	23	326:9	365:3
73:17	395:18		346:1	388:25
74:4,14,		impairment	351:3	389:3
17 75:2,	IEPS	201:19	355:3	391:2,4
12,14,20	16:17	288:25	361:11	•
76:23	35:5	impairments	365:5,17	implementat
77:15	54:13	361:21	388:3	ions
83:9	63:16		395:22	250:10
178:5	64:3 69:7	impedes		implemented
188:25	70:2 72:3	357:10	implementat	58:2
192:14	77:3	imperfect	ion	65:10
199:13,	192:9	88:17	28:9	66:24
18,19	203:22	89:5,16	29:3,4	75:16
200:1,9,	231:25	90:13	58:10	109:18
13,20,25	261:21,25	121:5	67:3	131:8
201:11	262:3	217:4	89:20	133:23
	286:5,25	331:18	107:5,9,	166:3
202:6	327:25		11,14	174:4
203:9,19	328:4,17,	imperfectio	109:14,21	204:5,9,
204:14,19	19,21	n	110:8,20	10 205:7
226:2,9	329:4	89:11	131:15	229:16
227:7,22,	II	implement	152:9,11,	303:24
25 246:14	183:4	12:3	16 153:15	319:19
249:2	240:25	56:15	155:9	332:9
250:4,8,	285:19	64:2,11,	165:14	333:20
15	203.19	15 65:19	166:5,14	346:8
251:16,21	III	69:7	170:23	348:12
256:13	242:3	71:7,11,	171:1,11	378:19
262:14,15	330:5	15,17,18	173:15,	389:7,23
265:18,22	331:22	74:4,14,	16,17	
286:11,13	imagine	17 75:2,	174:2,12	implementir
287:12	203:4	19 76:19,	175:1,6,	g
288:2	374:18	23 77:15	9,12,13,	57:4 58:6
320:6	393:14	84:12	22 176:1	64:7
327:11,		90:6	206:5	75:13
13,17,23	immediately	111:7	216:21	107:21
328:10,16				



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: implements..increasing

UNITED STATES	O VS STATE OF	JEURGIA	index. imple	mentsincreasing
108:1	279:4	334:17,22	382:7	332:3
153:20	281:10	398:23	includes	358:8,13,
171:20	283:5	400:12		15 359:2,
172:8,9,	287:18	i man	45:10	7,9,18
14,20,24	290:20	inappropria	87:19	372:17
173:6	312:23	tely	100:24	374:20
176:11	319:22	346:25	303:7	375:8
190:4	324:14	inartful	307:14	382:6
228:21	340:17	188:13	including	
229:12,24	341:6		190:2	inclusive
230:13	351:17	incidents	192:12	48:2
347:22	368:18	259:17	214:22	188:23
386:11	383:8,13	include	218:25	192:4,9,
388:1,7,	389:5	54:22	219:12	23 227:7
14	396:10	62:16	224:2	234:14
	390.10	88:4,7	230:5	332:16,17
389:14,17	impression	118:5,20	315:6	335:15,17
390:6	161:20	126:9		336:7,24
implements		153:16	343:20	364:21
76:13	impressions	163:5	347:23	366:16
	128:24		inclusion	372:20
implication	improve	164:14	53:15,16	390:22
209:19	37:3	199:21	72:17	
imply	303:6	212:10	73:3 84:5	income
80:5		241:6	189:6	362:16
	improvement	247:5,24	192:18	incomplete
import	315:21	248:2	237:17	217:4,12
239:6	400:10	249:9	242:5	363:16
important	improvement	254:15	248:17	
63:20	s	274:4,13	260:15	inconclusiv
72:17	317:14	275:20	266:8,17	е
75:12	317-11	278:19		231:19
87:16	improving	282:11	267:8,13	inconsisten
	359:17	288:22	268:4,20,	
89:18	in-service	301:20	25 269:5,	t 246:10
97:18	355:21	312:7	14 270:1	346:18
110:18	J J J • Δ I	316:8	275:20,	inconsisten
187:21	inappropria	336:19	24,25	tly
190:14	te	346:16	279:12,20	389:20
193:14	56:3		280:18	
194:19	68:19	included	283:9,12,	increase
197:22	69:14,20,	73:5	18 284:8,	247:17
201:25	24 70:25	148:18	10,20	248:17
237:21	76:5	161:13	285:2	310:15
238:4	77:4,12,	223:17	290:21	increased
249:19	22 79:5	238:9	300:24	359:7
273:12	81:5,14,	260:12	330:15,16	
274:21	17 83:18	327:1	331:25	increasing
	1, 00.10			315:12



NDREW WILEY, NITED STATES	vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA	Index: inci	Index: incredibleinnovative		
391:23	18 176:18	individuali	214:2	151:5		
incredible	178:21,22	ze	227:23	161:24		
278:22	179:17	386:13,	233:10	173:22		
2/0.22	180:8	17,18	245:11	179:16		
ndependenc	181:23	individuali	249:1	186:19		
	185:25		individuals	295:24		
308:14	186:1	zed		297:16		
309:22	187:9,10	49:15	48:20	301:18		
311:16	191:25	53:22	112:11	307:22		
383:10	195:22	56:20	114:22			
	206:23	57:25	115:19	informative		
ndependent	214:25	59:25	116:9	330:18		
71:10	216:5	64:7 65:1	143:16	informed		
96:5	218:18	66:20,21	144:21	117:20		
338:6	220:21,22	71:4	145:8	160:18		
346:5	223:6	73:6,7	146:2			
350:25	226:8	78:10	367:22	inherent		
354:11	238:7	81:16,21	inefficient	58:10		
ndependent	241:8,13	82:1	118:11	190:23		
У	241.6,13	84:12	110.11	inherently		
255:10		88:2	inevitably	43:22		
	250:2	178:5,11	238:5	56:9,13,		
ndicating	263:7	189:19	Inez	18		
236:13	265:6	190:4	97:11	189:15,17		
ndicator	266:1	195:21	97.11	190:19,25		
383:25	274:2	199:10	inferior	278:14		
384:8,12,	275:2	205:5	177:16,24	360:1		
24 385:3,	287:20	206:18	178:4,6,	300.1		
11,18	288:3	225:25	15 208:1,	initial		
11,10	291:24	282:5	14 209:4	107:16		
ndicators	292:4	285:22	348:19	190:18		
274:12	295:11	286:1,5,	influence	247:17		
399:4	296:17	16,19,23	<pre>influence 45:15</pre>	1-1-1-1-11		
ndirect	308:14	287:8	45.15	initially		
347:2	309:14,17	293:18	influenced	91:5		
347.2	322:2	322:1	382:3	123:21		
ndividual	333:8	332:6	inform	124:2		
60:6	335:2,3	333:11		initiative		
62:11	336:16	335:5	375:22	156:8		
74:2,15,	348:11	365:23	informally			
16 76:9,	351:22	366:6	96:14	innovation		
23 78:3	353:10		: 6	16:5,8		
80:16,19	359:14	378:18	information	innovations		
82:5,7	383:12	381:24	94:17,20	15:6,17		
83:7,17	386:19	394:3	107:4,11			
131:6	400:22	individuall	119:16	innovative		
146:13	- -	У	125:5	15:10		
170:3,11,		13:23	145:13,16			



UNITED STATES	3 VS STATE OF C	JEONGIA	muex. mon	umatemterpreteu
inordinate	391:15,	240:10,16	31:23	23:24
379:23	18,23,25	292:2	45:20	276:9
	392:5	330:10	59:11	277:21
input	394:7,10,	360:1	60:16	
200:22	11,18	361:1	61:9	interchange
344:1	399:6	368:21	71:14	ably
inside			72:23	49:7 56:8
271:5	instruction	_	88:3,8	Interconnec
319:20	al	72:16	167:15	ted
insist	72:17	intend	188:12	164:4
	209:25	209:14	191:6	
364:10	260:15	286:12	247:9	interest
instances	391:6		274:19	32:20
351:11	instruction	intended	280:11	93:11
377:11,24	ally	287:2	281:9	246:13
378:15	72:25	301:10	293:7	interested
institution		330:8	307:10,11	104:10
	instructor	intending	313:6	113:21
302:23	120:22	284:13	315:7	129:3
instruction	instrument		316:10,13	145:12
29:25	175:19	intensifica	321:6	329:1
30:4,5	294:19	tion	322:4	
59:11	296:3	321:7	326:12	interesting
60:4,17,	302:23	intensify	338:19	17:17
22 61:9		321:12	340:12	50:22
62:16	instruments	intensity	349:2	97:4,7
65:2	302:22	67:8 75:4	361:19	126:22
88:7,8	insufficien	89:19	362:15	242:16
135:19	t	187:16	393:18	245:16
136:4,12,	199:12	283:1		264:14
13	334:8	286:8,15	intention	299:19
137:14,15	345:14	312:22	124:10	343:7,12
138:3,14,	intograted		intentional	349:25
17 190:11	integrated 45:7	314:20	278:15	356:21
216:7		320:1,11,	296:25	393:10
219:3	180:18	15 321:4,		398:16
251:8	181:21 188:18	19,24	interact	interfering
274:1		322:11	193:9	320:22
307:10,11	189:16	325:8	258:9	intermitten
309:4	191:21	336:21	276:18	
317:24	199:6	362:6,22	277:2,9	tly
318:3	213:13	371:1	278:13	380:17
321:13,15	215:3	372:5	interaction	interpretat
334:11	216:18	391:23,25	277:12	ions
338:19,20	224:3,9	intensive		301:9
340:12	227:11	29:24	interaction	interpreted
383:7	228:19	30:1,4,5	S	298:14
	234:14			270.14
1				



October 30, 2023

Index: inordinate..interpreted

ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: interpreting..JOHNSON

ONLIED STATES	S VS STATE OF C	BEURGIA	index: interp	retingJOHNSON
334:20	314:10	intro	isolation	274:18
365:11	315:8,19	19:12	319:11	289:2
interpretin	316:5,11,	introductio	issue	305:24
_	14,21		156:11	345:15,19
g 127.6	319:24	n		361:5,14
137:6	320:9,19	239:2	157:6	382:24
247:17	321:1,6,	introductor	253:24	TOIRIGON
interrupt	24 323:1,	У	issues	JOHNSON
7:4,11	8 324:10	239:1	151:13	5:24
142:10	389:18	287:3	155:23	33:18
253:10	396:24	inventories	156:22	36:9
interrupted		173:10	items	38:4,6,17
181:7	interventio	174:16	100:24	40:17
101.7	nist	1/4.10	113:8	41:11
interruptin	148:11	inverse	312:8,19	43:13,15
g	interventio	76:1	•	44:19
157:2	ns	101:3	324:22	45:8 54:1
intervene	66:21	invitations	IV	57:14
314:21	88:5	105:13	306:1	60:19
314.71	173:12	103.13	345:8	62:7
interventio	183:6	invited		63:11
n	189:19	105:14		64:4,12,
29:12,14	190:5	150:25	J	22 65:21
35:25	205:25	151:2		66:3
49:19	214:22	invoices	Jason	67:15,22
66:8,20	215:5	95:18	111:12	68:22
67:5,8	218:7		112:20	69:16
134:22	287:24	involved	114:8	71:2
135:4,15	288:1	15:1	Jason's	72:4,7,11
140:19	313:17	104:25	114:10	73:18,20
142:6	314:3	229:24	114.10	75:9 76:7
165:18	315:23	230:2	Jeannie	77:13,25
166:10	336:21	involvement	115:5	79:8
167:15	354:2	17:3	120:14	81:8,19
205:16		18:11	143:23	83:19
206:22	interview	133:9	144:3	86:8,10,
214:24	123:7,14,	274:14	150:10,16	16,22
215:21	15 147:11		151:19	88:18,24
218:20	150:2	irreparable	158:6	89:3
226:16,17	interviewed	236:4	jeez	90:14
251:4	36:24	irresponsib	18:18	92:8
252:15,21	interviews	le		94:10
280:21,23		364:9	Jim	96:10
288:15,18	125:4		377:1	100:19,22
289:14	294:18	ISF	job	138:1
290:2	301:12	164:4,18,	97:1	139:2
300:24	302:21	24 229:5	102:9	145:20



October 30, 2023 Index: Jones..kids

	0 13 01/11 01	OLONO, N	•	nack. donesk
148:24	402:1,5	juvenile	343:13	189:8,13
157:7	Jones	274:14	399:16	190:5
161:1	143:17		kid's	191:6
166:23	143.1/		178:14	192:9,11,
167:7,18,	Josh	K	1/0.14	12,14
25 170:24	9:12		kidding	193:4,8,
178:2	journals	K-12	209:17	9,17
196:8,16	97:15	39:15	kids	194:2
197:14	97.13	Kauffman	16:16	195:19
199:8,17	judging	291:9	31:24	197:18,20
200:4	380:9	291.9	32:23	202:19,2
201:5	judgment	keeping		205:14,19
202:10	69:19	367:8	36:21	206:10
203:25	200:12	Vanatan	37:19	208:23
208:3,17	250:5	Kenston	39:17	209:5
210:3		12:9 24:7	49:8	210:7
213:25	251:23	Kent	54:8,9,	216:18
221:6	375:23	10:23	13,16	218:10
232:10	judgments	11:6,10	59:12,16	221:14,18
233:2	161:15	13:16,19,	63:23	222:9,19
234:19	162:24	20,22	67:6 82:9	223:6,7,
249:10	227:18	15:8	83:25	10,16
252:3		16:10,15	84:8	
	juice	17:14	87:4,8,15	225:21
261:8	8:16,18	18:19	89:15	229:15
265:4	jump	20:24	90:3,7	230:10
276:13,24	353:11	29:18	97:23	231:17
284:16	363:5	31:3,5	106:17,18	233:9,18
292:11	379:6		109:25	234:1
295:15		key	118:24	235:18
296:21	jumping	304:19	135:8,10,	237:18
307:20	37:22	360:20	20 136:7,	245:11,
315:24	jumps	kid	11,17,19	20,24
326:19	136:19	73:9	137:12	246:7
332:5		192:15	138:6,13	247:15,
334:25	June	206:17	161:12	17,22
335:24	92:6,13	207:12	163:5	248:1,20
336:2	95:19	222:6	164:15	24 249:1
344:23	justice	233:11	165:10	13,21
348:17	42:8		178:12,	251:7
359:4	93:22	235:2	15,21	254:15
361:23	211:5	248:15	180:8,22,	255:5
364:24	274:14	249:1	24 182:4,	256:13
384:14		250:25	10,16	257:22,24
385:5,19	justify	282:8,9	185:21,25	259:1,16
386:16	294:20	316:15		260:17
	295:2	327:8	186:4 187:14,20	261:25
387:25		338:13		



DREW WILEY TED STATES	S vs STATE OF G	SEORGIA		October 30, 2 Index: kids'L
267:23	9,14	201:10	375:24	77:11
269:10	379:20	208:8	397:20	lacks
271:14,18	380:24	218:13	399:22	73:16
274:4,11,	381:23	221:1	400:5	73.10
25	382:6	227:2	knew	lady
278:13,	383:5	245:16	126:9	379:12
16,22	388:9	289:13,18	145:17	lags
280:9,10	391:11	290:19	222:22	331:8,10
281:1,4,	392:21,24	292:18	304:18	
6,7,12	393:5,18	294:18	304.10	laid
282:13	394:1,17	295:8	knowing	237:20
283:5,21	398:4,17	297:9	171:22	265:7
284:1,3	399:25	298:7	227:23	Lakesha
289:7	kids'	310:24	261:17	143:7
290:9,12,	340:24	313:11	knowledge	
13,18,22,	340.24	315:4	39:12	Landrum
24	kind	317:8	131:7	291:9
292:21,23	10:20	320:3,4	133:21	language
293:4,6	12:3	322:19	145:3	46:2
294:4	20:25	324:11	163:8	50:20
304:6	27:10	325:10	230:15	133:21
309:2,3	31:13	365:7,8	367:18	148:18
310:10,	45:24	381:24	307.10	149:15
16,18,24	49:7	400:4		151:12
311:2,9,	54:13		L	227:15
18 312:24	59:24	kinds		334:1
313:8,9	62:9	38:22	lab	335:15
324:15,17	64:23	46:25	40:25	336:4
326:10,24	94:25	51:24 59:23		339:5
327:4	97:17		label	343:8
329:1,4	111:21	61:1	106:6,15	
330:15	122:10	76:22	labeled	large
332:13	124:7,10	84:12	106:4	35:21
338:3,4,	126:21	96:18		189:25
7,18	129:6	160:5	labor	190:1
341:3	156:7,8,	169:1	25:16	303:12
344:10	11 157:17	171:16	lack	largely
347:8,12,	159:5	254:16	199:15,25	59:6
20 359:7,	160:4	263:14	270:2	_
14 361:6	162:11	297:19	315:22	larger
362:7,15	173:2	303:24	389:21	259:25
365:18	175:10	314:24	390:8	late
366:7	179:1	315:7	391:6,14	34:24
370:6	187:13	325:8	392:11	36:4
372:10	190:4	355:9		Tatin
373:25	192:20	359:13	lacked	Latin
374:1,6,	196:2	370:9	72:2	224:19



NITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: lawlimitat		
law	38:16	307:9	lesson	136:10	
34:8	50:7	309:14	157:17	312:22	
53:15	lead	315:12	letter	370:25	
66:6	146:17	337:10	42:16,17	license	
88:25	233:6	340:15,22	313:15	15:23	
106:7	234:6,18	382:7	376:23	16:4	
108:11,24	234:0,18	383:8,17,	3/0.23	17:21	
187:12	233.3,0	18	letters	18:7	
188:20	leaders	385:17,25	251:13	10.7	
193:21,25	269:2	LEAS	letting	licensed	
201:9,11	leadership		157:25	20:21	
203:17	22:10	157:6	352:8	63:13	
223:9	26:11	leave	352.0	238:19	
227:15,16	63:17	374:7	level	1	
237:25		397:18	11:24	licensure	
239:23	112:16,17	1.4	12:6	16:7,9	
251:12	303:3	led	45:22	17:22	
261:7	leads	122:4	59:19	life	
287:18,19	230:23	left	67:13	7:4,11	
309:5	231:9	330:2	74:2 75:7	26:25	
320:16	232:8,24	399:11	80:6,25	289:8	
332:21	234:16		108:24	328:17	
351:4		legal	148:12		
378:13	learn	10:19	152:22	lifelong	
3/0.13	29:20	67:2	155:14	205:19	
lawful	58:21	108:16	171:1	316:17	
5:8	193:18	109:2	175:12,22	324:19	
Laws	289:3	151:13	187:15	light	
239:7	308:11	191:12	192:18	349:3	
396:8,14	309:18,21	192:7,20	220:23		
390.0,14	311:5,14	203:13	228:22	likewise	
lawsuit	319:4	238:22	229:25	354:15	
158:22	344:8,18	239:14	239:1	limit	
lawyer	learned	240:13	259:12	203:11,12	
197:2	92:10	398:12	274:2,7		
191.4	105:9	legalese	274.2,7 295:6	limitations	
lawyer's	157:17	42:16	300:1	58:10	
196:1	310:19	108:18	300:1	87:16	
lawyers	317:21			91:1,18	
9:12	317:21	legally	320:10	189:22	
113:11	310.11,13	200:3,5	338:2,14	216:20,2	
144:24	learning	legitimate	372:4,5	226:1,6	
177·27	19:19	280:3	390:3	298:16	
.ay	59:12		levels	330:9	
268:11	89:9	legitimatel	68:3	345:15,	
· 단지	137:20	У	107:8	19,20	
LEA	138:23	251:22	110:19	349:12,	
33:14	290:15			18,24	



October 30, 2023
Index: limitedlow

INITED STATES	S VS STATE OF C	BEORGIA		index: ilmitedic
350:6,17	listing	logisticall	274:19	336:11
352:2,5	231:1	У	312:3	338:2
364:13,	7.5	189:18,20	372:16	355:23
18,25	listserv		. .	373:9
365:2,21	96:24	long	lot	377:5
366:4	97:2	9:19 13:6	•	380:18
	literal	124:21	22:14	381:2
limited	295:20	146:5	26:5	389:25
45:6		268:24	32:20	396:10
145:2	literally	269:13	33:24	
202:7	79:10	290:7	35:16	lots
203:21	118:21	293:17	36:25	35:10,11
205:12	298:11	394:8	43:23	154:24
303:9	literature	395:11	47:14	155:20
310:21	101:23	long-term	57:8	259:17
363:13	183:6	324:9	59:11,14	311:1
1:	230:25	324.9	60:25	loud
lines	231:10	longer	61:1	
130:22	300:13,18	368:2	82:21,24	344:4
317:8		1 1 3	87:10,25	371:5
319:9	302:2	looked	89:20	372:23
324:11	304:4	19:6 95:7	97:17	love
329:9	305:25	103:13	102:23	90:22
linked	323:5	107:3	107:24	
71:25	litigation	108:7	113:20	low
286:13	10:14	111:5,19	148:11	104:6
200-15		112:1,21	155:22	111:12
links	live	130:6		112:13
282:3	295:13	139:5	158:13	113:3
list	296:18	169:13	165:5	115:1
100:16,24	Local	171:8	176:8	120:9,16
100:10,24	50:8	174:7	195:16	121:6,17
14 215:20		179:2	205:10	124:21
	located	182:16	228:2,5	125:21
312:8	95:5,6	241:24	229:8	127:12
326:1	location	264:15	230:3	129:16
383:20	70:7,9	296:16	237:14,17	130:9,18
listed	201:3	303:21	252:7	135:13
117:11	201.3	328:4	259:16	136:7
143:11	lock	356:1	264:21	139:23
163:2	397:14	362:14	282:10	140:7,20
262:22	1	302.14	290:18,24	141:18,25
	logic	lose	293:5	
listen	189:4	313:21	296:4,24	142:3
281:13	250:13,23	logt	320:25	144:14
listening	251:3,17	lost	323:4	148:19
21:1	logical	79:18	324:18,19	153:9
21.1		108:18		154:9,21
21.1	188:10	143:2	331:1	155:14



Case 1:16-cv-03088-ELR

180:3,7	323:5,13,	50:10	246:4
187:22	19 385:15	54:19	249:12
190:24		55:12	250:5,19
200:18		65:12,15	251:8,16,
216:5		66:25	17 252:19
		67:6,9,25	259:22
237:14,15		69:8,24	265:18
238:6		70:2,4,5	266:18
248:16	3/3:6	72:13	269:20
249:25	majority	76:4	276:25
250:2	43:25	84:17	281:3
251:23	77:23	91:15	282:4
252:25	79:6	103:23	283:20
259:20	81:6,10,	105:1	284:23
278:23	17 163:5	108:1	286:9,16,
281:21	164:15	119:12	20 287:7
285:1	213:10,12	136:20	289:1
293:4,19	215:11	137:7	293:12
302:3	216:15	139:25	296:5,19
303:9	219:10,23	140:8	299:4
330:13	220:14,23	149:10	301:2,4
338:17	221:9,24	154:5	303:5
342:1	222:3,12	155:4	304:23
353:10	244:6	158:24	309:19
37	247:6	161:15	311:11
	248:9,11,	162:24	313:3
3/8.10	23 269:9	173:24	315:3
madness	273:9	174:22,24	316:20
126:25	282:6	177:6	321:15
magazines	284:3	180:10	325:22
	292:3	185:4,12	333:25
	346:16,23	186:5,10,	336:11
	347:23	20 188:25	338:21
278:2	349:15,21	193:18,19	345:3
main	350:14	195:2	350:1,7
	366:1	198:9	352:14
	make	200:21	356:6,18
		206:4	358:19,23
•		207:14	361:14
244·8		209:8,20	365:1,24
maintain		216:18	366:6
323:10		221:23	367:6,21
maintainod		222:8,18	372:23
		223:4,5	373:9,14
303.3	32:7 37:4	227:21	381:6
maintenance	45:25	233:10	382:13
	190:24 200:18 216:5 227:18,20 237:14,15 238:6 248:16 249:25 250:2 251:23 252:25 259:20 278:23 281:21 285:1 293:4,19 302:3 303:9 330:13 338:17 342:1 353:10 madly 378:16 madness 126:25 magazines 379:24 magically 278:2 main 212:18,23 mainstream 243:20,24 244:8 maintain	190:24 200:18 216:5 227:18,20 237:14,15 238:6 248:16 249:25 251:23 252:25 251:23 252:25 251:23 252:25 251:23 277:23 252:25 281:21 213:10,12 293:4,19 302:3 330:13 302:3 330:13 3216:15 303:9 219:10,23 338:17 221:9,24 342:1 222:3,12 353:10 244:6 247:6 248:9,11, 378:16 247:6 248:9,11, 378:16 247:6 248:9,11, 23 269:9 madness 273:9 126:25 282:6 magazines 273:9 126:25 282:6 magazines 379:24 346:16,23 magically 278:2 349:15,21 main 212:18,23 mainstream 243:20,24 244:8 maintain 323:10 maintained 22:7 main 323:10 maintained 22:7	190:24 200:18 216:5 227:18,20 353:22 37:14,15 354:7 238:6 373:6 248:16 249:25 25:23 27:23 25:25 25:20 27:23 27:23 25:25 25:20 27:23 27:23 25:25 25:20 27:23 27:23 25:25 25:20 27:23 27:23 27:23 25:25 25:20 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 27:23 21:15 225:25 28:16,10, 105:1 278:23 17 163:5 108:1 2285:1 213:10,12 136:20 293:4,19 215:11 137:7 302:3 216:15 139:25 303:9 219:10,23 330:13 220:14,23 330:13 220:14,23 330:13 220:14,23 330:13 320:14,23 338:17 221:9,24 154:5 342:1 222:3,12 353:10 244:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 247:6 161:15 248:9,11, 162:24 23 269:9 173:24 madness 273:9 174:22,24 126:25 282:6 177:6 magazines 379:24 346:16,23 186:5,10, 379:24 346:16,23 186:5,10, 366:1 379:24 346:16,23 186:5,10, 366:1 198:9 make 200:21 main 212:18,23 mainstream 243:20,24 244:8 15:14 209:8,20 21:15,14 22:23 maintained 323:10 22:7 22:8,18 223:4,5



IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: makersn		
390:1	382:20,25	mass	373:1	163:14
391:24	399:3,21	37:7	385:25	169:6
392:7	401:6	77:22		179:6
394:17		36	math	211:6
398:24	management	Massachuset	29:25	212:2
400:8,19	11:25	ts	30:16	213:11
401:2	12:5	23:8	32:19,24	214:7
	28:15	36:14	82:10	235:24
akers	29:9	37:17	318:12	267:19
251:12	31:18,19	245:22	Matt	269:19
akes	32:2,8,18		143:17	281:21
7:4 16:17	61:8 80:2		199:22	282:24
21:13	321:25	362:14		283:7,15,
22:8	manager	match	matter	23 284:2
34:21	142:19,24		6:2 92:3	293:24
54:17			101:5	294:7,13
63:1 77:4	Mandt	matched	169:9	295:17
113:25	134:25	319:25	172:9	306:17
128:23	manifestati	320:14	191:2	
164:14	on	material	192:7	308:23
172:2	398:13,14		209:2	330:13
193:22		260:9	211:19	340:11
279:6	manual		306:25	Mccart's
284:2	94:25	materials	matters	97:13
320:24	105:18	10:6	10:17	105:24
	106:22	42:15	10.17	161:19
377:21	164:18,	44:3	Matthew	168:5
aking	20,23,24	94:4,19,	252:23	213:23
20:19	262:24	22 95:4,8	253:9	236:10
26:14	manuscript	100:14	maximize	244:4
43:16	179:5	101:21	353:1	284:13,17
62:20	294:16,23	102:5	383:17	291:21
63:21	298:7	103:10	391:3	296:23
69:19	299:9	104:12	391.3	299:18
189:10	301:24	106:12	maximizing	
235:12	301.24	108:21	308:13	Meaning
260:3	mark	113:20	311:15	250:17
283:17	100:1	117:1	maximum	309:12
293:15	123:3	120:2	309:22	meaningful
306:3	marked	144:18	383:5	224:24
309:7	100:5,9	171:5	303.5	282:14
314:23	123:7	190:10	Mccart	334:1
316:4	147:11	240:7	10:9	
319:12		262:23	42:20	meanings
354:10	150:2	301:14,22	106:22	391:21
367:17	211:9,14	353:25	109:5	means
371:11	376:15	354:20	111:20	6:13,15
				,



NITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: meantmischaracteriz	
mechanism	memorandum	12:6	364:8
398:12	108:11	35:11	miles
Wodiasid		65:9	246:3
	-	141:23	240.3
104.3,17	152.17,24		mind
medical	mental		11:18
352:13	38:15,23		116:6
modication	64:19	346.9	122:8
	77:20	meta-	136:19
3/3.0	78:2	analysis	189:12
medicine	79:3,21	338:1	232:20
352:11	81:4	339:24	236:18
378:14	166:15	340:19	277:11
moot	170:15		296:8
	176:15		316:6
			341:22
			379:7
			mindful
			226:1
	mention	300:9	298:15
	93:15	methodology	mindlessly
	166:12		250:16
74:24	187:25		251:14
80:15,24	196:20		231.14
82:4,6,18	206:8		mindset
83:7,8	340:13		134:19
170:16			135:14
173:11		302:7	mine
191:21		methods	
194:10		179:12	107:13
294:3		295:23	minimize
340:24		297:22,25	135:4,5
		,	minority
	216:6,7		194:7
	218:20		minors
35:10	380:21		16:14
meets	mentioning	253:16	
		middle	minutes
			281:24
	273.24		282:19
	mentions		mischaracte
101:10	90:1		rization
122:1	308:23		138:13
146:13	mot		
memberg!			mischaracte
			rizes
104:22	11:23	357:5	
	mechanism	S vs STATE OF GEORGIA mechanism memorandum 398:12 108:11 Medicaid memory 184:3,17 152:17,24 medical mental 352:13 38:15,23 medication 77:20 78:2 79:3,21 352:11 81:4 378:14 166:15 meet 170:15 9:12 177:9 17:7,16 289:16 22:4 25:2 347:9 34:1 395:12 35:22 mention 61:10 93:15 63:23 166:12 74:24 187:25 80:15,24 196:20 82:4,6,18 206:8 83:7,8 340:13 170:16 13:2 191:21 103:5,13 194:10 13:4,6 103:5,13 158:21 194:10 13:5,23 340:24 159:3 340:24 167:9 197:19 </td <td>Sys STATE OF GEORGIA Index: meant mechanism memorandum 12:6 398:12 108:11 35:11 Medicaid memory 141:23 medical mental 304:3 352:13 38:15,23 346:9 medication 77:20 meta-analysis 352:11 81:4 339:24 378:14 166:15 340:19 meet 170:15 method 9:12 176:15 126:24 17:7,16 177:9 161:23 22:4 25:2 289:16 162:8,19 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 35:22 mention 300:9 61:10 93:15 166:12 178:23 74:24 187:25 179:24 83:7,8 340:13 300:9 83:7,8 340:13 300:6 19:</td>	Sys STATE OF GEORGIA Index: meant mechanism memorandum 12:6 398:12 108:11 35:11 Medicaid memory 141:23 medical mental 304:3 352:13 38:15,23 346:9 medication 77:20 meta-analysis 352:11 81:4 339:24 378:14 166:15 340:19 meet 170:15 method 9:12 176:15 126:24 17:7,16 177:9 161:23 22:4 25:2 289:16 162:8,19 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 34:1 395:12 179:7 35:22 mention 300:9 61:10 93:15 166:12 178:23 74:24 187:25 179:24 83:7,8 340:13 300:9 83:7,8 340:13 300:6 19:



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. October 30, 2023 UNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA Index: misconception..neighborhood

120:25 moments	176:4	316:13	333:23
momonta	000 10		
moments	230:18		neat
275:4	motives	N	400:18
Monday	296:23		necessarily
-			47:22
5 • 4			
money	266:24		55:14
19:23	move		82:17
95:21	223:22		192:7
manitanina	322:7		221:2
	344:9		250:22
		379:1	252:16
		Naomi	257:16
389:16			290:5
month	344:19		370:12
323:10	moving	narrow	387:7
	-		needed
			43:9
193:11		373:10	64:14
morning		national	80:15
-			102:15
			116:23
			201:12
			265:24
	283:16,20		
	388:9		280:15
	multiple		348:24
			382:9
		333.0	399:15
150:10,16		nationally	needy
151:19	103.17,19	270:15	290:24
154:9	multitiered		
158:6	229:17		negative
159:9	382:16	110.10	332:14
341:13	mundano	natural	335:18,22
		359:1	336:2,14,
	∠∪⊥•⊥/	makuma11	15,22
3/9:13	music		337:6
motion	202:17	358:12	338:23
108:12	370:2	nature	339:1
	392:12,	132:8	374:15
	16,22,25	195:11	negatives
42.18	393:6,12	226:21	374:23
motivated		228:5	
84:7			neighborhoo
motivation	18:23	305:11	d
			47:24
	money 19:23 95:21 monitoring 317:6 333:21,22 389:16 month 323:10 moral 193:11 morning 5:16,17 8:15 342:4 Morris 115:5 120:14 143:23 144:3 150:10,16 151:19 154:9 158:6 159:9 341:13 mother 379:13 motion 108:12 motions 42:18 motivated	money 266:24 19:23 move 95:21 223:22 monitoring 344:9 317:6 344:9 389:16 17:10 month 344:19 323:10 moving moral 230:21 193:11 235:23 285:19 morning 5:16,17 29:2,4, 8:15 13,23 342:4 30:4,11 Morris 283:16,20 115:5 388:9 120:14 multiple 144:3 15:24 35:22 185:17,19 154:9 multitiered 158:6 229:17 159:9 382:16 341:13 mundane motion 202:17 108:12 370:2 392:12, 16,22,25 393:6,12 motivated 84:7 mutual	5:2 motto names money 266:24 37:12 19:23 move 85:24 95:21 223:22 104:22 monitoring 344:9 215:13 317:6 379:1 379:1 333:21,22 moved 382:4 month 344:19 382:4 month 230:21 320:12 193:11 235:23 373:10 morning MTSS 107:24 8:15 13,23 110:4 342:4 30:4,11 230:6 8:15 13,23 172:22 Morris 283:16,20 291:14 342:4 30:4,11 230:6 15:5 388:9 291:14 143:23 15:24 35:8 120:14 multiple 321:6 144:3 35:22 nationally 15:1:9 multitiered nationally 15:9:9 382:16 10:10 341:13 mundane



NITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: netobser	
net	401:23	158:19	63:11	261:8
375:11	notes	194:8	64:4,12,	265:4
etwork	123:7,14	220:18	22 65:21	276:13,24
49:22	124:14,17	221:22	66:3	284:16
49.22	125:1,19	255:7	67:15,22	292:11
ewly	126:3,8	265:19	68:22	293:15
317:20	120:3,8	294:20	69:16	295:15
news		298:20	71:2	296:21
97:4	131:16	313:14	72:4,7,11	307:20
<i>J</i> / • 4	132:8	321:22	73:18,20	315:24
nice	137:6	328:8	75:9 76:7	326:19
321:5	139:23	332:11	77:13,25	332:5
ninth	141:1,17	361:5,15	79:8	334:25
17:13	146:21,25	376:6	81:8,19	335:24
17.13	147:6,11,	382:21,24	83:19	343:9
nondisabled	20,25	393:15	86:8,16	344:23
184:24	148:19		88:18,24	348:17
185:9	150:2,8,		89:3	359:4
192:3	15 152:25	110:22	90:14	361:23
196:6,13	153:16,22	159:6	94:10	364:24
197:12	154:16	254:24	96:10	384:14
198:15,22	155:6	271:9	100:19	385:5,19
244:22	156:17	274:5	138:1	386:16
245:7	157:11,18	373:4	139:2	387:25
277:2,9,	158:11	numerically		307.45
13,20,21	159:8,15	257:6	145:20	objection
	160:2,8,	257.0	157:7	100:21
onetheless	15 341:25	nuts	161:1	225:11
290:17	2011	255:3	166:23	336:1
308:13	noticed 290:8		167:7,18,	-1-4
nonsystemat	290.8		25 170:24	objections
ic -	noticing	<u> </u>	178:2	5:22
178:25	26:21		196:8,16	222:4
		oath	197:14	298:4
norm	notion	6:11	199:8,17	objective
289:22	47:16	object	200:4	161:25
normal	268:15	33:18	201:5	302:4
113:16	315:13	36:9	202:10	
118:15	372:17		203:25	objectively
	number	38:4,17	208:3,17	328:10
Northeast	88:9	40:17	210:3	obligated
11:3	95:23	41:11	213:25	6:16
note	107:22	43:13	221:6	alama
146:7	111:2	44:19	232:10	observation
312:23	127:7	45:8 54:1	233:2	162:5
315:3	136:14	57:14	234:19	178:24
342:1	156:12	60:19	249:10	294:19
344·1	100.17	62:7	252:3	296:4,25



NITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: observationalop		
302:24	246:17	offhand	one-to-one	57:20
observation	occurs	144:16	137:13	92:2 94:6
al	71:7	office	one-year	112:10
381:21	233:15	11:6	21:6	162:14
		12:23		163:7
observation	October	13:16	ongoing	166:19
8	5:2	254:5	21:25	171:8,12,
117:6	odd		22:1	19,25
163:11	254:21	official	103:9	173:2,21,
295:12		21:6,13	104:3	23 174:1,
296:18,19	off-grade-	22:3	172:6	10 175:1,
297:10	level	51:12	317:5	6,8,12,
302:20	307:15	officially	online	14,25
381:18	offer	11:5	11:4,8	177:1,20
observe	30:16,20	290:19	12:4,22	179:15
34:2	94:5		13:1	180:2,14,
35:23	169:24	OHI	29:10,22	20,24
298:21	170:14	106:19	31:10	181:16
382:6	264:2	290:15	32:5	182:5,18
302.0	371:18	Ohio	103:14	185:3
observed		11:3	103.14	186:2,14,
36:24	offered	14:22	open	18,23
295:12	81:3	15:10,22	31:7	189:14
296:20	104:15	16:6,22	139:13	209:9
381:21	105:10	17:10,23	openings	232:3
observing	263:5	19:8	97:1	244:7
295:17	369:15,	22:12	97.1	273:22,25
297:3	16,18,19	23:12	operate	274:22
297.3	offering	24:25	366:5	276:7
obsessed	170:22	107:7	operating	279:19,21
376:14	171:10		94:24	283:23
obvious	176:13,21	257:18,25	105:18	324:24
123:23	177:8,13,	396:7	196:2	326:3
380:12	19 179:23	Olde	190.2	332:2
300.12	180:2,15,	259:19	operational	334:14
occasionall	20 181:19	older	ize	346:23
Y			57:1	349:20
36:17	182:5,18	393:1	opine	359:25
occur	183:13	Olmstead	295:13	360:6,15
339:11	184:6,20	240:4,8,	302:6	364:17
342:22	185:3,5	17	334:22	
342.22	186:13,18	one off	334.22	366:21
occurred	offers	one-off	opining	383:25
344:5	165:17	13:5,7	306:9	384:7,11,
oggurring	167:15	one-on-one	334:14	23 385:2,
occurring	183:16	35:6	oninion	16,24
106:23	-	204:15,22	opinion	386:4
162:6		•	51:15	390:8



UNITED STATE	O VS STATE OF	GLORGIA	maex. opii	illonparameters
398:8	259:24	287:18	352:2	package
opinion	opposite	288:24	Outlook	53:23
383:24	84:8	309:21	159:24	packaged
	190:6	351:23		218:24
opinions	374:10	395:6	outpatient	315:7
43:10	3/4.10	397:7	352:11	313.7
44:14	optimal	401:2,24	outright	paid
45:4	202:20	organized	396:20	13:19
100:18	option	59:24		paper
101:5	45:19	104:18	outsider	110:5,9,
116:18	96:18		123:24	18 325:10
117:21	367:9	124:6	overcome	356:21
160:18	372:10	orient	248:19	330.21
169:16,	3/2.10	240:24		papers
21,25	options		overlap	293:2
170:14,22	204:6	oriented	55:3,20	312:17
171:10	263:22	314:8	overlaps	naragranh
176:14,22	310:15,21	315:14	122:18	paragraph 242:3
177:8,14	311:16	outcome		
179:24	332:1	375:15	overly	243:6
180:16	365:22		294:25	262:11
181:10,19		outcomes	overrelianc	264:19
183:14	orange	19:19	e	279:8
184:6,20	8:16,17	89:14	136:3	285:20
185:5	order	91:2	130.3	288:6
191:15	34:20	152:11,15	overridden	307:5
237:8	57:21	166:9	246:13	308:7
268:12	58:2	231:17	oversees	334:4
280:3	62:21	233:14	51:24	335:14
294:9	63:24	234:6	71.24	337:6
294.9	64:9	235:14	overtime	339:19
opportuniti	65:15	274:18	322:25	346:12
es	67:9,20	277:23	overused	349:11
193:9	71:21	330:15	385:22	357:4
236:2,25	80:24	333:10	303.22	363:8,17,
318:1,7,	109:8	335:19,23	overutiliza	25 364:1,
18 319:22	116:23	336:2,10,	tion	8 377:17
321:14	118:6	14,16,22	385:17	paragraphs
opportunity	124:10,11	337:7,10	Owen	135:18
	125:15	338:23	143:9	133.10
162:10	161:11,14	339:1	T 40.3	parallel
185:16	162:24	347:3,5,		233:16
196:5,12		14 348:1,	P	308:24
197:11	223:15	15 360:4		parameter
198:14,21	230:4	au 5 1	ro m	296:11
317:20	250:7	outline	p.m. 402:10	∠೨∪・⊥⊥
opposed	265:6	104:13	702·10	parameters
	283:4	122:7,16		305:15



October 30, 2023

Index: opinion--..parameters

NITED STATES	vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA	Index: paraphrasepeer		
paraphrase	67:23	328:3	140:25	156:1,8,	
127:22	72:18	338:15		20 157:5	
214:17	82:22	343:19	pathway	164:9	
293:12	101:20	356:9	14:19	166:5,17,	
400:9	102:2,21	368:22	pathways	22 170:23	
	107:23	373:6	14:18	171:11,	
araphrased	108:18	377:3	19:2,25	20,24	
140:3	109:4	379:10	20:1,25	172:9,14,	
araphrasin	110:17	381:20	21:17	20,23	
J	113:15	384:21	22:18	173:6,14,	
, 90:10	114:22	388:20	23:13	18 174:2,	
30.10					
paraprofess	115:16,21	395:19	patients	4,7,10	
onal	117:3,7	396:18	352:19	175:1,7	
278:20	118:7	400:1,2,	pause	176:11	
	119:24	10	85:2	215:24	
parent	124:3	partial		229:7	
343:25	130:1	53:15	183:20	230:6	
344:2	143:13		253:25	316:12	
379:19	152:8	participate	pausing	354:8,19	
parents	156:4	11:13	385:10	395:20	
128:9	175:25	196:5,12		PBS	
129:5,11	181:2	197:11	pay	150:13	
200:23	199:10	198:21	90:16	130.13	
342:14,19	202:22	310:5	paying	PDFS	
343:3,17	203:17	399:6	296:1	101:23	
344:8,19	217:16			7.	
345:5	224:16	participati	PBIS	PE	
343.3	225:11	on	28:8,16,	202:17,19	
parents'	230:14	200:18	17 31:15	392:12,	
341:14	236:8	310:2,8	59:17	15,25	
	241:19	383:7	103:16	393:6,13	
parsing	244:21	partly	104:2	peek	
398:18		178:20	106:25	37:18	
part	245:5		107:11,		
11:6	251:3	parts	15,21	peer	
19:21,22	257:14	13:10	108:1,7	299:15	
29:12	265:12	66:5 78:7	109:12,14	300:14	
30:3	277:3	169:13	110:6	peer-	
31:22	279:25	nagg	111:5	reviewed	
34:16	286:25	pass 299:15	112:17	300:2	
36:1	287:18		144:4	300.2	
37:10	302:2	401:10	150:13	peers	
41:12,15,	305:3	past	150:13	184:24	
	308:12	14:24		185:9	
22 50:5	315:15	92:4	17 152:9,	192:3	
56:16	318:21	158:14	11,14,16	194:16	
57:2	323:6		153:21	196:6,13	
66:22	327:25	pasted	154:18	197:12	



ITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			October 30, 202 Index: pendingPittsburg	
198:15,23	162:12	256:1,20,	performing	284:7,8
210:12	174:17	23 257:7,	99:5	352:24
244:22	187:22	11 258:12		D1 - 3
245:7	190:25	261:20	period	Ph.d.
258:10	193:13	270:17	13:8	5:1,8,14
276:9,19	203:1	271:1,10,	34:22	100:5
277:2,9,	205:12	16,17	269:13	211:8
13,20,22	228:9	272:8,13,	294:15	phone
310:7	233:25	17 273:4,	317:16	116:5
373:17	237:16	10,18	periodicall	117:24
	240:9	277:17	y	121:7,12,
ending	245:17	288:13	386:23	15,20
9:1	251:14	289:12		145:25
eople	264:13,15	347:7	periods	146:2
11:12	265:15		303:9	147:7
19:6 22:7	266:18,21	percentage	persistentl	
28:18	268:1	107:20	y	phonetic
29:19	278:1	172:23	337:14	97:12,14
41:4	280:22	222:13		phrase
45:16	283:19	271:14	person	87:2
47:16	290:7	272:3	13:4	157:22
55:3	300:22	365:25	113:24	158:16
62:19		percentages	115:3	
69:7	311:10,13	273:5	122:17	phrases
72:14	316:23	273.3	123:24	44:2
77:15	324:18	perception	130:20	phrasing
84:10	330:23	136:2	134:4	221:8
91:7,13	331:2	154:22	144:22	349:25
	338:10	155:22	145:10	
96:14,17,	342:2	156:23	146:15	physical
25 97:3,7	344:15	325:12,	201:10	70:7,13
98:19,22	355:7,15	15,16	personal	72:15
113:7	378:15	380:18	93:24	208:4
114:2	381:21	nongontions	150:8	248:2
115:20,24	387:11	perceptions	158:12	384:23
116:4	390:23	197:18	279:19	physically
118:17	391:8,22	perfect	279.19	189:9
126:15	397:8	88:23	personnel	
129:4	percent	174:19	158:14	pick
138:4	53:8,10,	343:16,17	230:2	106:5
144:11,	13 110:16	367:17	354:25	picture
13,19	111:8	nomfor+1	387:9	303:4
145:3,6,	140:21	perfectly	neranoativa	
14,15,17	175:23	268:14	perspective	pin
147:4	217:20	367:18	193:22	223:20
154:14	247:18	performance	238:6	Pittsburgh
156:5,9,		317:7	239:5	382:5
130.3,2,	255:22,23	J 1 1 1	274:22	4 X 7 : 5



October 30, 2023 Index: place..Poor

	S VS STATE OF G			index: placePoo
place	233:22	189:15,16	350:3	107:23
18:5,17	242:5,7,	190:19	364:22	117:2
34:4	13,18,20,	191:4		118:20
40:20	25 243:3,		plan	165:8
44:16	4 245:18		49:19	190:24
45:1	247:3	231:19	66:8,20	203:8
56:14,19	250:7	243:8	67:5	208:19
	261:23		129:19,	220:25
69:19,21	262:17,18	264:22	21,22,25	226:7
70:13	265:23	284:4	130:4	229:1
75:18	273:13,14	334:12	140:4,19	230:4
82:18,20		335:18,22	142:6	244:25
91:13	287:23	336:6,7	166:22	280:15
158:10	330:10	338:25	205:6	281:4
166:2	333:10,18		226:23	282:17
175:21	334:7,15,		314:10	294:5
178:16	23 335:15		389:18	309:12
211:22	336:13,15		planned	311:11
230:17	337:1,9		314:9	317:12
245:12	338:6	357:9	315:13	322:5
278:22	343:20	359:25		331:14
327:2	344:1	360:2,8,	planning	352:10
336:10	348:4,6	18,23,24	225:25	356:13
351:24	350:25	366:11,	322:15	360:21
381:2	352:10	14,15,16	plans	371:19
	357:18	367:8	35:25	378:12
placement	358:16	368:20	79:15	380:9
40:15	360:25	373:8,13	205:16	395:13
41:9 45:5	361:1,10	374:13	206:22	399:15
47:6	362:22		214:24	401:4
51:10	366:7,18	places	215:22	
53:23	368:21	14:22	226:16,17	
56:12,13,	369:7	16:11	play	106:15
17 57:3,	373:10,13	20:5	301:13	Pointing
15,21	374:21	46:19	356:6	377:10,24
58:23		47:25	330.0	
63:3,25	placements	62:24	plenty	points
71:5,6	44:7	133:12	78:18	50:14
75:15	45:11,13	261:25	Pogrow	127:11
128:23	50:12,14	290:23	356:21	293:24
167:24	51:15,25	293:3		361:16
190:14	56:4,7,24	383:1	point	polite
192:12	58:5,12	placing	7:25	279:25
	84:15	200:2	41:25	poll
200:16			$\Gamma \cap \cdot \cap \cap$	POTT
219:13	97:24	204:19	59:20	
	97:24 183:6,10, 17 188:4	204:19 233:18	91:14 92:16	243:18



NITED STATE	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	Index: po	oorlypresumpt
84:20	87:19,20	164:12	38:22	prep
poorly	89:14,24	184:11	87:7,13,	24:1
385:2	155:2	215:25	18,25	preparation
303.2	332:13	246:15	88:6,16,	9:23
opular	337:10	264:10	22 90:6,	9.23
340:22	375:11	286:13	11	prepare
opulation	400:5,6	292:6,19	215:13,14	9:10 10:5
180:23	possibility	317:20	216:17,23	prepared
182:16	196:3	318:9,19	217:3	211:7
248:25	373:20	319:22	222:23	310:12
281:7		325:4	225:4,20	311:15
288:12	possibly	330:23	249:12	
289:11	140:3	331:6,9,	252:18	preparing
295:14	289:15	10 334:17	292:16	18:8
296:20	post	368:25	319:25	164:18
367:23	347:5	378:16	321:17	preprofessi
	376:12,23	380:14	330:19	onal
opulations		382:18	331:1,17	380:21
292:9	postdoctora	391:19	334:9,16,	
293:16	1	394:16	19,24	present
ortion	23:9	395:8	346:4	158:14
376:24	potential	400:7	348:11	326:15
	92:24	practiced	351:2	396:10
ortions	193:14	377:11,25	365:4	presenting
52:13	247:16	378:8,21	367:18	108:3
position	374:23	379:5	practitione	preservice
93:8	383:6	381:11,14	r	16:24
194:7		382:12,25	201:10	24:1
226:10	potentially	383:3	378:23	27:22
292:7	57:22	384:1,9,		239:24
293:2	58:24	13,25	praise	328:23
295:13	190:8	385:4,12,	90:1	355:22,25
296:19	371:6,8	15,18	precise	333.22,2.
298:1	practicable	386:1,7,	323:22	pressed
353:4	320:17	15 387:6,		189:5
366:10	practical	10,16,24	preemptivel	pressure
367:7	97:2	388:5,21	У	17:18
380:7	331:17	389:1	231:2	
oositions		390:11	preferable	presumption
284:12	practicalit	391:7,16	361:1	223:9
	У	392:14	366:22	278:10
ositive	202:4	393:24	proforms	presumption
12:2	practice	394:9	preference	s
29:13	90:2,22	395:3	191:10	341:24
31:20	118:15		343:24	
59:20	137:24	practices	preferred	presumptive
		28:17		



MITED STATE	S vs STATE OF C	JEUKGIA	inde	x: prettyprogra
246:11	304:6	problematic	process	39:16
pretty	350:22	245:2,13,	23:4 93:2	42:2
11:9	primary	15 246:18	123:1	135:6
59:17	212:8	problems	207:10	346:22
61:11	212.0	54:9,10	221:4	351:7
73:10	prime	59:12	225:25	375:23
99:17	165:16	69:1	237:10	398:6
	principals		250:17	
113:17	11:13	154:21	251:5,15	professiona
118:10	25:3	155:15	262:14	ls
122:9		156:12	300:4,15	30:25
153:18	29:19	164:13	301:13	223:25
161:3,22	63:18	165:15	303:16,19	243:16
171:25	151:21	220:25	304:22	professor
172:9	152:2	223:1	305:20	197:1,2
215:22	principle	229:18,24	333:11,17	
216:3	242:21	230:24		program
256:7,8		231:9	343:14,	17:21
257:9	principles	232:9,25	15,20,25	18:7 21:6
258:1,5	28:16	233:5	368:22	36:20,23
282:16	89:24	234:17,18	processed	37:3
289:17	prior	235:6,19	95:20	42:11
305:24	162:1	251:7		43:12
308:21	102.1	259:6	processes	49:15,21
327:22	prioritized	279:14	112:4	56:20
380:8	190:3	280:12	produce	58:1,7
394:4	priority	281:2	89:14	59 : 25
	200:14	283:1		61:14
prevalence	200.14	320:7	produced	64:8
288:11	private	324:16	337:9	66:17
291:13	259:13	347:10	profession	70:18,24
rough			64:6	71:4,6,
prevent	privilege	375:3	190:20	
372:11	5:23	380:10	378:13	14,17
prevents	problem	procedural	370.13	73:8
357:10	8:25	328:18	professiona	75:6,19
	205:20		1	76:12,18
previous	242:18	procedurall	10:25	77:2
112:15	300:11	У	11:2,5,17	81:3,15
160:11	318:8	106:7	12:16,21	82:6
282:3	320:1,10,	procedure	13:10,17	83:7,21
305:12	20,21,23	5:10	23:19	94:18
previously	321:2	296:3	24:15,19	105:6
15:21			27:13	106:6
	322:4,7	procedures	28:22	114:17
primarily	361:20	263:1	29:4,7,17	129:4
47:2,3	391:13	proceeding	31:16	132:25
257:21	399:22	10:20	32:14	133:14,17
266:15		10.70	14	



	r, Ph.D. S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index: p	orogram'sprovid
134:18	programmati	18,20	164:12	protocols
135:15	С	186:1	165:7	296:4
138:22	81:25	203:4	184:11	nmarri da
142:18,23	82:2,16	210:10	215:14	provide
164:1		240:14	216:13,23	8:11
170:1,17	programming	254:6	217:3	10:23
173:8	45:22	294:14	222:23	11:2,4,8
176:17	131:24	295:5	229:21	12:16
177:15,24	187:16	307:23,24	346:4	30:8
180:17	285:23	319:25	382:18	32:25
181:20	286:2,17,	365:18		34:20
182:10	19,24		promote	36:13
183:14,15	287:9	progress	323:19	38:16
184:21	312:6,19	67:10	promoting	43:3
185:6	324:23	176:9	359:18	67:12
186:15,16	325:5	189:1,10	337 10	72:23
	326:2,15,	193:19	prompt	73:6
187:10	18 327:4	224:25	160:6	75:3,6
213:12	372:2	227:21	318:16	79:2,10
214:2,4,7	400:6,11,	248:16	prompting	81:16
228:14	22	249:25	317:24	118:7
235:25		259:20	317.24	167:20
236:24	programs	260:4	prompts	176:3
256:23	16:4,20	278:24	122:12	183:9
259:9,10	17:2	293:4	nwanaungad	188:22
261:6,13	18:25	314:15,23	<pre>pronounced 391:13</pre>	190:8
262:18	21:10	316:4	391.13	191:6
302:7,10,	43:21	333:21,	proper	192:8
12 303:5,	45:18	22,25	224:6,11,	202:21
7,12	50:2	365:1	22,23	204:18
306:10,15	59:19	389:5,16,	225:2	205:1,25
318:5,11	72:21			205:1,25
326:4,16,	73:23		properly	
24 327:19	76:14	21	140:9	207:2
335:6	80:7	progressive	141:21	210:6
341:17	115:25	245:23	proponent	214:8
343:4	128:9		382:17	222:23
344:11,	129:8	prominent		227:20,25
16,22	131:4,15	237:16	proponents	231:25
345:3	132:11,21	promise	266:9,17	235:13
369:23	133:6	147:14	267:8,13	237:2,7
378:19	134:23	181:9	268:25	239:18
399:17	136:8,15	392:3	284:10	246:5
400:3	137:10		proportion	250:7
±00.2	138:18	promising	133:3	251:9
program's	162:12	87:13	100.0	259:11
74:23	167:5	88:6	protect	264:19,21
		90:22	397:10	273:8
	185:15,			



HEDSIALE	ED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: providedPutna	
274:3	240:15	ргоху	purely	127:14	
286:16	259:7,13	343:17	301:20	128:25	
287:14	260:11,25			132:13,19	
297:16	261:3	psychologis	purport	133:4	
317:23	264:8	122.12	184:16	146:21	
320:8	265:22	133:13	239:11	160:21	
338:17	266:9	psychologis	243:15	162:16	
343:3	267:11	ts	purporting	185:2	
351:8	273:16	131:5,20	343:2	205:11	
354:7	335:5,8,9	132:11,	nurnogo	208:23	
370:7	336:20	18,21,24	purpose 44:4	221:22	
371:17,23	340:8	133:16		222:10	
386:5,8	374:1	390:19	135:3	223:20	
387:3	378:10		183:4	230:16	
391:9		public	purposes	278:1	
	providers	21:8	39:8,24	279:1	
ovided	63:15	49:13	40:13	295:8	
5:9 13:8	214:21	57:2	41:7	296:9,12	
14:2,5,8	394:25	71:24	100:6	338:9	
23:19,20,	providing	246:6	123:8	380:20	
23 29:3	15:9	258:25	147:12	383:5	
38:13	33:16	publication	150:3	388:8	
44:22	45:19	97:10	194:2	300.0	
48:11	70:2 78:4	283:14	211:10	Putnam	
59:14	80:1	311:4	256:11	10:9	
69:22	81:12	312:10	328:21,22	42:20	
70:9	91:7 92:2		376:16	89:25	
77:20		publication	370.10	109:5,20	
86:2	104:17	s	push	111:20	
94:17,19	118:25	267:22	351:2	163:13	
103:11	119:1	published	pushback	165:4	
104:8	172:3,6,	118:21	151:20	169:7	
112:25	14 173:2	305:1	152:22	179:5	
118:4	176:25	303.1	157:5	211:7	
122:23	177:1	pull	137.3	212:2	
131:24	181:15	25:8	pushed	214:20	
170:15	185:11,23	371:11	152:4	215:13	
176:23	249:22	pulled	pushing	216:5	
179:11	318:6	302:18	368:1	219:10,2	
187:17	334:11	302.10	300.1	223:25	
201:13,15	352:5	pulling	put	230:22	
202:18	361:6	64:24	22:8	231:11	
207:16	provision	punishment	31:19	233:6	
218:14	44:6	384:8,24	91:12	269:19	
224:5,11	292:2	385:1	101:8	306:18	
224:3,11	317:19	386:1,2	107:22	330:14	
234:25	51,-15	397:6	122:14	220.14	
∠J ≒・ ∠J		331.0	126:10		



Putnam's	298:19	139:21	questionabl	276:1
167:10		148:5,21	e	
184:17	qualifying	153:2,7	331:2	quiz
215:19	44:2	154:10		120:19
232:20	quality	162:15	questioned	quote
340:11	176:15,	171:9	269:3	133:24
310.11	20,23	185:4	questioning	214:12,19
puts	177:9	190:18	296:23	219:10
301:25	208:14	192:25		223:22,24
putting	261:2	195:1	questions	228:13,17
97:19	328:5	199:22	8:1 9:5	230:21
98:4	354:24	202:2	26:22	235:23
101:17	356:2	202:2	39:24	291:22
116:18	361:3	209:20	122:25	312:9,11
207:9			125:7	
294:16	quantified	220:9,12 236:11	126:2,18	quoted
299:11	252:25	243:2,13,	127:18	213:11
300:5	quarter		128:7	214:20
326:21	110:10	17 248:14	141:17	318:25
367:20	333:23	252:23	150:22	quotes
307.20		253:8	195:24	212:1,5,
	question	254:2	207:20	15,17,23
Q	7:16 8:5	269:6	209:15	213:6
	9:1,2,4	277:15	213:1	213.0
qualificati	28:4	284:22	240:19	
	36:11	292:13	377:5	R
on 43:24	52:2	293:9	401:12	
266:22	65:13	294:16	au i bbl a	radically
200.22	68:13	295:20,	quibble	254:25
qualified	70:21	21,22	229:11	254.25
77:11	80:4 81:2	296:10	quick	ramificatio
137:1,21	83:4,11	318:9,22	24:13	ns
138:24	87:10	325:22	83:13	209:21
387:9	98:2	329:6	85:3	ramp
1 ! - !	100:25	331:11	168:6	91:11
qualifier	101:3	341:15	368:5	
194:19	105:4	342:17	369:12	randomized
244:3	113:6	347:23	396:1	164:6
275:23	115:14	351:5		randomly
qualifiers	119:13	381:7	quickly	194:2
185:2	124:5	383:24	64:25	エノコ・ム
326:22	126:22	388:13	337:24	range
	127:3	389:17	383:20	76:15
qualifies	128:20	guoghi on La	quiet	rare
51:19	129:19,20	question's	281:24	252:1,9
qualify	134:16	80:22	282:19	∠5∠·⊥,9
52:6	136:1	288:16		rates
227:1	T 2 O • T	383:21	quietly	347:9



RBT	reads	108:7	178:19	391:25
148:11	228:17	151:25	184:19	recent
read	ready	173:15	215:8	13:3
10:11	16:21	201:16	330:12	128:19
42:23	18:24	202:13	360:10	164:6
44:3	165:16	242:22	recall	254:20
94:24	311:12	246:20	120:17	293:2
97:15,16	350:20	278:10	129:20	338:1
108:25		356:17	130:8	346:9
116:20	real	382:21	131:11,12	
136:9,18	226:6	394:4	134:8	recently
165:23	236:11	rebut	142:2	11:22
169:12	315:15	102:16	143:16	12:18
213:17	328:17	116:25	152:18	144:5
232:19	realistic	161:11	156:16	172:5
236:9	176:10	186:3	157:15	382:15
237:19	342:18	212:11,24		recess
242:10		227:3	159:12	85:10
244:23	reality	237:21	160:9,17	141:11
247:10	193:16	265:7	166:24	210:22
261:9	247:4	268:15	180:5	285:11
262:25	249:4	269:22	100.5	329:22
307:16	283:18	284:22	recalling	368:11
333:14	366:6	299:1	105:12	
	367:16	299.1	receive	recognize
341:11 343:7	398:4	rebuttal	105:13	100:11
354:4	realized	93:21	177:15,	107:8
354:4	230:11	94:6,9,14	23,24	123:10
	200 22	100:4	224:6,11,	147:16
364:15 374:11	reason	112:9	22 318:2,	150:5
	6:6 8:22,	118:7	19	211:16
402:2,13	24 75:8	164:19	19	293:21
readily	80:3	211:7,19	received	366:4
65:6	126:5	214:3,6,	36:19	376:18
reading	160:1	10,11	receiving	recognizing
42:14	187:13	225:7	64:17	172:4
82:10	201:24	267:14	67:7	356:11
123:24	204:17	302:3	138:14,16	
135:21	reasonable	306:12	166:9	recollection
136:17	250:24	373:6	184:2	n
168:9		rebutted	234:7	121:3
232:19	reasoning	163:3	339:21	124:22
232:19	39:16	103.3	354:23	129:13
240:7	reasons	rebutting	361:2	139:10,22
318:12	73:1	94:13	379:15	149:20
210.17	75:11	102:8	388:10	153:24
	77:9	163:2	200.10	154:8



NITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: recollection'sreinforceme		
recollectio	163:12	refer	referring	reform	
n's	178:25	46:6 47:6	24:15,17	356:22	
121:4	179:3	48:14,18	31:4 40:8	357:10	
	241:17,	49:12,16,	48:15	£	
recommend	19,22	20 50:2,	103:4	reforming	
323:18	294:8	11,18	130:3	357:21	
recommendat	295:11	51:3	139:11	reframed	
ion	296:17	87:12	151:3,14,	212:19	
356:24	297:9,14	109:10,13	15 158:17	6 1 -	
	301:12	115:7	243:9	refresh	
recommendat	302:20,24		254:11	121:1	
ions	328:8	271:17	263:17	regard	
42:24		285:22	266:15	141:17	
93:4	redacted	291:12	286:4,10		
303:5	328:4	354:21	288:1	regional	
recommended	redesign	361:17	291:4	50:2	
90:1	315:22	301.17	361:24	132:11	
		reference	370:15	133:6	
reconcile	redirecting	105:1	3/0.15	261:13	
97:8	140:14,15	240:4	refers	344:22	
238:1	reduce	341:12	46:10,18	regions	
272:21	321:11		79:24	50:6	
record	396:24,25	referenced	286:25		
5:5,19	397:24	19:1 87:3	£1 - =+	Registered	
7:18	400:20	103:12,20	reflect	390:18	
50:10	400.20	112:2	212:23	regular	
85:8,12,	reduced	references	247:3	6:21	
18 141:8,	394:7	101:11	289:10	137:15	
14	reducing	120:6	324:22	255:22	
210:20,24	159:6	,	326:2	271:5,11,	
•	384:18	referencing	reflected	16 273:24	
253:18,21	394:10	21:23	90:12	275:6	
285:9,14		47:9	117:21	273.0	
298:21	399:21	referral	192:12	regularly	
325:23	Reduction	112:5,25	261:19	11:9	
329:20,24	158:19	122:25	281:12	368:20	
368:8,13		263:1	288:2	regulate	
401:15,	reevaluated			281:23	
16,19,22	368:20	referred	reflecting	201.23	
402:7	reevaluatin	27:8 47:1	108:2	regulated	
record's	g	52:18	reflection	396:19	
154:5	140:12	53:13	188:5	magulations	
	141:22	106:3,11,		regulations	
RECORDED		14 119:19	reflective	264:1	
5:1	reevaluatio	158:20	285:2	368:24	
records	n	262:13	reflects	396:8,17	
36:25	369:1	347:3	248:18	reinforceme	
				nt	
162:3,7			284:7	110	



NDREW WILE' NITED STATE:	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA		October 30, 20: dex: relaterep
59:20	238:5	remarkable	removed	111:19,25
89:24	1	278:8	399:12	113:18
321:21	relating			115:8
400:5	166:8	remember	rephrase	116:13
	182:19	20:3 97:5	88:19	117:10
elate	393:9	103:24	143:21	119:12,
49:6	relation	104:21	262:20	19,25
127:19	155:1	105:3	rephrased	126:10,11
142:4	275:5	107:17,21	212:16,19	128:22
168:23		110:22		129:24
169:2	relational	112:18	replace	
392:20	61:1	114:10	297:22	132:14,20
elated	relationshi	115:3	308:17	133:5
	ps	121:23	replacement	134:9
57:11	61:2	125:24	62:16	136:1
63:15	01.2	126:20	332:1	137:7
77:17	relevant	127:16	332.1	151:18
119:4,10	118:24	128:16,17	report	154:16
122:22,24	125:6,7	131:16	9:11 10:6	158:25
135:24	300:13	141:25	37:1,19	160:22
137:4	305:25	144:9,10,	39:9,12	161:19
142:1,7	308:13	15 153:8,	40:13	164:19,23
151:16	317:21	13,17,21	41:8 47:5	167:9,10
152:11	318:22,	154:25	50:11	169:10,
153:16,19	24,25		51:13	16,20
162:6	319:13	156:3,10,	54:20	172:13
164:16	322:21	18 157:4,	56:22	173:4
166:14	346:20	21 158:7,	58:9 61:1	175:11
168:11	340.20	25 159:22		176:8
169:9	reliability	160:3,14	62:23	180:4,7
199:20	295:1	229:6	72:14	183:3
200:18	330:19	261:10	85:22	188:1
202:24	liabla	282:24	86:2,5,6	205:11
219:20	reliable	290:20	87:11,13	
232:16	129:9	380:25	89:8	211:7,18,
252:13	236:17,19	remembering	91:6,11,	19 216:12
257:23	297:5	104:25	14 93:21	231:16
	387:18		94:4,14	236:10,12
337:13	rely	144:12	97:13	237:8,12
356:15	175:16	154:14	98:5,7,	239:17
373:1	331:17	167:12	17,19	244:5
395:4,5,		remind	100:4,14,	255:2,4
18	relying	128:2	18,22,23	260:22
elatedly	175:20		101:17	267:14
136:24	remain	removal	102:19	269:7
	227:11	385:24,25	105:2,24	281:11
elates	228:18	remove	109:4	284:5,12,
40:14	440·19	249:21	110:5,9	14,18
41:8				294:11



ANDREW WILEY, PH.D. INITED STATES AS STATE OF GEORGIA			Uctober 30, 2023	
JNITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: reportedresearch	
298:24	93:23	187:15	185:13	184:9,13
300:6	94:8,9,	205:20	191:13	185:14
301:10	13,16,21	210:7	199:18	197:20
302:3	102:8,11	227:8	238:2	216:16
303:17	107:12	246:14	239:18,25	217:3,14
306:12	108:20	289:13	263:6	229:1,14
316:8	112:3	324:17,18	357:8	230:5,25
327:2	116:21	335:2		231:10,
330:3	120:1	394:22	requires 188:20	16,19
339:19	134:20	i mod		233:5,8
345:8,12	150:11	required	217:10	235:13
349:24	159:1	24:25	227:16	242:4,12,
356:13	161:7	45:13	320:17	18,19,24,
361:16	163:3	70:1	351:1	25 243:20
396:19	165:23	76:22	reread	244:9
	168:9	77:18	10:6	247:14
reported	174:5	88:21,25		252:13,24
53:7	211:6	200:14	reregulate	256:7
174:11	212:2	204:2	282:20	269:13
175:2,4,	218:22	223:15	research	278:6
23 241:19	237:13	230:1	23:9	282:12
254:4	254:12	233:8	39:13	290:11
256:13	268:11	255:2,4	40:14,19,	292:20
262:2,7	281:19	261:22	20,21,24	300:2,9,
265:10	294:12	262:5,14	41:1,4,8,	10,16,23
REPORTER	294:12	264:1	23,24	301:11,17
27:1	299:10,11	265:14	49:1 55:2	302:4,22
46:14	340:11	285:23	61:6	302:4,22
79:16,18,	344:6	286:2	66:13	303:18,20
20 84:19	350:19	292:5	73:11	19 305:1
376:8	365:12	324:10	80:9	309:6
402:3	373:3	333:12	81:23	320:18
	3/3.3	343:19	82:22	
reporting	represent	354:1	87:15	323:6,18
152:1,23	87:7	355:20	88:12,16,	325:3
261:23	149:14	357:18	22 90:13	328:3,9,
262:5	261:12	361:11	98:23	21,25
300:25	contat	395:7	118:5,7,	330:9,14
reports	representat		8,11,16	331:8,10,
10:7,8	ions 160:25	requirement	138:4	18,24
14:6,11		34:7	153:19	332:11,12
42:20	161:2	204:18	156:23	334:7,8,
43:20	request	244:17	165:6	18 338:2,
47:15	36:19	245:1		16 339:23
	342:9	309:1	166:8,13	340:23
67:24		requirement	179:6	345:15,23
85:21	require	s	180:21	346:20
87:11	163:10		182:17	347:11,25



NITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: research-basedreviewin		
348:4,6,	35:3,9,	252:15,	396:22	262:22
14,24	10,16	20,21,22	restricting	292:9
353:5	53:18	268:9	210:9	299:15
360:7,16,	135:9	269:7,8	210.9	301:12,22
20 362:13	264:2	280:20,23	restrictive	305:5,7,
363:11,21	370:4	281:17,20	57:9	12,15,16
365:2,3,	374:8	367:1	74:25	327:25
17	379:9	376:22	167:23	328:8
366:18,	380:6		199:15	372:25
19,23	400:15	responsibil	200:2	
367:2		ity	201:4	reviewed
373:22,23	resourced	351:6,7,8	202:9	36:24
374:3	345:4	352:25	203:24	100:17
375:22	resources	responsible	204:10,	101:16
381:20	62:21	275:25	20,21	102:2
392:19,21	76:20	358:8,14	205:7,8	105:17
	140:15	359:9,18	219:13	106:25
research-	210:10		220:2	108:10
pased	230:3	responsibly	242:14,	111:11,16
76:13	249:7	349:18,23	17,20	117:1
136:15	299:25	350:5,16,	372:11	120:2
320:18		24		144:20
391:19	respectful	351:14,		153:19
researcher	173:13	20,24	200:1	169:6,8
327:22	respond	responsive	201:3	179:3
378:24	31:24	222:9,19	203:23	241:16,22
	218:17	249:13	204:19	294:7,11
researchers	245:20	251:18	358:12	295:11
214:20	282:12	259:7	359:1	296:20
251:11	284:13,17		373:18	298:24
269:2	296:6	367:21	rethink	300:15
reserve	318:7		332:25	301:15
5:22	321:14	restate		302:2
	338:22	325:22	review	329:7
reserved		restrained	9:22,25	345:24
155:24	responded	397:6	94:5	346:9
188:17	165:4		101:4,20	400:17
residential	responding	restraint	109:8	reviewer
45:11	282:2	134:15,17	116:24	19:13
74:10,19	284:11	135:4,11,	117:14,16	294:17,23
75:4	350:19	14	119:8	305:22
372:16,	366:24	396:11,25	125:6	303.44
19,21		397:7	162:3	reviewers
10 1 <u>4</u> 1	response	398:3	178:25	19:16
resort	29:11,14	400:4,20	179:6,18	
45:6,9,14	154:10	restraints	241:18	reviewing
resource	211:4 251:4	384:24	260:8	108:17 179:4



IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: reviewsscho		
298:5	347:14	78:14	7:11	129:8,9	
328:20	road	157:1	26:25	131:5,20	
eviews	172:1	rules	sat	133:6,9,	
163:12		5:10 6:23	380:4	18 135:8	
241:25	Robert			136:18	
242:1	211:6	ruling	satisfactor	139:8	
297:9	Robin	240:12	ily	150:10,	
300:19	97:11	run	364:14,19	11,14	
302:20,23		36:15	satisfactor	151:17	
304:4,21	rock	190:3	У	152:22	
305:16	18:4	383:20	189:2	154:21	
	role		260:3	155:14	
revisit	35:9	runs	7	156:24	
18:19	283:8	228:3	scale	166:18	
400:13	301:11		153:3	182:23	
ribbon	356:6	S	schedule	190:7	
382:5	380:5		104:14	199:13	
	397:2		aabadulina	201:2,20,	
rides		safe	scheduling	22 202:14	
394:8	roles	208:21	159:19	203:5	
ridiculous	144:2	396:11	scholarship	206:14,16	
309:12	room	397:6,7,	97:17	208:7	
	370:2,3,5	8,10,21	237:17	209:5,6	
rightfully	374:8	safely	279:22	231:24	
20:15	396:22	398:5	382:15	234:22,23	
rights	397:19	safetiness	school	242:8	
193:24	rooms	385:8	11:3,23	246:2	
ni ahtır	53:18	303.0	23:21,25	252:7	
r ighty 353:15	264:2	safety	23:21,25	255:17,	
333.13	352:12	68:3	25:19	18,22,24	
rigid	397:16	208:8	26:12,16	256:1,10	
265:19	397.10	Sailor		257:7,22	
rigor	rough	283:15	27:18	258:4,7,	
295:6	125:15	203:13	34:17 46:24	20 259:24	
273.0	roughly	sake		261:15	
rigorous	48:24	157:18	52:12,21	278:7,21	
18:8	40.24	salt	53:1	289:15	
363:21	round	330:21	54:15	302:19	
365:16	394:24		59:16	303:14	
rigorously	RTI	sampling	61:17	310:3,6,	
331:6	30:8,18	292:10	66:16	16,24	
	32:8,14	Sarah	68:1,2,14	347:5	
risk	251:12	7:2 46:12	69:25	354:25	
54:8		84:20,23	74:5	369:17,	
167:23	rude	100:8	81:24	20,25	
219:12	7:20		82:3,17	370:19	
220:2	15:14	Sarah's	87:22	371:9,13,	



NDREW WILEY NITED STATES		GEORGIA	Index: school	October 30, 20 ol'sself-contain
17 372:6,	50:13	224:4,10	9,12,15,	segregates
9,18	51:1,8,22	231:22	22,23	184:22
375:2	53:24	234:4,5	397:1,9,	185:7
376:3	54:3,5,8,	243:10,25	15,19,22	186:16
379:18	11,12,21,	245:24	398:3,20	235:25
385:7	22 55:4,	256:15,22	399:1,16	a a ama a a b i n a
390:3,19	5,10,21,	258:25	400:1,4,	segregating 42:10
394:8	22 66:15	259:1,3,	10,20,24	42.10
399:9	74:3	13 261:7,		segregation
400:15,	82:23,25	11 263:15	section	72:10,16
19,23	105:14	264:1,3	35:21	180:9
	107:8,20	275:11	139:24	230:22
chool's	110:10,	295:6	141:20	231:7
203:13	12,21	327:20	161:5	232:8,24
chool-aged	112:6	363:11,22	165:3	234:11,16
288:11	113:1	365:16	181:2	235:10
343:13	119:2	370:10,21	190:13	238:5
	129:10	382:6	237:5	299:22
school-	131:18	389:12	238:3,10,	
ased	132:3,4,6		18 239:17	segregation
40:10	134:5,10	sciences	263:20	'ន
52:5	134.3,10	118:16	282:4	231:3
168:11	140:6,16	scope	285:19	SEL
chool-wide	141:24	176:14,	306:1	131:7
31:20		20,22	312:11	132:1
59:17,18	150:24	177:9	330:5,8	133:22
87:20	151:11,18	241:22	331:21	
109:23	154:17,23		345:8,12,	selected
128:4,5	155:19,22	361:3	21 348:5	75:17
134:11	157:6,9	Sean	351:13	145:15
151:4,5	161:10	143:9	352:2	self-
131.4,5	162:2	searches	359:21	assessment
choolers	171:6	304:19	360:6,16	130:5,13
393:2	172:5,14,	304.19	366:18	·
chools	19,23	searching		self-
24:22	174:3	304:3	sections	concept
25:1,5	175:17	seat	183:4	373:25
	177:3,17,		seeking	374:15
26:12	21 179:14	322:7	42:22	self-
28:19	183:16	seclude	43:11	contained
29:20	193:6	398:9	44:12,15	47:19,23
35:11,22	197:22	seclusion		50:25
36:18	204:24		segregated	
37:15,19	208:20,21	134:14,17	43:22	51:5,6,23
39:15	209:4	135:5,11,	51:10,13	52:18,23
40:5,21	219:6,14	13	72:20,25	53:5,17
41:4	222:16	384:11,19	186:4	61:16
47:17,24	223:14	396:2,5,	236:13	188:10



NDREW WILE' NITED STATE:	Y, PH.D. S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index:	October 30, 202 self-reportserve
193:5	72:20	275:17	227:10	separately
231:12	74:12	279:12	231:8,18,	117:22
242:8	111:7	285:21	22 232:17	191:11
243:9	113:25	286:4	233:3,22	
251:24	136:20	287:3	242:8	separates
256:15,19	140:8	308:9	243:8,10,	275:11
257:1,5,		309:24	25 244:20	separation
9,13,17,	158:9	333:4	245:3	335:21
21 258:3,		335:16	246:7,17	373:17
5,8,11,	171:7,18	346:14	255:17,	ant only on
14,21	172:2	348:22	18,24,25	September
259:4,25	177:6	349:14	256:10,	211:8
260:4	180:10	353:21	15,22	serve
264:3	183:17	358:6	258:20	54:5,13,
277:8,17	186:5	363:10	259:3,23,	16 55:10
369:11,	188:11	377:10	24 273:17	69:12
15,19	193:22	377.10	332:4,17	70:25
370:13,22	201:23	sentences	336:5,13	72:2 74:9
370:13,22	201:23	262:13	337:1,18	75:24
17 374:4,	220:24	separate	338:25	89:1 90:7
8,21	240:2	32:10,11,	339:16	97:23
379:22	279:6	12,19	348:1,8,	106:16,18
319.22	284:24	50:13,25	15 349:22	132:24
elf-report	287:17	51:4,6,		133:17
175:16	292:17	22,24	350:3,12, 15 351:21	207:12
emester	301:2	52:12	353:8	215:17
13:9		54:15,21	353.6 359:25	218:3
13.7	313:3	55:22		244:2
end	320:25	56:7	360:8,17,	250:25
138:6	336:11	57:13,15,	23,24,25	257:21
ending	338:21	21 63:25	363:11,22	274:11
202:9	352:9	65:16	364:22	348:25
202)	356:18	72:1	365:16	
ense	359:15	73:15	366:11,	served
7:23 8:8,	365:19	76:4 79:1	14,15	19:13
19 16:6,	381:6	80:22	367:8	43:5
17 17:24	389:4	81:15	368:20	44:23
21:14	394:18	119:2	369:7,16,	132:21
22:8	398:24	137:11	20	170:1
23:23	401:6		370:10,21	180:18,25
34:21	sentence	162:2 182:10 16	371:16	181:21
37:4	242:3	183:10,16	372:6,9,	186:24
43:19	244:16	186:24	18 373:8,	187:7
53:12	246:23	187:7	9,13	188:3,10
54:18	262:12	188:4,16	374:13,21	199:5
69:6	266:8	189:15	375:2	213:13
71:16	269:24	194:2,9	376:2	219:13,18
		226:3		



	ATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA		Index: servessettings		
221:10	60:10	19	326:24	199:15	
222:13	62:9	228:18,21	327:8	200:2	
223:11	63:15	229:19	347:20	201:4,16	
224:3,9,	64:19	234:25	session	202:5,8,9	
21 231:22	67:13	240:14	25:19	203:21	
233:11	68:17	249:20,22	25.19	204:20,22	
241:14	69:21	250:3,11	set	205:7,8	
254:15,16	70:8	251:10	142:13	206:3,12	
258:14,19	71:11	259:7	214:22	207:2,7	
261:25	75:7	260:10,	227:8	234:14	
269:11	76:13	19,24	265:14	235:4	
273:6,20,	77:21	261:3	306:15	240:16	
23 275:8,	78:2,9	263:5	310:14	250:11	
14 290:14	79:4,12,	264:22		257:12	
347:17	13,22	265:21	setting	260:1	
353:7	80:6	268:2	51:19	273:17	
360:23,24	81:5,16,	273:16	52:7	277:11,12	
362:1,8	21 112:25	274:13,20	55:15,17	305:17	
302.1,0	119:1,2	275:1	57:12	319:8,16	
serves	122:23	287:10,	58:2,7	326:10,13	
80:19	167:5,16	14,22	59:1,4	327:8,9	
165:9	168:12,	290:3,19,	60:3,13	332:16,17	
service	14,25	23 334:11	61:22	333:16	
77:17	170:16	335:4,8	64:10,13,	345:22	
141:22			20 65:2,		
163:19	176:16,23	336:11	4,5,8,15,	346:5	
167:22	177:10	339:22	16,25	351:5	
201:1,7,	179:20	340:1,7	67:12,19	352:7,21	
12,25	184:3,10	341:7	68:10,19	354:12	
214:21	185:22	345:16	69:13,18,	356:15	
234:8	199:3,12,		24,25	362:6	
	16,20	353:2	70:12	373:18	
259:8,12	200:1,13	359:13	71:10	375:17	
395:18	201:14	361:3,6	72:2	settings	
services	202:21	369:14	73:5,14,	46:7,9,	
10:24	203:15	370:24	16 74:10,	18,24	
14:2	204:3	371:23	13,19	47:1,7,22	
23:20	207:3,15	374:1	75:4,23	50:13	
33:16	210:7	378:10	76:4,18	52:9	
38:14,16,	213:14	379:15	77:10,19	53:25	
20,23	214:24	395:1,5,	79:1	54:21	
43:3	215:10,23	9,14	80:14	62:2 63:8	
44:18,20,	217:19	serving	81:11	69:9,11	
22 45:2,	218:12,13	10:16	83:15	80:22	
20 48:5,	223:7	60:14	84:3	82:12	
10 49:23	224:22,25	136:8	187:18	176:24	
10 17 20	225:13	T20.0		1/0.24	
58:1	223.13	185:22	188:23	177:25	



	S vs STATE OF			ex: severeslig
179:18	367:19	297:14	significant	situation
181:1	372:4,6,	347:25	ly	258:18
186:25	12	348:14,18	291:25	358:18
187:7	severe	showed	similar	size
188:16,19	188:9	104:12	13:4 35:4	321:12
192:5,10,	288:14	159:2	45:17	
24 193:17	361:21		66:11	skill
194:15	379:21	showing	86:6	317:24
203:15,24	380:24	317:13	115:22	318:2,12
213:13		400:10	122:19	319:1,4,
215:3	shaking	shown	160:10	11
216:18	287:4	184:13	175:21	skills
218:11	shaky		179:4	60:21
219:19	298:18	shows	302:9	62:17
224:4,9		110:9	302:9	88:7
225:14	shameful	233:5	308:9	130:25
228:19	280:4	235:13	300.9	131:3,5,
233:4	share	270:14	similaritie	15,19,21
236:7	97:1	272:9,12	s	216:6
242:7		304:17	86:9,12	218:20
244:20	sharing	330:14	similarly	219:2
245:4	151:21	shrinks	246:18	308:11
246:17	sheets	111:2	261:1	309:18
248:10	59:21		391:5	310:14
253:22		sic	391.3	311:15
258:16	short	19:10	simple	317:21
260:11	265:25	21:17	288:17	320:21
261:4	shortage	119:7	single	320:21
272:18	14:23	150:11	323:7	322.10,1
275:15	20:14	side		skimmed
304:10		29:13,15	Siperstein	111:24
305:19	shortages	153:1	36:16	skip
317:21	133:15	375:5,7	Sir	135:17
318:17,	shortcut		346:14	228:13
22,24	187:3	sign		309:24
, 319:13		402:2,13	site	322:14
322:16,19	shorter	SIGNATURE	294:14	349:8
328:20	147:14	402:12	295:12	349.0
337:18	shorthand		296:17	sky's
340:2	49:24	significanc	sites	203:12
346:8	127:25	е	52:5	slide
348:2,16	ahot	126:19	261:6,13	221:25
349:22	shot	significant	294:20	221.22
350:3,12,	324:16	59:12		slightly
15 351:23	show	250:18	sitting	208:10
352:1,13	242:5		143:15	305:13
JJZ•1,13	272:3		381:4	388:12



NITED STATE	S vs STATE OF G	EURGIA		ndex: slowspec
slow	131:3	87:14	316:15	speak
27:1	society	95:5	317:23	21:4
46:12	310:25	102:24	318:19	73:22
89:23		107:15	320:22	114:2,25
317:4	solid	108:15	325:3	115:16,20
Slower	230:15	113:13	333:17	121:16
46:13	solve	124:11	343:11	124:21
	165:14	126:23	348:4	130:15
slowing	322:4	129:23	351:5	144:22
84:18		134:11	355:14	145:2
small	solved	162:1	361:14	146:6
172:23	164:13	165:22	366:5,18	155:8
189:25	205:18	171:1	380:17	218:6
307:12	322:7	172:15	381:17	243:15
377:3	380:11	178:24	385:21	263:10,22
	solving	180:23	398:18	341:16,21
smaller	205:21	190:13	sought	342:5,6,
110:23	222:25	193:4	26:5	19 381:19
190:8		197:17	20.5	speaking
snuff	somebody's	205:4	sound	68:7
19:18	235:12	212:8,15	156:6	88:14
	296:14	214:2	292:6	106:1
soapbox	something's	224:20	297:22,25	122:21
361:13	324:3	228:3,6	375:5	134:3
social		233:16,24	sounds	
36:15	sort	234:7	7:13	150:9
60:21	15:18	237:20	50:24	187:2
62:17	18:20,23	239:7	220:16	341:12
88:7	21:5,9,13	240:18	253:11	345:11 368:18
118:16	22:9	249:18	233.11	385:6
131:2,4,	28:17	250:16	sources	385.0
5,15,19,	30:18	251:14,19	127:4	speaks
21,23	33:15	252:22,24	299:1	100:22
189:24	35:8 36:5	257:6,12	375:24	319:10
213:15	38:2,13	259:4	space	special
216:6	43:7,18,	278:11	189:24	12:8,9,
218:19	22 44:2	279:24		17,19
219:2	45:14	280:21	spaced	14:23
278:7	47:17	284:20	12:25	15:23
279:14	53:23	289:10	spaces	16:6,13
287:25	55:19	292:25	12:15	17:15,23,
320:21	57:1	294:4	369:25	25 18:8
332:12	60:25	298:23	370:17	25 18.8 19:11
	61:21	299:20		
social/	64:24	310:20	spans	20:15
emotional	67:1 68:3	313:7	269:13	24:8 28:5
130:25	80:5	314:11		37:19



DREW WILEY, TED STATES	, PH.D. vs STATE OF G	SEORGIA	October 30, 20 Index: specialistspecifi	
39:16	243:15,	19 389:1	187:18	282:24
41:20	20,24	390:11,21	188:12	291:13
51:25	244:9	391:7,9,	201:16	295:17
54:15	245:24	16	203:3	301:17
55:2,16	246:2	392:13,19	206:3	303:21
58:4	250:6	393:10,24	227:10	306:12
61:14,17		394:9,16	230:1	320:7
63:3,21	254:5,13	395:3,6,	236:7	331:13
65:4,5,8	263:14	7,19	242:7	345:24,2
66:15,16	264:3	399:9	262:17	347:15
68:2	266:12		265:23	379:20
69:3,9,25	269:1	specialist	277:12	380:3
72:18	274:25	28:4,7	307:13	394:14
74:3,5	278:7,21	33:23,25	319:16	
79:13,24	280:24	35:2,16	333:16	specifical:
81:12,24	284:4	140:17	353:10	Y
82:3,17,	286:6	148:9,10	361:10	38:25
23,25	287:1	203:2	393:17	44:13
23,23 87:22	289:15,16	379:9,11	393.11	55:10
89:21	290:5	380:6	specials	58:15
96:12	292:6	389:12	200:19	59:16
105:11	309:25	specialists	202:16	60:6
118:16	327:9	35:18	specific	93:14
120:10	339:11	140:6	11:22	102:9
		140.0	29:25	133:20
122:23	351:9	specializat	60:9	138:21
135:8	352:5,8	ion	73:23	145:10
136:25	358:4	190:21	76:23	156:19
137:14	369:25	362:6,22	92:12	160:18
144:8	370:11	specialized	97:20	163:10
178:11	371:12	50:12		164:17
187:14	372:9	51:4,19	105:2,22 127:19	168:20
190:7,16,	376:12	52:6,9	153:23	182:20
19 193:6	377:11,24	53:25		213:21,2
197:21	378:7,20	54:21	154:8 155:10	216:9
202:14,18	379:4,15	55:15,17	157:5,8	237:24
203:15	381:11,13	57:13,16,		252:24
206:16	382:9,12,	18 59:1,4	164:20	261:13
208:20	19,25	60:2,13	173:17	286:25
220:20	383:2,14,	61:22	182:21,23	302:7
228:5	25 384:9,	64:1,20	196:5	304:12
232:2	12,21,25	65:25	202:12	306:9
233:17,	385:3,9,		215:22	321:2,10
18,23	18 386:1,	67:11,19	217:6	322:15
234:4,5	6,14	71:14	218:9	329:1
235:4	387:5,10,	75:23	220:1,17	
237:16	15,24	76:6 80:1	229:3	specificity
239:9,23	388:4,10,	111:1	241:17	227:4



NITED STATES	S vs STATE OF C	SEORGIA	index	Index: specificsstat	
specifics	122:17	Standby	20:24	140:14,15	
61:23	143:20	85:7	21:13	261:14	
169:20	144:19	Stars	22:5	272:12	
203:1	150:16	283:15	23:12,15,	stated	
225:18	154:15	203.13	16 29:19	108:21	
spectrum	155:10	start	31:3,5	366:25	
35:5	159:10,17	91:23	37:13	300.23	
106:19	297:6	120:16	42:9,19	statement	
308:10	spoken	145:22	43:2 86:3	155:13,16	
300.10	93:17	211:21	92:21	159:7	
speculate	96:13	213:5,9	96:8	215:9	
235:5		219:6	98:12	217:7,8	
362:2	159:16	238:18	99:5,14,	221:1,19	
speculating	sponsored	279:11	20 108:11	224:15,17	
126:24	104:19	291:21	109:10,	227:2	
120.24	staff	308:8	13,17	230:19	
speculative	36:24	313:14,19	110:11	231:2	
137:16		331:20	117:3	235:9,12	
SPEDPRO	63:10	384:3	118:4	241:11	
96:25	77:11		119:6,10	243:21	
90.25	137:21	started	120:23	247:12	
speech	138:24	29:12	153:4	249:19	
380:23	163:21	96:23	166:7,21	272:22	
speed	209:25	111:6	167:3,14,	279:18	
46:14	263:3	156:9	21 171:24	281:17	
40.14	297:11	165:25	174:3,5,	320:4,24	
spelled	387:21	327:19	6,11	330:12	
369:3	390:9,12,		175:2,4	338:23	
spend	14 391:6	365:6	177:10,17	339:14	
52:13	stages	starts	177:10,17	350:8	
53:20	107:14	140:5	203:17	365:25	
	109:21			303.23	
181:9		state	245:21	statements	
185:17	standard	5:18 6:3	256:14	225:12	
250:20	298:7	9:19	261:22	228:4	
spent	299:8	10:23	263:12,23	262:20,21	
14:13	308:12	11:6,11	264:10,11	267:16	
53:8	standardize	13:16,19,	291:6,11	281:21	
165:5	d	20,22	293:2	284:18	
258:15	294:19	14:3,6,9,	302:25	345:17	
379:22	296:2	13 15:2,	308:21,22	367:3	
380:19		8,9,18	312:16	states	
	standards	16:10,15,	325:9		
spoke	140:13	20,22	326:16	6:3 14:9	
112:3	299:17	17:14	344:9,20	17:10	
114:21	300:7	18:20	396:13	22:12,24	
115:1,9	306:8	19:6,8,16	state's	42:22	
120:7	308:22,23		2000	43:11	



	IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: States'studer		
44:15	stenographe	129:19,	90:19	19 202:8		
107:7,24	r	21,22,25	299:16	204:4,14,		
109:17	6:12	130:4	306:20	20,21		
110:12	-1	140:4	313:6	205:25		
126:23	step	166:22	318:4	206:23		
127:23	173:8		322:10	226:2,18		
171:2	250:9	strategies		227:11,		
174:13,15	step-by-	12:3	struggling	21,23,24		
175:5,24	step	31:25	32:24	234:13,		
241:16	238:16	35:14	137:12	17,18,23		
255:2,4		321:8	221:13	238:7		
262:1	stepping	322:1	374:11	241:16		
264:21,24	258:17	387:23	stuck	245:25		
271:8	steps	strategy	50:20	250:4,6,		
291:16	160:24	118:8,22	69:17	18 251:22		
299:9	232:5		125:18	252:7		
396:18	255:9	strength	142:25	257:8		
370.10	326:8	229:1		258:18		
States'		strengths	student	259:23		
179:25	Stevenson	37:1	23:1	262:15		
268:10	143:7		34:18,21	274:7		
281:19	stigma	strictly	36:2	287:15,		
298:6,10	374:16	283:3	45:22	16,21		
299:10		strikes	53:23	288:3		
345:14	stigmatized	178:25	56:21			
statewide	374:7,10		60:2,7	292:9		
182:25	375:2	string	62:11	293:16,25		
186:15	stood	269:24	64:14,16	294:2,5,8		
100.12	370:5	stringent	65:8,22	295:11,14		
stating		299:14	66:9,23	296:17,19		
102:4	stop		72:24	302:17		
237:1	198:12	strong	74:2,9,	308:15		
350:19	210:16	90:15	15,18,24	309:14,17		
status	stopped	294:3	75:7	310:1,4		
	126:12	structure	76:14,16,	311:5		
40:14		27:11	24 77:6	314:11,23		
41:8	story	162:4	78:5	316:4		
228:25	97:5	294:17	80:25	318:8,16		
268:12	124:20	314:20	82:13	319:14,21		
stay	316:16	372:4	144:4	320:7		
17:19	straight		179:11	321:2,13		
atorrina	399:25	structured	182:23	328:6,25		
staying		45:20	187:23	332:9		
102:3,10	straightfor	59:9,24	195:14	333:25		
steep	ward	60:16	199:4	334:2		
247:17	91:9	61:8	200:2	335:2,3		
	strategic	62:13,14	201:1,3,	343:24		
		66:17	~~~·~.),			



ANDREW WILEY UNITED STATES		EORGIA		October 30, 2023 udent'sstudents
360:3	30:24	155:23	24 233:3	324:24
361:2	31:3,5,9,	169:25	234:7,16	326:4
366:3	10,11	170:3,11,	235:25	328:2
371:4	35:5,7,11	17,18	241:13	333:8
375:1	40:15,23	176:16,18	242:2,9,	335:16,20
379:17	41:9			336:19
386:19,	42:10	16,23,25	244:19	337:10,
24,25	43:4,25	180:16	245:2	12,13,16,
389:4	44:16,23	181:20,23	246:7,11,	20
393:8				339:15,
397:8,11,		184:22	13 248:9,	
15,17,18	47:18,25	185:7	11 249:9	343:8
398:1,22				
399:1,3,				
6,10,20	20 53:3,			
	16,20	9,11,17,	260:11	349:15,21
student's	54:5	23 191:9,		
34:15	55:10	20 192:1,	262:13	
58:6	56:10	2 194:8,	263:7,12	
61:24	57:23	14	265:2,6	353:6
64:11	59:2	195:10,13		
73:17	60:11,14		267:2	
75:3 77:3	61:3 62:3		270:3,7,	359:2
82:4				
83:16	63:16	198:13,20	15 271:2	360:8,18,
206:8	64:21	203:23	272:14	22
226:9,21	65:17,24		273:23	
227:7	66:18	25 208:2,	275:6,10	362:1
246:13	67:20	13,15	276:8,10,	
315:2,11	68:12,20,			364:11,
317:13	23 69:4,			
327:13,17	13,14	213:12	22 279:5,	368:18
329:8	70:25	214:1,4,	15,16	371:8
336:16	71:22	9,13,14		
386:6,14	72:3,19	215:2,6,		374:12
387:23	73:14	17 217:9	286:7	376:15
398:14	74:4,7	218:4	288:9	378:10
	75:24	219:11,		
students	76:9	12,17,20		
11:10,12	77:5,23	220:1	10,17	387:4,21
13:9	79:6	221:9	295:12	390:9
17:20		224:1,5,		391:24
20:20	19 81:6,		303:15	392:15
21:7,9	18 84:13	225:5,14	306:4	393:11
25:1,4	89:2	228:18	307:9,13	394:11
26:6,14	106:2,11,	230:23	308:9,10	395:2,5
27:22	14,16	231:8,22	312:6,19	396:5
29:18	127:20	232:8,9,	316:19	398:9



IDREW WILE IITED STATE	S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Index: stu	October 30, 20 dents'supporti
399:9	subjective	310:5	summary	59:10,24
tudents'	161:22	sufficiency	327:3	60:16
65:19	subjects	170:15	350:8	66:14
140:12	138:23	176:14,22	summer	82:10,14,
141:22		306:9	92:4	23 87:20,
194:11	submit	329:8	72.4	21 88:3
200:10	19:15	329.0	summing	89:12
203:22	submitted	sufficient	43:6	90:20,23
241:8	95:18	176:20	super	108:11
327:11		317:16	120:21	155:3
32/.11	substantial	345:19	138:4	171:6
tudied	317:20	353:24	161:14	188:21
240:7	substantial	355:18		201:1
	ly	391:3,25	162:23	208:12
tudies	86:5	394:17	superintend	214:25
179:7	00.5	661 1 13	ent	216:2
288:12	substantive	sufficientl	120:23	218:16
289:6,18	187:12	У		221:16
290:6	328:18	391:9	superior	226:18
291:14		Sugai	189:15,	229:17
339:18	substantive	110:5,18	17,18,21	
348:9	ly	110.3/10	190:19	237:2
381:22	106:8	suggest	348:1,15,	242:13
tudy	succeed	219:5	18 360:1	270:7
118:10,13	8:2 246:1	267:22	supervise	273:8
231:12	313:8	303:10	27:21	274:7
		340:23		316:5
289:19	success	347:5	supervising	319:12
300:19	213:16	auggogtion	26:2	324:19
304:25	291:25	<pre>suggestion 35:13</pre>	27:9,15,	326:17
359:8	308:14	33.13	21	331:18
tudying	successful	suggests	supplement	357:15
305:12	45:7	258:13	137:15	366:14,15
	54:17	292:20	137.13	370:7
tuff	188:18	307:8	supplementa	371:4
12:3 57:9	234:13		1	382:9,17
91:3	294:2	suit	29:24	392:21
93:24		158:9	30:1,2	
98:16	310:2,8	suited	251:10	supported
108:17	333:18	191:21		221:20
109:24	354:8	194:10	support	269:15
208:9	358:7		12:2 16:3	345:4
ubheading	successfull	summaries	22:10	supporting
262:11	У	237:7	28:19	171:24
~∪~• + + +	16:12,13	240:25	29:14	215:1,6
ubject	207:6	373:3	31:21,23	217:9
323:7	219:18	summarizing	34:1,20	330:9
	217.10	Danmar 121119	35:14	230.9



supports	14,22	5:6	325:3	299:18
33:16	290:3	SWIFT	system	346:22
34:3	292:3	266:23	37:11	tables
38:15	300:21	283:11	59:19	236:12
44:17,21,	336:21		151:6	254:18,21
22 45:2	339:22	SWIS	167:4,11	
48:5,10	340:18	151:3,5	168:8,18	TAG
58:1 60:9	345:16	152:1,6	169:2	19:8,13
62:14	360:7,17	switch	228:22	tailored
64:19	361:3	55:25	229:16	60:10
65:1	369:14,18	91:20	274:15	
66:10	370:24		382:16	takes
67:14	378:11	switching		40:20
72:24	381:24	138:20	systematic	356:23
73:7	386:5,8	swoop	179:18	382:19
77:21	supposed	365:8	302:23	taking
78:2,10	19:20		313:16	147:6
79:3,22	56:24	sworn	314:2,5,	
81:4		5:11	13 315:1,	talk
83:25	138:18	synonymous	6,14,15	11:17
84:12	200:8,9	48:24	326:12	28:18
87:4,8	343:25	50:15	381:17	34:2
91:7	surgically			47:16
150:11	399:12	synonymousl	systematica	54:20
176:23		У	11y	56:2
188:22	surprised	290:3	182:17	58:14
189:19	264:25	syntheses	systematici	61:20
191:6	surprising	118:9,23	ty	75:25
199:3	129:7	300:18	314:7	78:15
200:1	264:6	304:8		82:24
204:3		305:1,3	systems	88:10
206:18	survey		164:4	91:6
207:3	243:22	synthesis	229:17	98:18,19
213:14	sustain	300:10		110:19
224:6,11	176:6	301:11	Т	115:24
225:3,13		303:18		122:9
227:8,14,	sustained	325:4	4-1-1-	123:22
19 228:18	323:2	339:24	table	124:2,8
249:23	sustaining	340:6	244:16	128:22
	228:21	synthesize	253:6	129:18
250:4,10	229:13,19	118:17	254:3,7	130:7
260:10,	230:13		260:6,8,	132:16
20,25		synthesized	9,12,24	136:4
261:2	SW-PBIS	300:16,23	261:1,5	145:9
263:5	127:8	synthesizin	270:12,	149:10
267:6,8	128:4	_	14,20	156:20
268:2	swear	g	271:1	161:10
287:10,		303:20	275:5,9	101.10



	NDREW WILEY, PH.D. NITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			x: talkedteaching
190:13	342:25	156:9	tapered	15:6,17,
191:11	346:3	162:18	247:19	24 17:2
192:24	347:4	180:22	1 1	20:16,21
222:12	368:16	181:10	target	21:10,18
223:16	369:10	182:15	60:5	23:2,7,11
229:4,5	372:1,7,	197:4	321:1	24:1
264:18	13 373:7,	201:7	targeted	27:11,15,
281:1	9 382:16	208:4	391:15	22 35:3
288:20		213:6	392:8,9,	68:17
316:7,13	talking	216:10	10	135:9
321:5,7,	19:3	227:5		136:25
19,23	22:25	229:7	task	278:19
340:16	24:22	230:9,11	116:21	318:9
342:12	26:12	238:17	306:14	356:6
383:6	27:14,16	240:25	389:11	370:4
391:22	31:1	242:2	taught	379:9,18
	34:18		28:1	· ·
398:17	38:19,20,	263:18	31:16	380:6
talked	22 40:5,	273:7	46:21	teachers
9:13	9,11,20	276:1	48:1	11:12,24
11:25	41:1,18	280:16	68:23	12:7,18
35:12	43:24	283:1,16	192:2	14:19,23,
42:3 57:7	46:5,22,	284:9	193:5,8	24 16:14,
58:8	24 47:24	285:21	202:15	21,24
62:23	48:7	289:2		18:9
66:14	55:3,9,21	293:6	227:13	20:14
75:21	59:9	295:16,19	235:3	24:6,22
83:23	61:7,13	302:14	244:20,21	25:3,22
89:8	62:9	322:1	245:3,4,	26:2
93:12	63:2,3	328:7	12	27:9,17,
113:24	71:3	336:5,6,	246:11,16	23 29:20
116:7	74:22	9,10	257:11	33:25
123:25	80:13,21,	339:4	267:2	35:12,23
132:18	22 87:21	344:2	270:4	63:12,23
135:12,	89:4	347:22	271:15	68:24
13,14	91:23	357:14	323:14	69:3
-		364:9	337:12,21	
136:2	97:22	371:22	351:13	77:17
144:11	104:5	374:4	374:1	84:6,9,10
154:2	113:3,11	382:22	teach	105:6,10
156:18	118:4	390:13,15	29:10	239:24
178:21	126:12	394:16	248:20	328:23
189:22	130:18	397:20	266:19	356:5
246:9	132:2		312:25	387:20
280:7	137:9	talks	328:14	390:21
299:2	138:21	220:1	328:14 350:20	teaching
301:13	145:12	tape	330.40	16:22
321:11	147:5	201:20,21	teacher	24:11,24



NITED STATES	ITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			October 30, 20 ndex: teamthin
25:2	technicians	45:12	testifying	108:22
138:24	390:18	50:14	6:17	109:7
192:4,23	+h1	51:2,9,11	L L	142:4
193:17	technologie	52:10,14	testimony	149:17
231:8	S	53:8	6:7 92:2	162:2
319:11	353:25	54:4,25	343:3	173:3
335:16,20	technology	55:9 56:8	373:16	174:14
374:12	354:21	76:15	testing	175:10
	+011ima	82:14	250:21	192:20
eam	telling 11:18	89:11	++ b l- a	196:19
34:17		107:20,25	textbooks 239:3	197:15
45:21	70:6	110:15	239.3	205:15
156:4	119:24	152:22	therapeutic	213:3
173:11	191:8	171:24	38:15,20	227:17
188:25	299:5	172:1	49:23	233:16,25
192:14	tend	176:10	64:18	234:3,5
199:13,18	106:16	185:13	77:20	236:10,17
200:1,13,	188:3,11	215:20	78:1,9	248:23
20,25	193:13	217:12	79:3,12,	252:14
201:12	254:24	227:1	22,25	273:11
226:3	280:25	229:9	80:6 81:4	274:21
227:22	396:19	235:1	131:6	276:21
249:2		240:13	170:16	279:4
250:5,15	term	273:7	176:15	280:21
251:16,21	19:18		177:10	
262:15	45:9	300:12	228:17	291:7
265:18,23	47:17	310:22,25	390:9,14	294:22
327:14,	49:1,5	321:5,10		316:6
17,23	52:11	350:23	therapist	323:13,14
361:9	64:23	360:3	380:23	328:12
375:12,19	70:11,12	370:11	therapy	341:11
379:18	72:5,8	373:5	215:1	343:6
	73:2	395:9	216:5,8	345:1
ceam's	79:23	terrible	218:19	350:18
202:6	83:2	138:5	219:1	352:17
eams	163:18	158:10		374:19
121:11,21	168:7,20,	341:25	thing	377:12,25
145:25	21 205:10		7:3,14	380:21
146:3	215:10	test	19:2,7	392:6
327:11	218:13	355:15	25:25	395:20
oaboia-1	224:19	tested	57:24	399:23
echnical	275:16,19	252:16	58:8 60:3	things
19:18	318:6	EE-261 - 3	75:13	6:20 13:4
355:8	332:10	testified	89:18	15:4,11
echnically	358:14	10:19	94:25	18:22
13:18		testify	99:17	26:7
15:1	terms	99:10	105:22	34:3,19
	26:6 37:3		106:9	51,77



DREW WILEY, TED STATES	vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA	Ir	October 30, 20 ndex: thinkingti
35:13	140:1,2	289:4,24	178:18	277:20
36:19,25	143:3	290:16	189:6	thousands
38:21	144:5,25	292:15	248:24	186:3
41:22	156:14	293:7	273:12	100.3
43:6	160:5,10	296:16	287:10	three-year
46:5,25	161:7,14,	297:3,20	321:9	386:21
57:10	17 162:6,	298:13	328:6	threw
59:8,13,	11,23	300:25	329:1	124:12
23 60:21,		301:6,15,	352:11	124.12
	165:24	20 302:25		throw
12 62:12		303:8	375:4	124:16
63:1	168:22	304:20	381:17	throwing
64:24	171:16	305:5,9,	393:2	
65:6	172:3,11,		400:25	70:14
67:17	25 176:7,			86:25
68:18	9 183:23	311:2	thinks	throws
76:3,14,	185:10	313:5	43:8	248:23
22 81:25	187:21	322:2	third-party	tie
82:1,16	190:1,12		38:2,14	0_0
87:19,24	191:19	325:10,19	•	281:25
88:4,7	195:16	326:25	Thomas	tier
89:20		320:25	97:13	30:3,5,9
93:10	199:20	327.6	thought	66:16
	200:19		18:7	82:25
95:7	203:10	337:24	20:17	109:23,2
96:18,19	205:11,18	340:9,13	75:14	110:2
97:18,21	212:23	351:18	112:9	111:2,6
98:23	215:15	352:23	124:2	153:10,2
101:12,	216:6,7	355:17	125:6	154:2
13,19	223:8	356:4	126:21	172:7
102:16	228:7	370:10,	128:18	174:4
103:1,14	230:16	18,20,21	153:11	175:22
107:6,18	240:15	373:2,4	212:15,	229:9,10
108:5,20,		375:21	17,21	230:8
25 109:3	250:24	378:16		304:13
112:4,23	254:14,17	383:6	237:20	353:22
113:2,4,	255:6,7	392:22	238:8	354:8,11
19,21	257:18	397:12,21	257:5	18 356:1
118:4	260:14	399:22	281:10	390:3
119:11,25	262:22	401:1	300:20	370.3
122:11,	264:14,16	thinking	325:15	tiered
22,24	274:13	29:6	344:4	173:10
123:22,25	278:2	47:2,3,7,	360:20	174:15
124:1,2,7	279:2	22 70:13	372:19	229:16
125:15	280:6	118:3	379:25	390:2
126:8,10	281:11	130:6	380:4	391:23
127:3,13	282:1,24		thoughtful	tions
129:12,24	288:2	151:21		tiers



IDREW WILE` IITED STATE:	Y, PH.D. S vs STATE OF (GEORGIA	Ir	October 30, 20, adex: timetough
83:1	247:18	25:5	368:17	130:16
90:20	250:21	26:10	369:10	144:23
109:22	258:15	30:17	373:7,16	184:7
111:1	269:14	31:8 32:5		344:3
	270:18	33:1	today's	
ime	271:12	82:24	9:10	topics
8:21 13:8	272:19	121:8,16	toggling	104:13
14:13	273:24	133:12	197:17	114:1,3
17:17	275:7	193:12		115:23
18:10	281:24	282:19	told	116:6,7
24:4	282:19	293:5	93:18,20	118:22
25:23	290:7	296:24	94:7	122:8,16,
28:1,13	294:15	298:3	96:16	19 124:12
34:6,22	300:1	331:8	117:20,23	125:8
36:4	303:9	379:17,23	130:9	127:14
44:18	313:12	380:15,25	134:16	145:4,12,
52:24			135:24	15
53:8,19	317:16	397:4	137:3,19,	341:22,25
59:18	322:9,17	399:13	22 140:20	total
73:11	327:16	tips	141:25	
78:18	329:13	125:24	149:21	35:18
113:17	344:15		160:17	95:16,19
116:4,16	347:1	title	169:5	totally
119:18,21	360:9,18	12:1	335:9	26:24
121:18	365:10	120:17	342:1	37:24
132:13	378:18	144:21	L	4 aala
133:4	380:2,19	159:13	tomorrow	touch
141:5	381:1	262:11	230:16	60:25
142:20	382:1	331:21	tonological	323:4
145:2	385:6	titled	224:20	396:1
146:8	394:7,10	376:12	L1-	touched
152:7	395:11		tools	87:10
157:13,17	397:1,2	titles	190:21	99:21
159:17,18	400:14	143:2	218:2	108:23
165:5,16	timeline	144:15	302:24	109:20
181:10	93:22	today	354:20	
184:25	94:2,3	6:2,7,16,	top	touches
193:3	94.2,3	21 7:3,11	22:14	97:18
197:2	timelines	39:9	125:13	tough
197:2	22:21	40:13	132:25	203:3
	timely	41:8 56:2	228:16	249:23
206:15	339:21	95:17	240:23	265:12
210:15	J J J • 🛆 工	143:15	241:4	281:2
217:20,21	timer	181:10		297:15
220:10	101:12	246:17	topic	347:18
229:1	times	327:10	11:22	
244:18,21	12:25	357:15	128:21	tougher
245:5	エス・ムン	221.12	129:14	189:11



NDREW WILEY, PH.D. NITED STATES VS STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: tracktyp		
crack	238:1,22	travel	203:11	20:11	
15:15	353:25	117:2	221:12	22:15	
61:23	354:7,13,	1 1	226:20	254:20	
101:16,18	20,24	treat	282:21		
143:2	355:2,3,	208:18	283:3	type	
186:8	10,11,15,	376:13	308:20	10:23	
312:3	18,19	treated	310:16	11:15	
344:17	356:11	344:21	331:19	67:7	
			332:20	201:11	
rain	trainings	treatment	334:21	274:6,8	
50:23	12:21	239:8	335:20	319:25	
156:5	104:15	treatments		320:9,15	
355:24	105:10	352:15,19	336:12,23	16,19	
356:4	transcribin	332,13,13	337:20,23	326:18	
387:20		trend	342:13	336:20	
	g	337:11	351:16		
rained	7:2	Tri-c	362:3	types	
68:24	transcript	20:8	393:7	286:6	
84:7	401:25	20.0	truncate	324:23	
202:18	402:14	trial	139:16	326:1,2	
210:6		99:10	183:23	typical	
239:25	transcripti	164:6	307:25	49:4	
356:8	on		307.25	81:23	
391:9	7:14	triangulate	truth	136:11	
raining	transcripts	297:9	6:16	258:1,6	
	169:6	trick	281:15		
14:19	109.0	172:8		354:2	
30:19	transfer		tumor	typically	
31:23	14:20	tricky	399:10	12:13	
32:2	19:9	53:21	turn	13:7	
63:19	20:12	55:19	253:3	30:17,21	
76:21	318:11	66:5 78:7	262:8	23 32:4	
77:16	322:16,18	113:15	269:3	46:22	
103:3,8,		159:19		47:12	
9,20	transition	+mina	turning	52:17	
104:3,6,	277:10	trips	260:6	61:14	
17 105:2,	transitioni	80:4	270:11	98:22	
6,15	ng	trouble	311:11		
113:2	379:8	103:2	tweaks	188:7	
122:24	3,7,50	154:24	281:3,5	257:8	
134:22	transparenc	155:20	∠01.3,5	258:9	
153:11	У		two-sided	312:5,21	
168:13	300:3	true	153:1	316:17	
171:4	trancharont	40:18	Anna 41-2	typing	
172:4,7	transparent	65:4	two-thirds	141:1	
172:4,7	306:20	160:14	150:23	158:11	
	trap	185:16	two-year	100.11	
205:13 230:1,17	208:18	191:2	14:19		
74011 17		201:23			



	underline	394:23	316:22	unfortunate
υ	340:10		324:9,21	374:25
		understandi	330:7	
	underlying	ng	334:13	unhappy
J.S.	260:9	39:25	345:13	344:16
211:5	underqualif	41:23	361:22	uniformly
ıh-huh	ied	42:6,7,	371:15	233:24
7:16	210:5	12,14,21	399:24	383:1
30:14	understand	43:7	400:8	unintelligi
86:19	7:17,25	44:25	4 4 4 .	ble
127:10	8:3	51:21	understandi	34:12
128:5	48:15,19	55:13	ngs	54:25
204:23	49:5,11	68:5,8	91:17	79:14
228:12	50:3 60:8	70:4,5	understood	98:25
235:22	64:6	73:13	8:5 23:10	70.45
237:9	106:13	78:20	66:6 94:1	unique
239:21		90:25	102:9	95:7
291:3	108:4,15	92:18,23,	108:9	97:21
364:16	139:6	25 94:11	109:6	380:7
-la -la	155:18 169:22	98:18	116:21	United
uh-oh		99:4,9,11	120:3	6:3 14:9
209:17	173:24	109:1	127:15,23	42:22
255:19	178:9	121:1,3,4	130:13	43:11
ıh-uh	183:3	132:10,	176:12	44:15
7:17	194:6	12,22,23	177:5	127:23
363:24	200:24	133:5	184:15	179:25
ınable	202:1	162:25	186:21	241:16
74:24	213:20	163:13	215:9	268:10
75:2	216:24	168:17	216:4	281:19
73.2	225:12	170:9	239:19	291:19
ınacceptabl	237:25	191:12	275:3	298:6,10
7	239:6,21	201:11	285:4	299:9,10
337:15,17	258:2	225:10	292:13	345:14
339:7	267:4	228:24,25	306:22	242.14
ınavoidable	268:18	236:5	341:9	units
248:15	283:4	239:22		257:19,20
	284:5,11	240:8	unequal	universal
ındercut	285:25	256:4	236:2,24	89:9
193:18	287:5	257:2	unethical	174:14
ınderestima	295:4	260:19	364:10	340:14,22
:e	299:19	261:9	365:14	
279:13	324:14	268:9,12	366:2	universe
	328:18	277:15	unfair	77:1
ındergradua	348:24	286:21		universitie
e	352:18,24	292:23	236:2,24	s
31:11,14	365:17	293:13	unfairly	15:25
	366:19	299:4	158:15	17:19



NITED STATES	IITED STATES vs STATE OF GEORGIA			Index: universityvi		
19:23	373:12	USF	78:3 82:8	versus		
21:8	al-	104:24	146:11	6:3 14:9		
22:15	unpack		264:10	61:22		
31:9	57:16	utilization	291:25	189:25		
104:9	93:14	184:17	383:11	315:16		
	225:1	utilize		352:12		
niversity	unpacked	132:11	vast	371:13		
13:13,15	276:14		77:22			
16:2		utilized	79:5	Vickie		
19:14	unqualified	133:6	81:6,10,	143:4		
36:14	209:24		17 163:5	VIDEO		
41:1	unusual	v	164:15	5:1		
96:2,6	79:23		213:10,11	3.1		
382:4	133:15		215:11	view		
niversity-	264:16	valid	216:15	169:15		
ased	288:23	236:17,19	219:10,23	184:10		
	289:7	387:18	220:14,23	284:6		
17:1	327:22	validate	221:9,24	322:5		
nlimited	241.42	255:10	244:5	397:15		
206:2	upcoming	353:23	247:6	viewed		
247:5	103:3	333.23	248:8,11,			
249:5	153:10	validity	23 269:9	45:18		
		294:25	273:9	212:7		
nnecessari	update	values	282:6	views		
Y	101:11	193:15	284:3	268:19		
42:9	305:14	193.13	292:3	2 . 2		
184:22	386:14,	variability	346:16,23	violent		
185:7	17,20,22,	314:6	347:23	399:13		
186:4,16	23 387:2	362:12	347.23	401:4		
194:1	updated	variable	350:13	Virginia		
210:8,13	373:24			23:1		
233:18		340:3	366:1	28:7,13		
235:18,25	upfront	variables	Venn			
244:19	102:24	321:23	55:20,23	virtual		
245:3	103:11			121:14		
246:16	302:25	variation	verbalize	virtually		
394:19	ups	185:21	7:15,19	127:20		
	83:13	313:8	verify			
nnecessary	316:18	362:20	160:24	visited		
180:9	210.10	varies	161:2	306:18		
192:4,23,	upset	138:8		visits		
25 230:22	139:9	264:12	version	294:14		
231:3	318:16		67:2	ムシュ・エュ		
232:7,12,	unatro	variety	164:18,	visual		
23	upstream	77:8	20,22	201:19		
234:11,15	401:1	201:15	318:5	witaa		
235:3	upward	254:14	versions	vitae		
238:5	337:11		312:22	93:8		
		vary	517.77	380:20		



NDREW WILE' NITED STATE:	S vs STATE OF C	GEORGIA		October 30, 20 Index: vocalwo
vocal	316:20	103:15,16	10:13	376:18
243:24	343:18	107:1	26:20	383:19
379:13	399:18	108:8	27:8	393:21
olunteer	warrant	130:1	33:10	396:4
26:15	288:15,17	166:25	37:25	402:1
	289:14	171:5	39:8 42:5	Wiley's
vulnerable	200.14	174:7	45:4,24	336:3
367:23	wary	254:8	48:14	
	277:25	websites	56:1,6	Williamson
W	Washington	93:9	60:8	247:25
	376:11,23	94:24	83:14	359:8
		94.24	84:25	win-win
waffle	Wayne	week	87:1	26:18
8:16,17	283:15	13:6	91:21	
Wait	ways	159:21	95:10	Wina
121:9	8:12 11:1	315:10	100:4,8	104:6
	20:23	weeks	123:10	111:12
waiting	25:16	323:9	137:19	112:13
9:2 21:12	58:13		141:16	113:3
walk	59:14	weight	147:16	114:11
238:11	138:10	192:2	150:5	115:1
	162:4	193:25	160:24	120:8
wanted	173:17	weird	162:22	144:13
87:5	175:22	86:23	169:19,24	wisdom
91:14	176:8	221:23	176:13	269:4
105:21	178:10	222:5	181:6	
106:11	203:14		186:10,23	withdraw
108:1,15	215:20	well-	207:24	51:16
113:3	237:21	defined	211:8,13,	55:24
115:23	259:11	390:25	21 219:16	175:3
122:9,11,	260:16	wellness	224:7	349:4
19 123:22	264:21	144:4	225:9	witnessed
124:2,7	272:9		226:7	378:20
125:8,15	274:6	wheelchair	232:22	
126:9,14	309:3	91:11	238:19	wondered
127:16	310:12	wheelchairs	240:22	343:21
130:7	389:25	91:13	244:10	wonderful
136:4	399:14		253:3	355:16
146:23	399.14	wide	262:8,19	
149:10	weaknesses	280:3	267:12	wondering
153:12	37:2	widely	285:16	137:3
212:10,23	346:19	89:10	327:10	word
215:4	weary		330:2	28:20
259:14	67:24	Wiley	344:7	148:17
282:11	278:9,12	5:1,8,14,	364:17	188:14
285:25		16,20 6:1	368:3,16	224:15
305:18	website	8:21 9:9	372:25	231:6



UNITED STATE	3 VS STATE OF	GLONGIA		ilidex. wordsyear
314:7	341:2	379:11	21,24	244:17
315:22	343:23	works	184:10	247:2
	345:4	23:6	214:24	249:3
words	355:16		215:23	262:12
126:18	379:18	85:3,4	218:12	266:8
work	387:21	90:19	395:9,14,	268:24
13:6	389:3	104:23	20	270:1
14:17	398:5	141:5		279:12
15:18		174:18	wrapped	291:23
16:3,16	worked	195:25	197:24	307:7
18:3	15:5,21	283:11	write	308:9
19:21,24	20:6	294:24	113:18	309:25
20:22,25	22:11	330:24		333:7
21:1,22	26:14	331:3	writing	334:6
22:3,17,	35:1,2	workshop	37:18	335:16
23 27:13	36:22	12:22	93:20	337:8
28:23	39:17	29:9,22	112:10	346:14
33:22	95:24	32:5,17	284:14	348:23
34:16,23	114:17		writings	353:21
35:3,6,	115:25	workshops	283:10	357:7
15,16	129:4	11:8 12:4		363:10,21
38:10	135:8	13:2,8	written	364:9
39:5 42:2	195:13	28:14	71:15	377:10
46:17	234:22	30:8,14,	85:21,22	378:3
84:21	259:9,10	23 31:13	244:7	370.3
89:17	268:14	world	260:15	
95:11,14,	278:20	21:3	280:7	Y
17,19	324:17	118:3	wrong	
96:9	343:1		158:3	Yay
98:10,14	370:3	worried	220:19	274:17
99:5,14	389:12	151:23	338:12	2/1-1/
117:3	workers	152:2	389:22	year
162:12	131:6	276:2		12:25
173:14		worry	wrote	18:5,7
200:9	workforce	382:18	9:11	20:7
206:19	20:16		97:14	24:10
221:15	working	wow	111:25	30:17,21
224:1	14:25	250:17	123:21	32:5,8
225:14	15:5,23	wrap	125:5	33:1
229:21	17:8 24:5	168:25	136:25	103:9
250:22	27:17	368:7	176:7	123:16
258:24	30:25	wraparound	213:10,11	140:19
292:3	59:15	-	214:19,20	142:7
322:3	61:3 69:4	164:8,11	219:10	147:23
324:5	126:16	165:6,16,	230:22	150:19
324.5	324:3	18,21	235:24	159:3
327:10	327:20	166:10	242:4	172:6
320.1,13	J21-20	168:12,	243:8	



October 30, 2023 Index: words..year

255:8 297:7 years 14:12,24 17:19 18:13,16, 18 19:12, 13 22:20 25:12,17 33:23 34:5 38:1 97:6 128:19 158:7 163:12 329:7 379:14 young 379:12 youth 288:14 \mathbf{z} Zigmond 382:4 zip 102:25 103:11 zone 47:17 112:6 113:1 131:17 132:2,4,6 134:4 161:9 295:6 Zoom 253:12



October 30, 2023 Index: years..Zoom